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THE PANJAB IN 1839-40

THE PANJAB IN 1839-40

**Selections from the Punjab Akhbars, Punjab Intelligence, etc.
preserved in the National Archives of India
New Delhi**

edited by

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PREFACE

The news-letters, called the *Panjab Akhbar* (1839-41), the *Lahore Akhbar*, etc., were entrusted to me by the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for publication on behalf of the Sikh History Society, Amritsar, according to their Five-Year Publication Scheme III (B). I am glad the Society has been able to publish them in this volume under the title of *The Panjab in 1839-40* in spite of the press and paper difficulties that for some time stood in the way.

These *Akhbars* are not only a mine of information on the political events of the historic seventeen months covered by them, but they are also a source of light on the administrative system of the then Panjab government and on the official and private lives of the Maharajas and their courtiers, the social and economic conditions of the people and the benevolent efforts of the rulers for the happiness and welfare of their subjects. Occasional references are also made to a number of European officers employed by the *Lahore Raj*.

These *Akhbars* were originally written in Persian and were translated into English for the British officers. The defective readings of the *Shikasta* style of Persian is, therefore, in many places responsible for a number of mistakes in the names of persons and places, such as :

Ashgur	for	Hasht-nagar
Ashmlek		
Ashutuk	}	Steinbach
Austinleck		
Dhamourehwallee	„	Dhorewala
Gudhi	„	Garhi
Imoaka Singh	„	Jwalar Singh
Koondun (Rani)	„	Gaddan (Rani)
Lafayette	„	La Font
Maurwar	}	Minawar
Munavah		
Mutavur	„	
Suddar Singh	„	Sadda Singh
Sheokur	„	Shivgir
Yeeara	}	Tihara
Yheara		
	etc.,	etc.

In addition to these there are, here and there, a few mistakes of transcription, also; for example, 'Tajooddeen' has been transcribed as 'Jazooddeen', 'Davindar Singh' as 'Daomdur Singh', &c. Correct readings of wrong transliteration and transcription have been shown in square brackets. As the Hunterian system of spelling of Oriental words had not been evolved by 1839-41, there is no uniformity of spelling in non-English words used in the *Akhbars*, nor could it be introduced by me at the time of preparing the press-copy because it was not permitted by the printing instructions of the National Archives. As time has changed the meanings of many an Oriental word and technical term or has thrown it out of use during the last one hundred years, I have thought it necessary to compile and append a glossary for ready reference (vide appendix I).

A brief chronology (appendix II) has also been added at the end to give a bird's eye view of the period covered by the *Akhbars*. The usefulness of the publication has been enhanced by the index which will be of considerable help to students of history consulting it for reference.

The pages of the Delhi volume of these *Akhbars* are given in the margin of the printed pages. This will facilitate reference to the originals in the National Archives.

PATIALA,
March 26, 1952.

GANDA SINGH

INTRODUCTION

The Illness And Death Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—

* The first news-letter dated the 10th March, 1839, makes a reference to the illness of Maharaja Ranjit Singh saying, "the Ruler of the Punjab enjoys better health than before." Physicians from all over the kingdom, and from Anup-shahar in the British dominions attended him. But there was no marked improvement. In the last week of June, however, he became very ill and died on the 27th at about 6 o'clock in the evening. Three days before his death, i. e., on June 24, 100 cows with horns gilded, 100 caprisoned horses ... all equipt in gold and jewelled saddles, 4 elephants with gold and silver *haudas*, a golden chair and bedsteads, plated strings of pearls, swords, shields, guns and innumerable other valuables, were given in alms ... to be distributed in all parts of India." The Maharaja wished the great gem, the *Koh-i-Nur*, as well to be given in alms to the Brahmans, but he was dissuaded by the ministers saying that "there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmans." The gifts and alms distributed in cash and kind are estimated to have amounted to at least one crore of rupees. (59-60/100-1).

The dead body of the Maharaja was cremated on the following day, June 28, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Four queens led by Rani Mehtab Devi (popularly known as Rani Gaddan), daughter of Raja Sansar Chand Katauch of Kangra, and seven attendants burnt themselves as *Satis* on the pyre of the Maharaja. (61-2/106-110)

The popularity of the Maharaja among his subjects can be judged from the sorrow and grief that marked the mourning throughout the country and amongst the courtiers and the citizens of Lahore. "The heart is rent," says the newswriter, "in attempting a description of the distress and lamentation in the palace amongst the Ranees, and amongst the citizens of every age, sex and religion."

The ashes of the Maharaja were carried in state to Hardwar and immersed in the Ganges. At Lahore a mausoleum was raised to his memory to the south west of the Dera Sahib opposite to the Fort of Lahore on the west. (90/231, 98/328, 101/334, 247/580-1, 251/585)

On the 26th June when the Maharaja was very ill and

was slowly sinking, his jagir-loving and self-seeking officers were very much disturbed. Instead of concerting measures for the future governance of the country under the new Maharaja, they were only anxious to make secure for themselves the possession of their lands and jagirs. "Later in the evening Bhaees Gobind Ram and Ram Singh, Dewan Deena Nath, Fugger Azeezooddeen, Nooroodeen, Rajas Heera Singh and Dhian Singh, Keisree Singh, Jamedar Kooshal Sing, Beilee Ram and others sitting in the Maharaja's presence, made overtures of mutual concord. Dewan Deena Nath observed that all the Surdars should now have their respective possessions granted by the Maharaja confirmed by Koonwar Khurruk Singh before the arrival of Koonwar Now-Nihal Singh, and they fixed upon Deena Nath, Fugger Azeezooddeen and Moonshee Akram to prepare a document of the kind, which should be authenticated by the Koonwar. But in the meantime the Maharaja became worse and their plan was dropt."

The Maharaja died on June 27. While his dead body was still lying uncremated and there was mourning all over the city, the Bhaees, the two Faqirs, the Jamadar, the two Rajas and Dewan Dina Nath "held a meeting and were unanimous that no confidence could be placed in Koonwar Khurruk Singh Bahadoor and Koonwar Now-Nihal Singh Bahadur" as regards the continuance of the Jagirs in their possession, "and they considered it expedient, therefore, that a confirmatory deed containing the terms *Nussulun bad Nussulun Batunan bad batunan* should be taken from the Kanwars in question under their seals." The draft of the document was prepared by Dewan Dina Nath, Missar Beli Ram, Faqir Aziz-ud-Din and Munshi Akram. Missar Beli Ram observed that in case of the unwillingness of Kharak Singh and Now-Nihal Singh to put their seals to the document, "they should act in concert with each other." The document was, however, left to be impressed with the seals of Kharak Singh and Nau-Nihal Singh on the following day after the cremation of the Maharaja's body.

On the afternoon of the 28th, immediately after returning from the crematorium Bhai Gobind Ram desired Khurruk Singh "to console them [those *loyal* ministers] by a solemn oath on the *Iranth*." "In consequence the Koonwar and Raja Dhian Singh swore by the *Grunth* in the presence of all the servants and ministers that the grants respectively conferred on them by the Maharaja should be continued to them and required that they should on their part continue as they had been in Maha-Raja's life-time and even more so.

Every minister accordingly swore to this effect and all were satisfied." (68-70/225-7, 113-5)

Although the name of Bhai Gobind Ram heads the list of those who were anxious to secure the Jagir-perpetuating document from Kharak Singh on the 26th and 27th June, 1839, it may be said to his credit that he behaved in a praise-worthy manner on September 1, in refusing the offer of a Jagir. "The Maharaja offered a *Jageer* of Rs. 5,000/- to Bhaee Gobind Ram," says the *Panjab Akhbar*, "as a grant on the occasion of *Julloos* (accession) but he declined to accept it at the present on the grounds that everyone would aspire to obtain a *Jageer*." (122/359)

Character Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—

The period of three and a half months (March 10 to June 27, 1839) of the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh covered by the *Panjab Akhbar* in this collection brings out only a few traits of his. His health had gone down badly and he was gradually sinking. In spite of it he was mentally sound and alert and directed the affairs of the State to the last day with appreciable coolness.

He was one of those rare statesmen who believed in 'Quick and steady win the race.' He was far above the average in the country—quick in the grasp of things and cool and steady in the pronouncement of his decisions. He did nothing in thoughtless haste, but once he had decided upon a thing he would resolutely stick to it. He was, however, always willing to accept a good advice.

He was a Sikh by faith and always had the *Guru Granth Sahib*, the holy book of the Sikhs, read to him before he began his day's work. He paid occasional visits to Sikh temples at Amritsar and Tarn-Taran and enriched them with liberal grants and handsome presents. But he was in no way less liberal to Hindu and Muslim places of worship and their custodians. He was fond of the company of religious men of whatever faith and held discussions with them on the subject of divinity. His visits to Hindu mendicants like Bawa Sheogir and Sarwan Nath and attention to Hoshiar Nath *Jogi* speak for his interest in religious discussions. (18/45,23/57,30/166,35/171,36-7/174-5)

The Maharaja paid great attention to the Muslim relics, believed to be of Prophet Muhammad and his descendants, found on the conquest of Multan and other places. They included a pair of shoes of the Prophet, a copy of the Holy Quran

and a few religious compositions which Hazrat Ali used to read, some of his hair and teeth and a *Jubba* or a cloak. They were all kept in the Royal Toshakhana and looked after with great care. The Maharaja would not part with them for any monetary considerations and he politely refused the offer of Rs. 1,25,000 from Meer Sher Muhammad Khan of Tehara. (237/562-3,240-1/567-8)

On the 17th of April, 1839, Faqir Aziz-ud-Din represented to the Maharaja that the *Faqir* of the *Khanagah* of Multan had arrived with a view to having his *Jagir* released. Thereupon the Maharaja was pleased to order a present of Rs. 500/- to the *Faqir* of Multan together with a letter for the release of his *Jagir*.

The Maharaja always treated the dispossessed chieftains, whose principalities he had annexed to the kingdom of the Panjab for the consolidation of the country, with proverbial generosity and honour. Niggardliness towards them, he knew, would cause disaffection and disloyalty for which he never gave them a chance. When Bhai Govind Ram represented to the Maharaja (April 16, 1839) that Nawab Sarfaraz Khan (of Multan) 'has been short of money,' he was pleased to grant him Rs. 2000/- and Pashmina to the value of Rs. 6000/-

Ranjit Singh loved his people like his own children. Bhai Govind Ram represented to him on April 5, 1839, that the dearness of corn in Dera Ghazi Khan was causing a great deal of distress to the people. The Maharaja at once directed the Garrison Officer there to sell the stores of corn to make grain available to them. The control of prices was also introduced at Peshawar to check black-marketing, and General Avitabile ordered the shopkeepers of that city to sell their goods at fixed prices under punishment of paying Rs. 5/- as fine for the least deviation from it.

While ordering Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh with his army to Peshawar he was directed on or about March 30, 1839, to be careful about the cultivation of the villages on the way, and when the Zemindars (cultivators) of the villages of Kukran complained to the Maharaja about the loss of their cultivation by the encampment of Missar Sukhraj's regiments, they were promised remission of half of their land revenue. (17/41, 20/51)

On receipt of complaints the Maharaja ordered General Ventura "to reach Peshawar with all possible haste to recommend Col. Wade to dismiss all the Furreedee Zemindars he had employed, as they committed thefts at night in the City," and "to make M. Avitabile return the two hundred rupees he had

unjustly taken from the Khutrees of the place and to rebuild the houses of the people demolished by that officer at his expense, if not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees." (11/29)

Bannu and Tank—

The Barakzei Afghans of Bannu and Tank had not, for some time, paid their tribute to the Lahore Government. The presence of General Avitabile of the Sikh Service with a strong force at Peshawar, however, awakened them to the realities of the situation and consequences of further delays in the payment of State dues. In April, 1840, therefore, they submitted to the General through the leading Afghans of Peshawar, "and promised more regular payment in future." (157/404-5)

Swat and Buner—

The Afghan Chiefs of Swat and Buner who had for some time defied the authority of the Sikh Government declared themselves, in July 1840, "to be the old tributories and subjects of the Khalsa Government." (254/592-3).

Gilgit—

The authority of the government was fully established in the north western parts of Kashmir by October, 1841, and Raja Sikandar Khan of Gilgit in his letter to Sheikh Ghulam Muhy-ud-Din, the Governor, "acknowledged his allegiance to the Lahore Government." The Vakil of Raja Sikandar Khan also seems to have agreed "to allow a free passage to the Khalsa troops through his country, since a move is contemplated towards Badakhshan."

Mamdot—

The Chief of Mamdot, a Khesghi Afghan, Jamal-ud-Din Khan by name, having an estate to the south of the Sutlej (later on in the district of Ferozepore), was also a subject of the Khalsa Raj. His ancestors had been dislodged from Kasur on account of their political activities and settled in Mamdot by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He does not seem to have been considerate to his collateral Peer Ibrahim Khar and his brothers. He "was directed to decide the case of the village claimed by Peer Ibrahim Khan and to prevent any quarrel with the Peer's brothers." The Chief reported that the Peer proposed to erect a fort. This the government could not permit. The Peer's brothers, however, "stated that they were going to build a house only." (92-3/312-3, 240/567).

Tribute From The Amirs Of Sindh—

Under Article 16 of the Tripartite Treaty concluded between the British Government, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk on the 26th of June, 1838, the Shah had agreed to relinquish all claims of supremacy and arrears of tribute over the country held by the Amirs of Sindh on the condition that the Amirs paid to the Shah such a sum as might be determined by the British Government, fifteen lakhs of such payment being made over by the Shah to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In other words the Maharaja had to receive fifteen lakhs of rupees from the Amirs of Sindh, either through Shah Shujah out of the payment mentioned above, or direct, to be adjusted against it. It was on this payment being completed that article 4 of the treaty between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shujah dated 12th March, 1833, was to be considered cancelled. Under this article 4, it was provided "regarding Shikarpur and other territory of the Sindh lying on the right bank of the Indus" that "the Shah will abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper, in conformity with the happy relations subsisting between the British Government and the Maharaja through Captain Wade."

The British Government, thus, stood a surety for the payment of fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Sikh Government. While the latter government was duly fulfilling the terms of the Tripartite Treaty and contributing their share towards the restoration of Shah Shuja to the throne of Afghanistan, and the Amirs of Sindh had been practically freed from the Shah's claims of supremacy and arrears of tribute over their country, the Amirs, on their part, had delayed the payment. It was, therefore, that the Maharaja directed Raja Dhian singh "to write to the Colonel [Wade] to effect the realization of the sum from the Sindhians."

Expedition To Afghanistan—

Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk was a direct descendant of Ahmad Shah Durrani, the father of modern Afghanistan. He had been driven out of his kingdom by his own brother Shah Mahmood and had sought shelter with the British who had kept him as a pensioner at Ludhiana. Shah Mahmood had as well suffered the same fate and the throne of Kabul was usurped by Dost Muhammad Khan of the Barakzei tribe. Shah Shujah made several efforts to regain it but failed. Fearful of the Russian expansion towards India, where they had built an empire of their own and the boundaries of which they ultimately wished

to be extended to the Afghan-Sikh frontier on the north-west, the British decided to place on the throne of Kabul a man of their own choice, Shah Shujah, in place of Dost Muhammad Khan whom they found to be more favourably inclined towards the Russians. It was with this end in view that the Tripartite Treaty was concluded between the British, Shah Shujah and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja had his own reasons to join the Treaty. Dost Muhammad had been constantly stirring up political risings against his government on the north-west frontier and had been intriguing for the possession of Peshawar. Moreover, he did not wish the British to be in an all-powerful position as sole benefactors of Shah Sujah deriving all the benefits from the venture.

It may be mentioned here that the Malwa Sikh chiefs also contributed to the loan raised by Mr. George Russell Clerk for the Kabul expedition. (120/252.)

While the main expeditionary force of the British assembled at Ferozepore and accompanied Shah Shujah (December, 1838) to Kabul by the left bank of the Indus via Roree, Kandahar and Gazni, Maharaja Ranjit Singh undertook to escort Prince Timur with a Sikh force through Peshawar and the Khyber. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is reported to have said on April 8, 1839, "that he would be glad to head the Cabool war himself, if he had not been ill." He, however, deputed his promising grandson Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh to fulfil the Sikh part of the Tripartite Treaty and help the British Political Officer Colonel Claud M. Wade in the execution of the plan. The Sikh force consisted mainly of Muslim soldiers as desired by Col. Wade. A regular supply of men and munitions of war was maintained with the result that the Khyber Pass was successfully passed and Prince Timur reached Kabul safe. Col. Wade's demand for more and more troops went on increasing. He evidently wished to throw the entire burden of the Peshawar side of the expedition upon the Sikh Government with a view to transferring the responsibility to them in case of a mishap. Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh at Peshawar and Maharaja Kharak Singh's advisers at Lahore were of the opinion that they could not go beyond the stipulations of the Treaty. (102/336, 105-6/344-5)

Col. Wade's arrogance occasionally created difficulties for the officers of the Panjab Government. They were, however, all surmounted and the purpose of the expedition was fully accomplished. The passage of the Khyber was comparatively an easy affair and the Afghan chiefs surrendered to the expedi-

tionists without much opposition. (113-4/142-3) The gallantry of Sheikh Busawan of the Sikh service displayed in taking the fort of Ali Masjid in the Khyber Pass was highly appreciated by the British Governor-General of India and a sword of honour was presented to him in recognition of his services. (122/162)

The Sikh force returned in triumph to the Panjab soon after the Shah had been seated on the throne of Kabul, and Shah Shujah made a present of horses, mules, swords, daggers, pieces of *kimkhab*, etc., through his agent Mulla Muhammad Hussain, who reported on April 16, 1840, that the Lahore "*Darbar* would be presented with 7 guns from Dost Mohamed Khan's plundered property." (154/396)

Shah Shujah, according to Mulla Muhammad Hussain, had full confidence in the precautions taken by the British Government at Kabul. Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh, however, held a different opinion and "remarked [April 15, 1840] that it was scarce prudent in the King to send for his family so soon until things were quite settled at Cabul." (153/394)

The details of the advance and successes of the 'Army of the Indus,' which went to Kabul by the left bank of the Sutlej, and then via Roree, Kandahar and Ghazni, do not form the subject of the *Panjab Akhbars*.

A part of the British Army returned to India through the Panjab and a bridge of boats was specially constructed over the Indus at Attock for its passage. According to the *Panjab Akhbar* (Amritsar) of October 19-20, 1839, the courtiers of Maharaja Kharak Singh "observed that the passage of the British troops through the Panjab would be very expensive to State but the Maharaja said that the alliance between the two Governments admitted of such expenses." (134/275, 145/301)

Lawlessness On The Afghan Frontier—

Bands of robbers roamed about between Khairabad and Jamrud and beyond in the summer of 1840 and practically the whole territory had become unsafe for travellers and merchants. (233/559) A European coming from Jalalabad with a party of men (April 1840) was attacked by the Khyber-ees who separated the Muhammadans from the Hindus, and the latter along with the European were instantly put to death, while the former were allowed to proceed. (154/395) Some of the Afridi robbers from Jukore plundered the property of Nehna Singh, a merchant of Peshawar, amounting to Rs. 12,000/- at Nowshera and carried off his son. (223/537-8) A party of ten women of the Istree Kheil Afghans was carried

away by a gang of Zia-ud-Din Kheil robbers from the jungle. (155/398-9). Some sepoy, who had deserted the camp of Shah Shujah at Kandahar on account of scarcity, were robbed on the road by Muhammadans and a number of Hindus were converted to Muhammadanism. (97/322)

The Afghan-Sikh Relations—

The Afghan-Sikh relations during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh had begun in 1811 with the warm reception and shelter that Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave to the unfortunate and blind Shah Zaman and the family of Shah Shujah who had been turned out of their country. The release of Shah Shujah from the clutches of his blood-thirsty enemies was also due to the Maharaja. This resulted in the estrangement of his relations with Dost Muhammad Khan Barakzei. The tussel for the possession of Peshawar not unoften placed the Barakzei Sardar in opposition to the Maharaja who always patronized his brother Sultan Muhammad Khan. The Maharaja granted lands and jagirs not only to Sultan Muhammad Khan himself but also liberally honoured his relatives and dependants. According to the *Amritsar News* of March 22, 1839, "agreeably to the request of Sardar Sooltan Mohamed received through Raja Dhian Singn, a jageer of two thousand rupees annual revenue was granted in the Peshawar territory to the Sardar's mother, who had arrived at Peshawar from Cabool." (9/25)

The Maharaja joined the Tripartite Treaty in 1839 to help Shah Shujah regain the throne of Kabul and despatched a contingent of troops to escort his son Prince Taimur through the Panjab and the Khyber Pass to Kabul. He fully co-operated with the British in the successful accomplishment of the object of the expedition to Afghanistan. The Maharaja, however, believed that Shah Shuja was not destined to rule in Afghanistan as he expressed it on Jeth 23, 1895 Bk., June 3, 1838. (Sohan Lal, *Umda-tu-Tawarikh*, Voll. III, Part 4, p.530.) The prophesy of the Maharaja came out to be true. There were risings against the Shah and he was ultimately murdered in 1842 while the British suffered one of the worst disasters in history.

The Anglo-Sikh Relations—

The collection of the *Panjab Akhbar* in this book begins with the news of 10 March, 1839, which says that "the Maharaja is much engaged in sending his armies to the assistance of Colonel Wade, for the Khyber Afghans are daily swarming in

numbers and will probably take the field on the 1st Mohurum." (1/5) This was in fulfilment of the terms of the Tripartite Treaty which had been concluded between the British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shujah with a view to seating the last-named on the throne of Kabul, The Maharaja fully co-operated with the British in the accomplishment of the object of the Treaty and at times went beyond its terms to comply with the wishes of Colonel Wade for men and munitions of war in spite of the disagreement of his officers and grandson Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh.

The details of the misbehaviour, if there were any, of Prince Peshawara Singh and Gynda Mall are not anywhere given in these *Akhbars*, but on its being reported to the Maharaja, "Koonwar Peshawur Sing and Gynda Mull, the officers at the Attack Fort, were ordered [on April 5, 1839] to obtain Colonel Wade's written forgiveness for their late misconduct of Captain Free or that they should be punished." (23/54.)

One Mr. Curzon seems to have suffered some loss at Jandiala during his journey. When the matter was reported to the Maharaja on June 15, 1839, saying that he was waiting at Shalamar to receive the compensation, Faqir Aziz-ud-Din was ordered to send away the gentleman with three hundred rupees and a pair of shawls. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, his son and successor Maharaja Kharak Singh followed the same policy and maintained the old friendly relations with the British. On receipt of a letter from Raja of Nabha on the subject of the Maharaja's death, "he was requested in reply to come to Lahore with the permission of the British Government." (July 8, 1839. 78/203.)

It was reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh on July 23, 1839, that Dewan Sawan Mall of Multan had issued orders to the people to sell no grain to the British officers. (101/334.) Evidently the British Officers were trying to purchase grain from the district of Multan without his permission. The Maharaja issued a letter to the Diwan that "he and local officers should not object to the purchase being made by them." (August 19, 1239; 117/150)

When differences between General Ventura of the Sikh Service and Col. Wade of the East India Company were reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh, he "ordered him to be advised to make up matters with Colonel Wade, if possible, otherwise to remain with Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh." (July 26, 1839; 107-8/349-50)

The courtiers represented to the Maharaja on or about

October 19-20, 1839, "that the passage of the British troops [on their way back from Afghanistan] through the Panjab would be very expensive to the State, ... the Maharaja said that the alliance of two Governments admitted of such expenses. (145/301)

According to the news of 12th April, 1840, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia represented to Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh that the British Government had taken possession of the Kahlur territory on the left bank of the Sutlej and requested permission to annex to the dominions of Kahlur territory on the right bank of the Sutlej. The Kanwar desired him "to wait till the *Vakeel* has consulted the Political Agent at Ambala." (151/387)

All this was done in spite of very strong rumours and suspicions current among the people that the British had administered some kind of poison to Maharaja Ranjit Singh mixed with liquor during the entertainments held in the Shalamar Garden at Lahore on the visit of Lord Auckland in the last week of December, 1838.†

The intentions and designs of the British Government regarding the Panjab were suspected as early as 1840. Faqir Shah Din, the *Vakeel* of the Lahore Government at Ferozepore, reported in the second week of July, 1840, that "Captain Lawrence was engaged night and day in strengthening the fort [of Ferozepore] and that guns were being provided for it. The Sardars suggested that it would be prudent to construct a fort at Kusoor [as a precautionary and defensive measure]. Fakeer Azeezooddeen remarked that the British Government was a Government of strict good faith. Futteh Singh Maun replied that there was no doubt upon that subject, but it behoves every wise *Raj* to avoid being taken unawares." (July 13, 1840, p. 231/554)

The news reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh on July 5, 1840, tell us that Dewan Sawan Mall, Governor of Multan, had commenced the construction of a small fort at Mithan Kot. Was it as a precautionary measure against the British advance from towards Sindh? (221/533)

"Orders were issued [on or about the 2nd of December, 1841] to the garrison officers at Rohtas, Rawulpindee and Attock directing them to protect their forts properly as the British troops were passing along. Bhaee Goormookh Singh observed to the Maharaja [Kharak Singh] that the British

†These rumours and suspicions have been referred to by Giani Gian Singh in his *Tawarikh Guru Khala*, Part III, *Raj Khalsa*, 1st edition (1894), p. 982/448, and expressed very strongly by Jafar Beg in his *Baintan Sarkar Ranjit Singh Kian* (No 7,8,9).

Government was at all times very intent on realizing its own interests, while it was not so mindful of the interests of others, and that had it not been for the wise counsels of Fakeer Azeezooddeen and Bhaee Ram Singh, disputes would formerly have arisen between the two Governments." (269/625)

Punishment For Crimes—

Punishments for crimes were severe and exemplary, as we find in the *Panjab Akkhar* of June 21, 1839, saying that the hands and noses of four thieves were cut off by Raja Dhian Singh's orders. (97/522) It is stated in the *Panjab Intelligence* of July 18, 1840, that General Avitabile threw down a sepoy from a rock and had another sepoy stoned to death for their committing a rape. 239/(566)

Fiscal Arrangements—

No details are available in the *Akkhars* regarding the fiscal arrangements of the Lahore Government under Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his successors. The following piece from the news-letter of the 20th of March, 1839, will be found interesting in this connection:

...Dewan Deena Nath represented that Sardar Teij Singh had presented a tender of 2,25,000 rupees, 15 camels, 5 horses, 25 Mules, 15 hounds and two hawks annually for the *Illakah* of Huzzarah, excepting the expenses of Garrison troops and charitable grants, &c. The Dewan was ordered to retain this document. (7/21. Cf. 34/170.)

Prices of Food-grains, Coins, etc.—

The following table of food-grain prices in Dera Ismail Khan (58/97) will give a fairly good idea of the conditions in that area. In the absence of easy means of transport available in those days for the transfer of grain from one place to another, it is not easy to guess the prices in the central Panjab. But as the central and eastern districts were not much affected by war conditions and heavy purchases made by the British Commissariat officers for the Kabul expeditionary force, grain and other things must be very much cheaper.

Rate at Dera Ismail Khan

	seers per rupee
Wheat brought from Marwat	19
" " " Durrbun	21
Grain	25
Ghee (clarified butter)	2-12 ch.

Barley	41
Rice	3-8
<i>Dana</i> of grain	22
Moong	8
„ Dal	7
Mash	9
„ Dal	8
Gram Dal	17
Molasses	6-8

There appears to have been some misunderstanding or deliberate hood-winking on the part of merchants in the exchange of old and new pice coins. The rate of exchange was, therefore, regularized by an official proclamation issued on the 23rd of June, 1839. The language of the proclamation given below is in itself interesting as indicative of the faith and humility of Maharaja Ranjit Singh holding his dominions in the name of Guru Gobind Singh. Translated into English, it reads as follows:-

“Under the auspices of Gooroo Gobind Singh, in the dominions of Maha Raja Ranjeet Singh, governed by Koonwar Now Nihal Singh, through his officer Bhae Lukhee, it is proclaimed that the new pice will be sold at 64 and the old at 96 per rupee. A deviation from this is to be punished”. (58/967)

It was reported to the Maharaja on or about the 10th March, 1839, that “the Multan traders had cleared great profit by selling corn to the British arms.” Thereupon it was ordered that some *Nazrana* should be taken from them for the Government. This may be compared with the Excess-Profits Tax levied by the Government of India some time ago. (3/11)

The rate of wheat at Multan in April, 1839, was eight seers for a rupee. (27/64)

According to the *Cashmere Intelligence* of July 1, 1840, rates in Kashmir were as follows (223/558):—

Rice per Kashmir rupee	48 seers
Wheat ” ”	60 ”
Barley ” ”	90 ”

Exchange

100 *Nank Shahi* rupees @ 157 Kashmir rupee
 Gold and ducats @ 29 ” ” per tola
 or *Sicca* weight

Maharaja Kharak Singh—

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Kharak Singh who followed in the footsteps of his father both in his internal and external policies. He continued to be on friendly relations with the British and allowed their army to pass through the Panjab on its way back from Afghanistan.

He was a man of quiet nature and wished to see his people in peace and happiness. When on the 23rd of April, 1840, Bhai Ram Singh complained to him of the conduct of one Budh Singh towards the zemindars of Khalewall and of his extorting Rs. 110 from them, "sowars were immediately ordered to apprehend and to fine him Rs. 2000/-" (160/411 2)

A precautionary warning was issued to General Ventura on the 30th April "to prevent injury to cultivation by his troops." (166/425)

The Government paid the required attention to the economic prosperity of the people. While they encouraged the fair proposed to be held by Mr. Clerk for mercantile purposes, Dewan Sawan Mall, the Governor of Multan, with a view to encouraging trade by river, ordered a *Ganj* or a mart to be built at Adam-Wahan opposite to Bahawalpur and, as an inducement for merchants and traders to resort to it, he reduced the inland duty of merchandize by one half. The result was that several of the wealthy and influential merchants of Multan established branches of their firms there. (210/514, 221/533-4)

Feeling the necessity of increased expenditure on military, Maharaja Kharak Singh proposed to appropriate to Military Charges the balance of alms-money estimated at about 16 lakhs of rupees standing to the credit of Charities Account. (95/307)

Maharaja Kharak Singh felt that excessive use of liquor among officers was gradually undermining the discipline in the army. General Sultan Mahmood of Artillery had been dismissed for his confirmed drunkenness and the Maharaja would not reinstate him till he had been fully reformed. On June 7, 1840, Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Jamadar Khushal Singh requested his restoration "since he had promised to drink no spirits in future." The Maharaja, however, deferred his restoration "till further proofs of his amendment." (194/490).

Regular parade and review of troops is absolutely essential to keep them fit and ready and it was with this object in view that he insisted on the commanding officers inspecting their

regiments daily and submitting their reports to their senior officers regularly. According to the news of the 16th of July, 1839, "M. Foulkes, De la Roche and Ostinleck were ordered to review their troops every day and to report through Raja Dhian Singh every third day." (90-1/232)

Men of the Khatri and Brahman castes were also freely recruited in the army as it appears from the news of 2nd July, 1840, which says that "the officer at Dhunnee Kheit [Pindi Gheb] was ordered to enlist 300 men of the Khutree and Bral-min caste." In fact there was no ban on the enlistment of any caste in the Sikh army which had some of its best officers and men from amongst the Khatri and Brahmans.

Immediately on coming to the throne Maharaja Kharak Singh seems to have introduced some innovations in respect of the transaction of all departmental business through the Prime Minister. This appeared to be a little irksome to Diwan Dina Nath. On the 8th of July, 1839, the Diwan complained "that he had been prohibited by Raja Dhian Singh from representing anything but after consultation with the Raja and he was ordered to follow that course." (77/202)

It was reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh on July 20, 1840, that "Raja Goolaub Singh is removing from the fort of Minawar and from other forts in the Minawar district, lakhs of property and money to Jummo." This amounted to theft of the State property, and the Maharaja was naturally enraged to hear this and exclaimed: "Who are these Rajas that they should carry away property and coin from the fort of Minawar?" On hearing these remarks Dhian Singh sent word to the Maharaja saying, "it is at the Maharaja's option to sequester all his property, but why abuse and degrade him." (249/582-3)

The planting of gardens and trees on the roads was a great hobby of the Sikh rulers of Lahore. The Ram-Bagh of Amritsar was planned and planted under the orders of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During the reign of Maharaja Kharak Singh, "Raja Goolab Singh was ordered," on June 27, 1840, "to plant a garden for the Koonwar [Nau-Nihal Singh] like that of the late Sardar Huree Singh." (210-1/515) "Orders were issued" on June 25, 1840, "to plant trees on either side of the road from Amrutsur to the Turun Tarun Tank." (203-4/507)

Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh—

Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh was the only son of Maharaja Kharak Singh. He was a brilliant youngman and Maharaja Ranjit Singh, his grandfather, looked up to him with great hopes. He was trained both in the art of war and civil admi-

nistration and was placed in charge of the military affairs of the State at Peshawar in connection with the despatch of forces to Kabul in fulfilment of the Tripartite Treaty.

It was at Peshawar that Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh received the news of the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He at once made all the Sardars there sign a document confirming his father Kharak Singh's succession to the throne with himself as *Mukhtar* or chief administrator. "Even Raja Gulab Singh," whose future intentions and loyalty to the State were not above suspicion, "was induced to seal this." At the same time he issued a *parwana* to all the Sardars at Lahore "to consider themselves responsible for the preservation of all the jewels, treasures and horses, left by the Maharaja, of which he would take account on his return," and to defer the formal coronation of his father till his return. (91/232,115/145-6) Raja Dhian Singh, the Prime Minister, who had his own secret designs in respect of the future of the State, was very much disconcerted on hearing of this *parwana*. He, therefore, secretly set his engines of intrigue in motion to poison the mind of Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh against his father, the Maharaja, saying that under the advice of his friend Sardar Chet Singh the Maharaja was negotiating with the British for acknowledging their power, placing himself under their protection, replacing the Sikh army with the British army and doing away with the Sikh Sardars and paying the British six annas out of every rupee of the revenues of the State for its maintenance. All this was so successfully manouvered that Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh actually came to believe it and turned an arch-enemy of Sardar Chet Singh. [Smyth, *Reigning Family of Lahore*, 27-8.]

On the arrival of the Kanwar at Lahore he demanded the dismissal of Sardar Chet Singh. To this the Maharaja would not agree. (126-7/261) This widened the gulf between the father and the son. "The Bhaees recommended Koonwar Nau-Nihal Singh to possess himself of the administration. The Koonwar answered that Mr. Clerk had recommended he should do nothing without due consideration and especially to avoid any open rupture. He, therefore, was in no hurry as he was sure that hostilities among themselves would make them the laughing stock of the English and of people in general." (News of Sept. 27, 1839; 132/271.)

This added to the strength of Dhian Singh who became so bold and insolent as to refuse to comply with the wishes of Maharaja Kharak Singh. According to the news of 2nd October 1839, "Raja Dhian Singh was desired to carry on the administration in concert with Surdar Chet Singh. The

Raja replied that the Surdar was too self-sufficient, and that he [the Raja] would obey the orders of the Maharaja, but not those of Chet Singh's." (137/282)

The Maharaja was ultimately compelled to order "Surdar Cheit Singh to appear only as the other officers do at the Durbar because all the Khalsa desire he should not interfere with the State affairs, and Dhian Singh to carry on as in the time of the late Maharaja, and the Battalion that was on duty day and night to protect Cheit Singh was ordered back to its lines, and Cheit Singh was ordered to throw himself at Now-Nihal Singh's feet and ask forgiveness." (134/276)

In spite of all this, Sardar Chet Singh was murdered by Dhian Singh and his party in the early hours of the 9th of October 1839 in the presence of Maharaja Kharak Singh who was himself 'surprised and bound.' "In all probability he would also have been put to death—the Prime Minister and his brother [Gulab Singh Dogra] being only anxious for an opportunity to destroy him—but for the presence of his son No Nihal Singh, and the injunctions of his wife Chund Kour, both of whom had joined in the plot [of the murder of Chet Singh] on the condition that no bodily injury should be offered to Kurruck Singh." [Smyth, *Reigning Family of Lahore*, 30.]

Maharaja Kharak Singh died on November 5, 1840, "and it neither must nor can be made a secret," says Major G. Carmichael Smyth, "that he died from the slow effects of small doses of '*Sapheda Kaskaree*' (white lead or the acetate of lead) and '*Rus Camphoor*' (Corrosive Sublimate or the native muriate of mercury)." (*Ibid.* 33.) The same afternoon, while Kharak Singh's body was still being cremated and prince Nau-Nihal Singh was returning from the crematory, the beams, stones and tiles of the archway, through which he was passing, fell from above, as pre-arranged by Dhian Singh, and he was struck to the ground. He was then hurriedly removed to his apartments in the fort and was there mercilessly done to death. Thus the father and the son were removed from the scene in the short period of a few hours.

Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh was a man of economy. At times he criticised even his father for his generosity. On the 17th May it was represented to the Kanwar by Sardar Fatch Singh Man that "the Maharaja was desirous of remitting the the *nuzrana* to Beidee Bikrum Singh. The Kanwar replied that the Maharaja was quite indifferent about the revenue and that if such clemency should be shown, how were the expenses of the State to be defrayed and how could its affairs be

managed? However, that 5,000 Rs. owing to the Maharaja's intercession should be reduced from the amount." (179-80/455)

It was reported to Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh in the Darbar on 23rd July that Sardar Arjan Singh, son of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, had killed one of his servants and that the widow of the sufferer had burnt herself with the corpse. The Kanwar was highly enraged and fined the Sardar Rs. 10,000/-. (254/592)

"The Bhaees are suggesting to the Koonwar", says the *Punjab Intelligence* of July 3, 1840, "to dismiss all the old garrisons and to replace them by soldiers of his own raising, hinting that those of the time of the late Maharaja are attached to Raja Dhian Singh." (216/524)

Maharaja Sher Singh—

After the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh, his widow Chand Kaur for some time (November 6, 1840—January 17, 1841) held the reins of the kingdom but she was soon replaced by Maharaja Sher Singh who came to the throne on January 18, 1841. There are only 9 news-letters in this collection bearing on his reign. (260/613 to 270/628)

Sher Singh generally resided at Batala, 24 miles to the north east of Amritsar. He was looked upon with suspicion by the Dogra minister Dhian Singh. According to the news of June 27, 1839, the day of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, "all are entertaining fears of Kanwar Sher Singh." (69/227) This was, perhaps, because the Dogras and their accomplices feared that his presence at Lahore might disturb their designs regarding the continuance of their possessions and Jagirs. Dhian Singh was very dry and curt in his attitude towards Sher Singh when it was represented that he should be invited to Lahore in connection with the ceremonies of the Maharaja's death. "Raja Dhian Singh said that the Koonwur had twice been sent for under solemn oaths and what more did he want"? Pressed by others Dhian Singh wrote to him to come to Lahore saying, "otherwise there was no knowing what would be the consequence." (70/114-5)

The Kanwar was at Lahore on July 9, and joined Maharaja Kharak Singh in the mourning ceremonies and assured him on July 11 of his devotion and loyalty. He returned to his place in the middle of August. (78-9/205, 82/216, 83/239, 114/145) There is no indication in the *Akhbars* to suggest that there ever existed feelings other than friendly between the two brothers who occasionally met at Lahore with perfect cordiality. Maharaja Kharak Singh was pleased to grant the following title to him on the 15th July, 1839 :—

*Sri Wahiguru ji ke Piare, Satguru ji ke Saware,
Ujjal-didar, Nirmal-budh, Akhree Irshadee, I'tizadi
Bhai Sher Singh ji*

Dear to the Almighty God, Decorated by the Great Guru,
Bright in Appearance, Of Clear Understanding, the
Supereme Commander and Helper Brother Sher Singh ji.
• (91/234)

He fell a victim to the machinations of Dhian Singh and was killed by Ajit Singh Sandhanwalia on September 15, 1843. The last of the line was Maharaja Dalip Singh. He came to the throne at the age of five and was dethroned by the British who annexed his kingdom of the Panjab to British India on March 31, 1849.

Political Parties At Lahore—

Soon after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the court and camp at Lahore was divided into two groups. One group was headed by Raja Dhian Singh Dogra whose ultimate object was to eliminate the descendants of Maharaja Ranjit Singh so that his own son Hira Singh could at some time be placed on the throne of the Panjab. The other group was led by Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh, an ambitious youngman who was suspicious of the growing power and intentions of Raja Dhian Singh. Dhian Singh, however, proved to be a more clever and successful diplomat. Through his brother Gulab Singh Dogra, he succeeded in setting the son (Nau-Nihal Singh) against his father (Kharak Singh) and ultimately removing both of them from his way. Maharani Chand Kaur for some time held the reins of the kingdom and was replaced by Maharaja Sher Singh. But as Sher Singh also refused to act as a puppet in Dhian Singh's hands, the wily wazir created bad blood between the Maharaja and his Sandhanwalia collaterals who shot him dead on September 15, 1843. Dhian Singh, however, was also killed by the Sandhanwalias the same day.

The following are mentioned as being the leading persons of the parties :—

Dhian Singh	Nau-Nihal Singh
Ajit Singh Sandhawalia	Bhai Ram Singh
Jawand Singh Mokul	Bhai Gobind Ram
Attar Singh	Missar Beli Ram
	" Ram Krishan

Disturbances In The Hills Suppressed—

It was reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh on July 18, 1840, that Mian Ratten Chand had created disturbances in the

Hills. The Maharaja ordered Raja Shamsher Singh of Haripur (Guler) to punish him. (92/311) On July 21, Mihan Singh and Jassa Singh, two officers of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, with 500 horse and 5 guns were appointed to quell the disturbances. The Rajas of Mandi and Chamba were ordered to send 1000 horse and foot each with them, while the chiefs of Kullu and Siba and the thanedars of Haripur and Nurpur were asked to send 500 each. Likewise, all the Hill dependencies were called upon to furnish troops to co-operate with them. A proclamation was at the same time issued to the Hill people describing the punishment that would result to all those who joined the rebels. (97-8/323) On receipt of a report from Sardar Mihan Singh on July 22 that Ratan Chand and Pirthi Chand had assembled about 2000 horse and foot, had arrived at Nagrota and plundered two or three places, Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia was sent with 500 horse to co-operate with Mihan Singh. (98/327, 100-1/333-4) Two days later Raja Ranbir Chand Katauch and Mr. Foulkes were also asked to co-operate with Sardar Ranjodh Singh. (103-4/341, 107/349) Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia also played a prominent part in this expedition. The Mians could not stand against the Lahore troops. They were taken prisoners and brought to Lahore in chains on or about the 26th of September. (110/136, 117/149, 123/361, 131/269) Mr John Holmes also appears to have served in this expedition and was recalled from the Hills along with Mr. Foulkes in consequence of the appointment of Sardar Lehna Singh. (123/361)

Expedition To Mandi—

Balbir Sen, the Raja of Mandi, had not paid his dues to the Lahore Government for some time. On or about the 31st of March, 1839, Maharaja Ranjit Singh ordered Diwan Dina Nath to realize the sum of Rs. 25000/- out of Rs. 1,50,000/- due from him. (18/45, 204/600) Repeated warnings were issued to him in April and June telling him that if the payment were not made, "troops would be sent to enforce it." (23/57, 53/84) General Ventura, who had been sent to reduce the fort of Malsian early in 1840 was ordered to proceed to Mandi with his troops. This unnerved the Raja and he appealed to the Lahore Government in June for the recall of the General saying "that he was quite ready to pay the former and present tribute." He was informed in reply that "the duplicity of the Mundeel Government was too well known," and that the "General had as yet reported nothing except the obstinacy of the Mundeel people." (200-1/502-3) In view of the undesirable attitude of the Raja,

General Ventura was not willing to make any remission and demanded the full payment of the dues. (204-5/600-2) Under the orders of the Government the General apprehended the Raja and sent him as a prisoner to be confined in the Gobindgarh fort at Amritsar. According to the *Hill Intelligence* of 1st July 1840, "the Munde district is taken possession of by General Ventura and the Khalsa thanahs are placed [in a number of Hills] ... The General sends for the zumeendars of the district, gives them every encouragement and dismisses them with presents of turbans, &c. He has promised to abolish all the arbitrary taxes levied by their Raja and has issued a general prohibition against selling their children and wives into slavery under the penalty of the severest description." (216-7/525)

Relations With The Sikh And Other States—

The relations of the Panjab Sarkar with the Sikh States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Ladwa and with Nepal were very cordial and all of them sent their representatives to Lahore on the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Other Hill Chiefs—

The other Hill chiefs mentioned in the *Akbars* as owing allegiance to the Sikh Government of Lahore were the Rajas of Chamba, Guler (Haripur), Jasrota, Jaswan, Kahlur, Kullu, Siba and Suket. Raja Dhian Singh recommended on June 27, 1840, the grant of a *khilat* to Raja Charhat Singh of Chamba (211/515), and requested a *jageer* for Mian Gopal Singh of Jasrota (213/519) Raja Jagat Chand of Kahlur was ordered on June 28, 1840, to furnish General Ventura with 300 sepoy from his possessions west of the Sutluj. (212/516) Raja Ugar Sen of Suket was honoured through his *Vakil* with *Khilat* and presents on 1st July 1840. (214/520) General Ventura, evidently under orders from Lahore, desired the Raja of Suket to demolish all the forts in the country except one or two as "there is no occasion for them in these days of peace." (218/526) On July 18, 1840, Raja Ajeet Singh of Kullu was ordered by the Lahore Government to prevent his people from raising any disturbances on the Beas and to pay the tribute to General Ventura. (239/566) According to the *Hill Intelligence* of July 17-18, 1840, orders were issued by the Lahore Darbar to the Guler, Jaswan and Siba Rajas to furnish 50 and 100 armed men to the General. (211/569)

Invasion Of Skardu—

It was during the reign of Maharaja Kharak Singh that

Skardu (Iskardo of the *Akhbars*) in the district of Baltistan was invaded by Mian Zorawar Singh. Raja Ahmad Shah of Skardu was very unpopular. His oppressions had caused a great disaffection among his people. Even his own son Muhammad Shah had sought shelter with the governor of Kashmir which then formed a Nizamat, a province, of the Sikh kindom. A report was received at Lahore on May 8, 1840, from Mian Zorawar Singh that Muhammad Shah had taken possession of Skardu and that order had been restored. (174/440) A week later, on the 15th of May, orders were issued to Raja Ahmad Shah that all his irregularities and misconduct would be forgiven if he returned to obedience and despatched his agents with tribute to Lahore through Zorawar Singh. (178/452) Mian Zorawar Singh in the meantime availed himself of the disturbed conditions, took possession of Skardu and placed Raja Ahmad Shah in confinement. (*vide Kashmir Intelligence*, June 16 to July 1, 1840, 232/557) This appears to have been done without the permission of the Government at Lahore or of the Governor of Kashmir. (232/557, 249/582) [There is then a big gap in the news. Maharaja Kharak Singh died on November 5, 1840, and Maharaja Sher Singh came to the throne on January 18, 1841.] It was reported to Maharaja Sher Singh on November 22, 1841, that Zorawar Singh had advanced into the Chinese territory and that Raja Dhian Singh had ordered his withdrawal to Ladakh. Dhian Singh, however, apparently at the suggestion of Zorawar Singh, appears to have been in favour of an invasion of the Chinese frontier with a great force and in concert with the British Government. (261/613-5, 263/617, 267/623)

Europeans In The Sikh Service—

The Punjab attracted a large number of European adventurers who were liberally paid and kindly treated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is stated in the *Lahore Akhbar* from the Maharaja's Camp at Amritsar dated March 23, 1839, "the Delhi news-writer reported that there were fifteen Frenchmen about to proceed to Lahore in search of employment." (9/26) The way to Lahore had been shown by Allard and Ventura who had joined the Maharaja's service in 1822. The following gentlemen have been occasionally mentioned in the *Akhbars* :—

Allard
Austinleck
Avitabile
Court
Ford

Foulkes
Holmes, John
Honigberger
Lafayette
La Font

La Roche
Steinbach
Van Courtlandt
Ventura
Wafaq

General Allard, a Frenchman, was a commander of Artillery. He died at Peshawar on January 23, 1859. General Ventura was appointed in his place to co-operate with the British in pursuance of the Tripartite Treaty.

Mr. Austinleck, whose name as such is not mentioned in any of the biographical notes on European officers in the Sikh Service, entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on or about May 13, 1838 (1st Jeth 1895 Bk.). [*Un de-tu-Tuuarikh*, III, 504; also 1-2/9.] He was desired to train troops. Raja Dhian Singh reported to Maharaja Kharak Singh "that Mr. Ostinleck knew little how to discipline troops, but was skilled in working guns." (107/349)

I feel inclined to believe that Austinleck of the *Akhbars* is Lt.-Col. Steinbach, a Prussian, who according to C. Grey's *European Adventurers Of Northern India*, entered the Khalsa Service in 1836 and remained with Gulab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir up to 1851 when he resigned the service in a fit of pique at being superseded. (325/6) The mistake, evidently, is due to wrong transliteration of the name written in *Shikasta* Persian by some Poorbia Munshi from the U. P. where the use of letter *a* before *s* is very common.

Steinbach is reported on May 29, 1840, to be at Peshawar, where some sepoy of his battalion quarrelled with their officers. (182/463, 186/472) Lt.-Col. Steinbach's book *The Punjab*, London, 1846, is a very useful contemporary source of history.

General Avitabile, popularly known in the Punjab as Abutavela, is too well known to need any lengthy notice here. His services at Peshawar during 1839-40 find a prominent place in the *Akhbars*. He is known to history as the Iron Man of the Sikh Service.

General Court was an educated French gentleman—an expert Ordnance Officer. He was for some time at Peshawar during 1839 and, on his return to Lahore, was honoured with a *khilat* and promoted to the rank of General on or about the 2nd of October, 1839. (137/282) His bravery at the capture of Garhi Dilasa Khan in May 1840 was admired by Bhai Ram Singh who recommended him for a dress of honour which was sent to him on July 4, 1840. (186-7/473, 220/531) He returned to Lahore from Dera Ismail Khan about the 20th. (248/582) He left Lahore in 1843 and returned to France where he died at Grasse in 1861.

General Cortlandt was an Anglo-Indian. He entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1832. He was employed as a Battalion Commander at Peshawar in 1839-40. His battalion is mentioned as having marched towards Lahore in

the last days of May 1840, and he was received in audience by Maharaja Kharak Singh on or about July 2, when Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh "enquired of him about the affairs of Peshawar." (216/522) He was honoured with the present of a shawl on July 5. He was then a Colonel. Later on he rose to the rank of General and was in the Sikh service up to the annexation of the Panjab in 1849.

Captain Ford, an absconder from the British army, according to C. Grey, was an Infantry Battalion Commander in the Sikh Service. On April 8, 1839, he was directed to move to the village of Avan, the estate of the late Sardar Jagat Singh Atariwala and to realize four thousand rupees from the place. (25-3/63) On the day of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death on June 27, 1839, he was ordered, along with other officers and commanders, by Kanwar Kharak Singh to send his report to Raja Dhian Singh every evening and to obey his orders. (66/123) He was later on promoted to the rank of Colonel and sent to Peshawar where he was reported to be with his battalion in the last week of May 1840. (182/463) He was killed by men of his own battalion in Hazara in April 1841.

Foulkes was an Englishman and had, in all probability, served in the British Royal Army before he entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On July 16, 1839, Mr. Foulkes, De La Roche and Ostinleck (Lt.-Col. Steinbach) were ordered by Maharaja Kharak Singh to review their troops every day and to report through Raja Dhian Singh every third day. (90-1/232.) On July 24, he was directed to prepare his regiment to proceed to the Hills to co-operate with Ranjodh Singh in the suppression of the rebellion of Mians Pirthi Chand and Ratan Chand. (103-4/341) Two days later, however, he was asked to proceed at the head of 200 men only. He was recalled from the Hills along with John Holmes in consequence of the appointment of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia in September. (123/361)

John Holmes, an Eurasian, was a popular officer in the Maharaja's service. On or about the 8th of July 1839, he was stationed with his regiment at Amritsar and was ordered to move to the village of Kot Sayed Mahmood (now called Kot Khalsa near the Khalsa College, Amritsar). (77/202) He took part in the expedition against Mians Pirthi Chand and Rattan Chand from where he was recalled in September 1839. (123/361) On June 6, 1840, Maharaja Kharak Singh reviewed his troops and honoured him with a pair of gold bangles. (193/488)

Dr. John Martin Honigberger, a German physician to the

Court, is referred to in the *Akhbars* as Dr. Martin. He was promised a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 after the Maharaja's recovery. (38/177) He continued in service till after the first Anglo-Sikh war and his book *Thirty-five Years in the East*, London, 1852, is a very valuable contemporary source of information, particularly of the period covered by these *Akhbars*.

There were two Frenchmen by name of La Font in the Sikh Service. Lafayette, or Lafcet or Lafut, I believe, was also one of them—the mistake having been made in wrong transliteration of 'La Font' written in Persian *Shikasta*. From the *Akhbars* it is not possible to distinguish between the two gentlemen. M. La Font of the *Akhbars* was ordered to Peshawar in March 1839. (4/13,8/22) According to the *Panjab Akhbar* of 2nd July, General Ventura made over the command of the Najib Battalion and Hill soldiers to La Font who reported his 'obedience to Col. Wade.' (99/330, 104/342) La Font's unsuccessful attempt to go to Kabul is reported in the *Panjab Intelligence, Lahore*, of July 19, 1840. (247/580)

M. De La Roche was a Frenchman, born in Mauritius. Nothing beyond the ordinary routine seems to have been done by him during this period either on the North-west frontier or elsewhere to deserve any special mention during 1839-41.

For Lt -Col. Steinbach, see Austinleck.

General Jean Baptiste Ventura was an Italian. He joined the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1822 and is well known to the history of the Panjab. He was sent to Peshawar in March 1839, and was appointed in place of General Allard, after his death, to co-operate with the British in their mission to restore Shah Shujah to Kabul. On account of differences with Col. Wade, he was recalled from the N. W. frontier and sent to take possession of the fort Dhukkee (in the Jullundur Doab) belonging to Bhai Bikram Singh Bedi. The General was successful in his expedition. He was then sent against the Raja of Mandi who had not for some time paid his tribute to the Lahore Darbar. Raja Balbir Sen was apprehended by General Ventura and sent to Amritsar where he was confined in the fort Gobindgarh. Ventura encouraged the Hill peasants in every way and prohibited the sale of children and women into slavery. (216-7/525) The services of General Ventura in Mandi were highly appreciated by Maharaja Kharak Singh who granted him a rich *khilat* consisting of :

- 21 pieces of clothes,
- 1 elephant with gold and silver *hauda*,
- 1 sword with inlaid *saiz*,
- 1 horse with gold trappings.

He was also honoured with a title of distinction. (227/546, 239/566) For further activities of General Ventura in the Hills, the reader is referred to pp. 241/569, 246/579, 256/596.

Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh suggested on July 21, 1840, that Suket and Kallu might be resumed and the government of that Hill tract entrusted to General Ventura, and that "it would at all events be advisable to keep the General there for a year." (251/585)

He retired from service in 1843 and left for France the next year. He passed the remainder of his life at Paris and died near Toulouse on April 3, 1858.

It may be mentioned that according to Bhai Ram Singh (*Panj. Int.* July 21, 1840) General Ventura had represented to Maharaja Ranjit Singh "that Sinde might without difficulty be conquered. The Maharaja disapproved. Then the British Government got possession of that county." (251/585)

In the *Lahore Akhbar* of 2nd April, 1839, is mentioned a European named Wafak along with M. De La Roche. This name again, I am afraid, has been wrongly transliterated from the *Shikasta* Persian of the original *Akhbar*. I shall not be surprised if it turns out to be La Font.

Sikh Flags—

There is a mention in the *Panjab Akhbar* of September 23, 1839, that "at the request of Raja Heera Singh, flags of gold and silver cloth and *Kinschah* (*Kimkhab*, brocaded silk) were promised to the troops on the Dusshra." (133/274) The *Kimkhab* is generally of red colour. That the Sikhs had also flags of red colour is mentioned in Baron Charles Hugel's *Travels In Kashmir And The Panjab* (London, 1845, p. 394) and Jafar Beg's *Baintan Sarkar Ranjit Singh Kian*, Verse XVIII.

Jagirs—

Jagirs were at times granted by the Maharajas of Lahore as pensions and gratuity in lieu of meritorious services rendered in the past or to be rendered in future as civilian officers and/or military commanders and for the maintenance of troops. According to the *Panjab Akhbar* of September 28, 1839, Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh asked for a *jagir* of 20 lakhs. "The Maharaja offered him about 15, saying that if he received a *Jageer* of 20 lakhs, he should furnish 8 battalions of Infantry and 2000 *Sowars*." (133/237) For a detailed study of the *Jagir* system, the inquisitive reader is referred to Principal Sita Ram Kohli's papers on the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh published in the *Journal of Indian History* and the *Maharaja*

Ranjit Singh Centenary Volume. The jagir in lieu of pension, unless otherwise stated, was only for life and reverted to the State on the death of the recipient. (9/25)

Dak Arrangements—Means Of Information—

Maharaja Ranjit Singh had established a regular system of *Dak* for the collection of information from all parts of his kingdom, and also from outside. News-writers called *Akhbar Nawis* or *Waqai Nigar* were appointed in different places, and with military expeditions, with a view to keeping the Maharaja informed of the happenings there. Couriers or despatch-riders were stationed at a distance of three *kos* or about five miles to ensure speedy delivery of messages. We find it in the news of 9th April 1839, that "Choonee Lall, the *Jamadar of Hurkarahs*, was directed to write about the proceedings of Dost Mahomed Khan and others." (26/63.) Similarly "Raja Dhian Singh was ordered," by Maharaja Kharak Singh, on June 28, 1840, "to station his *Sowars* from Lahore to Mundee at the interval of every 3 *Coss* to hasten the *Dak* so as to get news daily from that quarter." (212/516)

The State Library At Lahore—

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was well known for his patronage of learning and learned men. Anecdotes are still narrated by the descendants of the Faqir and Dewan families of Lahore how generous the Maharaja was in paying for rare manuscripts of the holy Quran and of Panjabi, Persian and Sanskrit literature. He established and maintained a library in the State *Toshekhana* and placed it in the charge of the first eminent historian of the Sikhs, Munshi (Lala) Khushwaqt Rai, the author of the *Tawarikh-i-Sikhan*, or the *Kitab-i-Tawarikh-i-Panjab*. We are told in the *Panjab Akhbar* of July 24, 1839, that "Khooshwakt Rae, the book-keeper, applied for his pay and was ordered to receive Rs. 2 per day." (105/342) His salary, evidently, was Rs. 60 p. m.—quite a respectable amount for those days.*

The Arsenal At Lahore—

The blacksmiths of Lahore were well known for the manufacture of matchlocks, mortars and guns. According to a news of April 1839, "Maharaja Ranjit Singh prepared 60 *ghobaras* or mortars and 100 guns for the war in Cabul" (272/368), and on June 14, "the blacksmiths were ordered to make

*For more details regarding the Library of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the reader is referred to the researches of Prof. Roshan Lal Ahuja, M.A., of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and Sardar Shamsher Singh Ashok of Patiala.

200 matchlocks." (47/73) Faqir Nur-ud-Din was ordered on August 15 to prepare 500 muskets, (119/157)

Encouragement Of Trade—

The Custom officers at Amritsar were ordered on June 28, 1840, to exact no arbitrary duties on merchandise. (212/517)

Re. 1 Per Village For Darbar Sahib— •

Orders were issued in the last week of July 1840 to all revenue officers in the several districts to realize one rupee from every village in excess of its usual revenue for the expenses of *Harmandar* (*Darbar*) Sahib, also called the Golden Temple at Amritsar. (253/592)

GANDA SINGH •

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II

A FEW IMPORTANT DATES

Maharaja Ranjit Singh died	June 27, 1839
Maharaja Kharak Singh died	November 5, 1840
Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh died	November 5, 1840
Maharani Chand Kaur assumed power	November 7, 1840
Maharaja Sher Singh came to throne	January 18, 1841
" " killed	September 15, 1843
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Maharaja Ranjit Singh



Born

2 Maghar, 1837 Bk.
13 November, 1780 A.D.

Died

15 Harh, 1896 Bk.
27 June, 1839 A.D.

THE PANJAB IN 1839-40 .

10 March, 1839 [*Phagan 29, 1895 Bk.*]—*Punjab Akhbar* -

5

The Ruler of the Punjaub [Maharaja Ranjit Singh] enjoys better health than before, and Surdar Teij Sing, in pursuance of the orders of his master, has marched with his troops and a train of artillery towards Peshawur.

Jemadar Khooshal Sing having in the course of nine days assembled a large force in horse and foot has despatched for Peshawur and Raja Goolaub Sing will be sent thither immediately after his arrival from Jummo.

The Maharaja is much engaged in sending his armies to the assistance of Colonel Wade, for the Khyber Afghans are daily swarming in numbers and will probably take the field on the first of Mohurum.

It appears from the contents of an authentic letter that Dost Mahomed Khan will not be induced to offer bold resistance, if the British Government allowed him a respectable maintenance and console him, but if they propose to reinstate Shah Shooja, he will endeavor to oppose that.†

6

10 March, 1839 [*Phagan 29, 1895 Bk.*]—*Maharajah Runjeet Singh's Durbar, Camp Barrehdurree Shees Muhal*—

9

Early in the morning the Maharajah went out in his litter. On His Highness' return, Koonwer Khurruk Singh, Rajah Heera Singh, Surdar Utter Singh Sundhanwalla, Fuqueers Azeezooddeen and Noorooddeen and Dewan Deena Nath paid their respects. Rajah Dhian Singh was ordered to appoint Mr. Ashutuk[?],* and Goolab

†Sec. Septr. 1839. Dept. Copy, Punjaub Ukhbar, March, Cons. 26 June.

*The name is not clear. The *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh* of Sohan Lal vol. III. p. 504, gives it as *آشمليک* (*Ashmleek*). He is mentioned

[See page 2

Singh, brother of Cheit Singh, with two companies of soldiers, to guard the camp of Dr. Lord at Peshawur; and Rajah Sochut Singh was directed to march with his troops, together with the *Sewars* of Rajah Hsera Singh's *Misl**, towards Deera Ishmael Khan. Surdar Utter Singh Sundhanwala, being presented with a pair of shawls and a horse, was likewise ordered to march, and Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh received instructions to make every preparation for marching as he would be directed to go in a day or two. The Koonwar begged that the *Ulaka* of Huzzarah should be given to him,, but this was left to be considered afterwards. Rajah Dhian Singh represented that fifteen lacks rupees of *Nuzurrani* were due to His Highness from the Sindhians according to the Treaty made with the British Government, and that the present war with Cabool must necessarily be very expensive to the Maharajah as Colonel Wade always sends for Mohameton *Sewars*. The Rajah was consequently directed to write to the Colonel to effect the realization of the sum from the Sindhians. Dewan Deena Nath represented Surdar Leihna Sing Mujjeethia's request for an allowance for a thousand Hill soldiers, his attendants, and was directed to send the Surdar an order of six thousand rupees on the officer at Rawulpindee. Rajah Dhian Singh reported the arrival of Futtehooddeen Khan of Kusoor with fifty horsemen. The Khan was ordered to join Colonel Wade's Camp. At his request an order for two thousand five hundred Rupees allowance was drawn upon the officer at Peshawur, and of five hundred on the Customs Officer at Amritsar. From a petition of the Peshawur news-writer it appeared

From page 1]

as having come to the Maharaja's presence on the 1st (or a day or two later) of Jeth, 1895 Bk., May 13, 1838, and signed the letter of acceptance of service and pledge of loyalty. This may be Ostinleek (Austinleek) of the Punjab Akhbar of June 27, 1839.

*The word *Misl* or *Misl* in historical literature of the Panjab is generally used to mean a 'confederacy.' It has also been used for 'territory' of a Sikh Sardar. Here it is used for 'troops.'

that Mr. Avitabile had ordered the shopkeepers of the city to sell their compice, &c., at a certain rate fixed by themselves under punishment of paying five rupees as fine for the least deviation from it, that Dr. Lord had put up at the Garden of Alee Murdan Khan, that Surdul Khan of Dhukka had come to him and was received very civilly, and that any of the Khybrees who come to this gentleman are immediately sent to Colonel Wade. The news-writer at Mooltan reported that it was the intention of the British Government to place Doctor Lord at Bahawalpore to buy grain and to despatch people to buy some boats towards Pind Dhadhukhan. He was ordered to report further. The Maharajah went out in his litter to see the Amritsar Tank and presented 120 Rs. with some sweetmeats to the *Grunth Sahab*, and distributed about two hundred Rupees to the poor. Deewan Deal, cousin of Deewan Sawun Mull, said that the Mooltan traders had cleared great profit by selling corn to the British armies. He was ordered to take some *Nuzzarunee* from them for His Highness. At Rajah Heerah Singh's request, some Musselman *Suwas* attached to Rajah Golaub Singh were ordered to join the camp of Prince Tymore. 11

11 March, 1839, Monday [Phagan 30, 1895 Bk.]—Camp Barradurree Shees Muhal—

At sunrise His Highness went out in his litter to the Garden of Koonwur Khurruk Singh, and on his return the courtiers paid their respects. Kishan Chund, the *Ookeel*, was ordered to attend immediately. Imooka* [*Sic.* Jawahar] Singh, son of late Hurree Singh Nuloh, being presented with a shawl, was ordered to proceed 12

*This is clearly a mistake in transcription from the original manuscript. Evidently the J in the Ms. has been read as I, *uwa* as *moo*, and *hir* as *ka*. Jawahir Singh was the name of one of the four sons of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa. See Hadi Hassan and Rajab Ali, *Rausa-i-Panjab*, 190; *Chiefs and Families*, (1940) ii, 86., etc.

to Peshawar with Utter Singh and received every assurance of future promotion. Pertap Singh, Commandant of the body-guard, was directed to write to his uncle Mehan Singh, the Ruler of Cashmere, to entertain a thousand Mohamedan sepoy and to send them to Peshawur. The Maharajah rode out in his litter in the evening.

12 March, 1939 [Chet 1, 1895-6 Bk.]—Tuesday, Camp Ditto—

- 13 At day-break the Maharajah went out in his litter to Koonwur Khurruck Singh's Garden, and on his return made grants to the Brahmans on account of the [first] day (the *Sunkrant*) [the 1st of Chet, 1895-96 Bk.]. Moonshee Ruttun Chund was ordered to go to Peshawur with Koonwer Nou-Nehal Singh and to write the news of the country. Surdar Teij Singh reported his arrival at Rootasgurb and [of] the desertion of Bussava Singh, cousin of Jodh Singh Mokul, who went away to his house with [-out] permission. Rajah Dhian Singh was consequently directed to apprehend him and to send him back to the Surdar. Deewan Deena Nath was deputed to go to Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh and promise him the grant of the Huzzara *Ualz* on the part of the Maharajah, if the Koonwer went to Peshawar and satisfied Colonel Wade with his proceedings in the Cabool war. M. Lafet [Lafayette] applied for some increase to his daily allowance of nine rupees, but was ordered to go to Peshawur, and then his request would be complied with. Hakeem Noorooddeen, being ordered to send two hundred common shot to Peshawur, applied for some conveyance, but received no answer. In the afternoon Deewan Deena Nath, who had been sent to Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh, returned and represented the Koonwer's request for Huzzarra, as Cashmere was granted to Khurruck Singh. The Maharajah replied that it would be well for the Koonwer to march instantly or else Koonwer Sheir Singh would be appointed in his stead. In the evening the Maharajah went in his litter to Amritsar and presented

125 Rs. to the *Granth Sahib* and 230 Rs. to the poor.†

19 March, 1839 [*Chet* 8, 1895-6 Bk.]*—*Lahore News*— 15

Mahomed Akber Khan, son of the Cabool Chief, has sent for Hukeem Izzut Buksh from Juilalabad to cure the inflammation in the eyes of Ghoolum Ghous, son of Nuwab Summid Khan, but the letter being shown to M. Avitabile, he prohibited the physician from going, and desired him to say in reply that all the blind men in Cabool would be cured by the English Doctors. In obedience to the orders of his master, M. Avitabile directed the officers at Peshawur to allow the departure of Surdar Sultan Mahomed Khan's family towards Koohat, and, in consequence, they went towards the latter place with two pieces of cannon. Qazee Abdoolheed, the Cabool news-writer on the part of the Maharajah, informed M. Avitabile that Dost Mohomed Khan had been seized with Cholera in consequence of eating melons, that he had been with difficulty cured by Mirza Abdool-vasei, and that he had been furnished with sixty thousand Gold ducats by Meer Morad Beg of Koondooz. M. Avitabile discredited the news and proposed to punish the writer at Cabool by cutting off his ears and nose on his reaching the place. Peer Mahomed, a eunuch of Chumknee-Walla, acquainted M. Avitabile with a correspondence between Meer Morad Beg of Koondooz and Mirza Shamee Khan with a view to an alliance between the States of Cabool and Koondooz and fixing their proper boundaries. Some depredations were committed by the Khybrians upon the cattle of Peshawur with impunity. M. Avitabile sent 16

†Secret Sept. 1839, Dept. Copy, Maharajah Runjeet Singh's Durbar, Cons. 26 June.

*News for six days, 13th to 18th March 1839 (*Chet* 2 to 7 1895-6 Bk.) are not available in this collection. The inquisitive reader is referred to Schan Lal's *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh*, Vol. III, part 5, pp. 112-14.

his officers to receive Colonel Wade and Prince Timour on the river Attuk. A *zeafut* was daily provided for the officers with Colonel Wade by Dewan Peyra Mull from Khyrabad to Surraee Akira and from that to the Bridge of Nowshihra by Qazee Fuzzul Ahmed, and to Peshawur by Kishen Chund.

21 March, 1839 [*Chet 10, 1895-6 Bk.*].— CABOOL—

From the Peshawur *Akhbar* it appears that Meer Moorad Beg of Koondooz wrote to Dost Mahamed Khan to establish an alliance on the principle of each retaining
 17 his present possessions and giving up all claims to one another's estates, under a promise of reciprocal assistance in times of exigency, and that the Cabool Chief thought it right to make a compromise with the Ameer of Koondooz and withdrew his armies from the frontier. The Cabool Chief desired Mirza Sumee Khan to employ the laborers of Hazzara to remove the snow in the roads from Jullalabad to Cabool, and ordered the inhabitants of the City to repair speedily the ramparts. They promised to do it after the festival of the *Nowrooz*, which takes place on the 5th of Moherum [*FRIDAY, March 22, 1839*]. The hostages and the prisoners kept at Jallalabad were removed to the Fort of Tuntuk, belonging to Abdool Jubboo Khan, by Mahomed Akber Khan, son of the Cabool Chief. Grain is cheap at Cabool. Flour is selling at the rate of 21 seers per rupee.

PESHAWUR—

M. Avitabile despatched Hukeem Aboollah and Quotub Allum to Noshahra to receive Colonel Wade. According to the request of Shah Pussand Khan, son of Sued Mahomed Khan, M. Avitabile permitted the family of Surdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan to go with all their
 18 property to the Doaba of Ashnagurh [*Hasht-Nagar*] and the *Kotwal* of Peshawur, who opposed their departure, was by the French Officers desired to desist,

LAHORE—

The Maharajah now enjoys better health and his

chiefs are making sacrifices. The Maharajah asked Rajah Dhian Singh how far Surdar Leihna Singh and Jemadar Khooshal Singh had proceeded, but the Rajah did not know. Both of these Chiefs were directed to reach Peshawur as soon as possible. Bhaee Gobind Ram applied for the grant of a *jagheer* of two lacs of rupees of annual revenue for Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh, but received no answer.†

20 March, 1839 [Chet 9 1895-6 Bk.]—Lahore Ukhbar, 21
Camp Umritsur—

The Maharajah went out in his *palkee* towards the Village of Goomtala and on his return Koonwur Kurrack Singh, Raja Hera Singh, Sirdar Dhumna Singh Moulvaee, Misser Bailee Ram, Dewan Deena Nath, and Moonshree Sunth Ram paid their respects. Amla Sing *Santree* was ordered to take away with him the *Khasgee Sowars* from all places to Peshawur, and he was furnished with an order for one hundred rupees upon the Peshawur officers. The Maharajah went out in his *palkee* and on his return the courtiers paid their respects. Sardar Luhua Singh Mujjeethia was ordered to furnish a contingent of fifty Muhametan *Sowars* for Colonel Wade's Camp without delay. Dewan Deena Nath represented that Sardar Teij Singh had presented a tender of 2,25,000 rupees, 15 camels, 5 horses, 25 mules, 15 hounds and two hawks annually for the *Illakah* of Huzzarah, excepting the expenses of Garrison troops and charitable grants, &c. The Dewan was ordered to retain this document. Rajah Dhean Sing observed that Sirdar Sooltan Mahamed Khan was not now willing to take the farm of Peishawur and wanted his engagement returned, but the Maharajah observed it would be better for the Sirdar to go to Peshawur. Choonnee Lall, the *Jemadar* of *Hirkaras*, acquires pay for the Mahometan Regiments of *Sowars* and the *Nujeebs*. In reply he was

†Secret, Sept. 1839, Dept. Copy, Lahore News, Cons. 26 June.

informed that *Mootsuddee* Buggut Ram would soon join Colonel Wade's Camp to distribute their pay. Misser Roop Lall was directed to send 300 Mahometan Sepoys from Doabee. The Maharajah told M. Laput (*Sic. La Font*) that he would soon be appointed with M. Ventura to go to Peshawur, and that he will then receive his pay.

21 March, [1839, Chet 10, 1895-6 Bk.]—

The Maharajah went out towards Gobein-Gurh in his *palkee*. M. Ventura received orders to march to Peshawur and act there in concert with Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh and Colonel Wade. He was presented with 11 *parchas*, a horse, a pearl bracelet and a sword, and, on his requesting pay during his late absence, he received orders for two thousand rupees each on the officers at Rotas-Gurh, Rawalpindee and Vuzeerabad. M. La Font was ordered to accompany M. Ventura and received a pair of shawls. Jykumund, as a news-writer, was directed to join Shah Shoojah's Camp and to write constantly about the affairs in that quarter. Dewan Sawan Mall was ordered to send some Mahometan Sepoys to Peishawur. Sirdar Tej Singh, Colonel Golaub Singh and Ameer Sing, &c., the Commandants of the Regiments

23 at Peshawur, were ordered to obey Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh implicitly. Bhaee Gobind Ram represented that the Koonwur had marched to Peishawur with some reluctance as neither the *Illaka* of Huzzara nor that of Peshawur was given to him. Koonwur Khurruk Singh observed that the *Illaka* of Huzzara should be given to Rajah Heera Singh, but received no answer.†

25 22nd March, 1839 [11th Chet 1895-6 Bk.]— AMRITSER—

The Maharaja went out towards Goomtalee in his *palkee* and, on his return, Koonwer Khurruk Singh, Dhunna Singh, Fuqueer Azeezooddeen, Misser Beilee

† Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 25 June, Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbar, R. 30 April Cons. 26 June, No. [?] of 8th April.

Ram, Dewan Deena Nath and others paid their respects. Agreeably to the request of Sardar Sooltan Mohamed received thro' Raja Dhian Sing, a *Jaigheer* of two thousand rupees annual revenue was granted in the Peshawur territory to the Sirdar's mother, who has arrived at Peshawur from Cabool. Misser Beillee Ram reported the death of Burdee Foujdar Sing who had an estate of about ten thousand rupees annual revenue and he was ordered to confiscate the estate of the deceased and to give a portion of it, of about two thousand rupees income, to Misser Sookraj. Agreeably to the request of Colonel Wade, Raja Dhian Sing was ordered to assemble five thousand Mahomedan soldiers to be sent to him. 2,00,000 Rs. transmitted in bills by Misser Roop Lall, the officer in the Doab, together with 25 pieces of cloth, were deposited with Misser Beillee Ram. The Peshawur news-writer reported Colonel Wade's arrival at the place and his having put up in the Garden of Ailee Murdan Khan. He also reported the tyrannical conduct of M. Avitable to the people of Peshawur, and Bhaee Gobind Ram observed that they could not be safe unless that gentleman was removed from thence, but the Maharajah left it to be considered. 26

23 March, 1839 [*Chet 12, 1895-6 Bk.*]—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* to the Tank of Umritser and presented the *Grunth Saheb* with 1100 Rs. and some sweetmeats. He gave alms to the beggars and the Brahmins in the Boonga, as well as on his return. The Delhi news-writer reported that there were fifteen Frenchmen about to proceed to Lahore in search of employment, and that the Raja of Burmah was on the point of falling out with the British Government. He was ordered to write constantly about affairs in that quarter. From Hukeem Nouroodeen's report it appeared that he was making Gun-powder, and was ordered thro' yzeezooddeen to send the powder to Peshawur when 27

ready. The officers at Puthan-kote, Sheikhpore, Hajepore and Nourpore were ordered each to send 200 *kucha maunds* of Gun-powder. Moulvee Tajoodeen applied for some money to repair the Fort of Gobindgurh. The Maharaja explained to the physicians that, notwithstanding the use of medicine, his loss of speech had not been remedied. Misser Ameer Chund *Tosha-khannia* was directed to despatch on camels the sum of four lacs of rupees (which being realized from Raja Soheet Singh's *Illakah* were lying in Ouzeerabad) to Peshawur. Sheik Goolam Moheeoodeen was ordered to proceed to Peshawur to review the *Khasgee Suwars*. The Maharaja moved in the evening about a mile and a half to the village of Syed Muhmood,† and pitched his tents there.

24 March, 1839 [*Chet 13, 1895-96 Bk.*]—

28 The Maharaja marched about 4 miles on his return to Lahore and encamped at Humeed Poorah. A letter from Shah Shooja forwarded by Mr. G. Clerk was read and answered. Juwahir Singh, *Vakeel* of Surdar Leihna Sing, was ordered to write to his master to proceed to Ramnuggur. A letter was written to Surdar Ajeet Sing of Ladwa telling him that whenever he should return to the Punjab, an officer on the part of the Maharaja would be despatched to the Sutlej to meet him. It is the Maharaja's intention to proceed from Lahore to Vizierabad.††

29 25 March, 1839 [*Chet, 14, 1895-6 Bk.*]—Lahore *Ukhbar*, *Camp Humeedpoorah*—

The Maharajah marched about 5 miles from Humeedpoorah in his *palkee* and encamped at Koulewal,

† This village situated about three miles to the west of the city of Amritsar and about a mile to the South-west of the Khalsa College, has been renamed as 'Kot Khalsa' after the departure of Muslims on the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

†† Sec., 1839, Dept. Copy, *Lahore Ukhbar*, D. 22nd March, 2R5th June Cons. 26 June.

Koonwer Khurruck Singh, Raja Heera Singh, Sirdar Dhunna Singh Mulvae, Missir Ram Kishen, Bhace Gobind Ram, Faqueer Azeezooddeen and Misser Beile Ram, &c., paid their respects. M. Ventura was ordered to reach Peshawur with all possible haste to recommend Col. Wade to dismiss all the Furreedee *Zumindars* he had employed, as they committed thefts at night in the city, to make M. Avitabile return the two hundred Rs. he had unjustly taken as a fine from the Khutrees of the place, and to rebuild the houses of the people demolished by that officer at his expence, if not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees. He was further ordered to fulfil with Col. Wade the object of the treaty made with Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and he was furnished with a copy of it. Orders were issued to Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh, Jamaradar Khooshal Singh, Sirdar Utteer Singh Sindhanwalla, Raja Goolab Singh, and Sirdar Teij Singh, &c., to reach Peshawur as soon as possible. Rae Gobindjus reported that he had paid his respects to the Governor-General and presented 25 ducats and that the Governor-General said he should stay at Simla this summer. The Maharaja ordered Azeezooddeen to write a complimentary letter to the Govr.-Genl., and observed that there ought to be some Agent to remain with His Lordship's camp. Raja Dhian Singh recommended Vizier Singh, but Bhaie Gobind Ram objected to him, [it, therefore,] was deferred for further consideration. Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh's report of his having, in progress to Peshawur, crossed the River Ravee was read and he was desired to write constantly. Kishan Chund reported having set out from Lodiana. Choonee Lal, *Jamadar of Hurkarras*, was ordered to write constantly about the proceedings of Col. Wade and other officers at Peshawur. Goolab Singh, Commandant, reported having assembled about a thousand *Sewars* who were on leave. He was directed to go with all the *Sewars* to Koonwer Now-Nehal Singh. The Maharaja told Bhaie Govind Ram that he felt feverish, on which medicine was prepared.

31 26 March [1839, Chet 15, 1895-96 Bk.]—

The Maharaja marched about five miles from Koulowal and pitched at the Bridge of Tuawyuf [Pul-Kanjri].† Rae Hazara Singh, *Vakeel* of the Nabba Chief, being introduced presented 11 Rs., and 350 Rs. as a *nuzzer* on the part of his master. The Mooltan news-writer reported the arrival there of Capt. Mackeson and his proceeding to Deira Ghazee Khan and that the Sindhians had furnished Shah Shooja with a contingent of six thousand horse and six pieces of cannon. He was ordered to write constantly. Misser Bailie Ram represented that he had received a letter from Col. Wade wishing him to take back the grain, as matters were compromised with the Sindhians and there was not more need of it. The Maharaja advised him to say in reply that the grain had been actually sold to the British government at the current rate and that it will be taken back if the *Beoparis* agree. The Peshawar news-writer reported that Col. Wade and M. Avitabile had visited the Fort of Shummeeigurh and that the Prince Tymoor had put up at a place called Puckal and the Colonel in the Garden of Allee muroad Khan. Koonwer Sheir Singh was desired to send some money to his troops at Peshawur and to attend himself.

32 27 March [1839, Chet 16, 1895-96 Bk.]—

The Maharaja marched from the Bridge of Tuwayuf and pitched at the *Subeel* of Bhaiee Mool Chund. The courtiers paid their respects. Misser Beilee Ram represented that Meean Dilloo, son of a female slave, was about to quarrel with the Mundee Raja. Bhaie Gobind Ram proposed to the Maharaja to build a *Dhurrum-Sala*†† for the travellers, &c., at Peshawur

†The 'Bridge of Twayuf' is the translation of the name of the village 'Pul-Kanjri,' also called Pul-Khalsa. Although lying on the Indian side of Indo-Pakistan boarder, it suffered very heavily as a result of an aggressive attack by Pakistan military, and is still a heap of ruins.

out of the 2000 Rs. that had been accumulated for *Sukuleep*,† but it was left to be considered. Raja Dhian Singh was asked where Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan might be, and he replied that the Sirdar had gone to Peshawar. He was ordered to review the Camp every day. The Lodian news-writer was directed to write constantly about the affairs of that quarter. From Peshawar it was reported that a few troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had arrived at Allee Musjid. M. Avitabile and other officers at Peshawar were ordered to check the vagaries of the Fureedee [or Afridi] *Zamindars*. Mehan Singh, the Huzzara officer, was asked how many *Sewars* he had enlisted according to the former orders, and hearing that he had only sixty, he was directed to employ more under promise of the grant of a *jagheir*. 33

2 April, 1839 [Chet 22, 1895-6 Bk.]—*Punjab Ukhbar*—

From a letter received from Mooltan it appears that grain in that part of the country is very dear in consequence of the presence of the British Armies, and that Captain Mackeson, who was at Mooltan, had taken leave of Dewan Sawan Mull and gone to Peshawur. From letters received from Peshawur it appears that the Usufzaiee chiefs are glad to hear of the arrival of Prince Tymoor at Peshawur and some of them visited Colonel Wade, who has granted *Khilluts* to a few of them. Eisuk Khan, one of the chiefs of the Khyber Hills, came to the Prince and told him that about five thousand *seapoyes* were assembled at the *Dhurrah*, but that they would admit the troops of the Prince without resistance. Jummei Khan, one of the chiefs, sent word to the Prince that he must stay at Peshawur for the

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††*Dharamsala*, ordinarily, is a place of religious worship. The word is also used for a Rest House where travellers stay free of charge.

†Should be *Sankalap*, meaning 'dedication to a sacred cause.'

present, and that he will be sent for in the Khyber Pass at the proper time, but Meer Aboo Hussien Khan, one of Prince's servants, observed that he knows after an experience of thirty years that the Khyber Afghans are never to be relied on.

- 34 From letters of *Sabookees* it appears that three brigades of the Army of the Indus marched from Shikarpore on the 8th March and have arrived in the vicinity of the Bolundrah [Bolan Dara or Pass] Hills. Men as well as animals are dying in numbers in consequence of the scarcity of water and forage. The British soldiery buy flour at the rate of 16 seers per rupee, but to the camp-followers and others it is sold at 6 seers only. Many desert the Camp in consequence, and about a hundred Afghans attached to Shah Shooja have returned to the Julundhur *Dooab*.†

- 37 28 March, 1839 [*Chet* 18, 1895-6 Bk.]—Lahore *Ukhbar*—

The Maharaja made a short march of about four miles and a half from Subeel of Bhaee Moolchund and pitched at the *Burradarree*, called Dhumourehwallee.†† Koonwer Khurruck Sing, Raja Heera Singh, Sirdar Ajeet Sing Sundhanwalla, Misser Beilee Ram, Fuqueer Azeezooddeen and Dewan Deena Nath paid their respects. Rajah Heera Sing reported the arrival of five hundred Hill soldiers sent by Rajah Churrut Sing of Chumba. They were ordered to go to Peishawer. The Maharajah asked why a contingent of Mahomedan soldiers had not been furnished for Prince Timour's Camp notwithstanding the repeated applications of Colonel Wade, and was answered that the orders should immediately be attended to. Sirdar Teij Sing and Ameer Sing, &c., the Commandants of the Horse

†Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 25 June Abstract of Junjabee *Ukhbars*, R. 6 April, Cons. 26 June, No. [?] of 8 April.

††Baradari Amb Dhorewala, according to *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh* Vol. III, part V, p. 117.

Artillery, reported their arrival at Rotasghur, and were 38
 enjoined to cross the Attuk with all possible haste,
 and to act in obedience to Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing
 and Colonel Wadé. M. Ventura reported his arrival at
 Lahore, and was ordered in reply to proceed to Peishawer
 instantly; but Rajah Dhian Sing said that he would
 stay at Lahore for two or three days before he sets out.
 Moonshee Kant Chund requested the grant of his former
 estate in the Cashmere territory, and was directed to
 have the order written by Dewan Deena Nath. An
 order was passed in the name of Sheik Gholam Mohe-
 ooddeen to assemble all the Khasgee *Suwar*s who were
 on leave and to report after reviewing them. Sirdar
 Sing Buheeren* was sent for with all the *Suwar*s.
 Amreek Raee *Mootsuddee* begged permission to go to
 Peishawer to review the army there; but he was stopped
 till the troops of all the *Surdars* should have reached
 the place. Koonwer Khurruck Singh was desired to send
 his troops to Peishawar. Hukeem Noorooddeen repres-
 ented that he had prepared a medicine for the Maha-
 rajah and it was kept to be used to-morrow. The
 Mooltan news-writer was ordered to supply news of
 affairs at Shikarpore. Rajah Dhian Sing was asked how
 Raja Soosheet Sing was, and he replied that he was
 rather better. Misser Beilee Ram was ordered to write 39
 to his brother Moolraj to obey Koonwer Now-Nehal
 Sing implicitly. *Surdar* Surfuraz Khan of Mooltan
 begged permission to pay his respect thro' Bhaee Ram
 Sing, but was orderd to do so tomorrow. Ameer Buksh,
 the Stable *Darogah*, was ordered to buy fifty horses for the
 Gun carriages. The Maharajah proceeded to the Shalimar
 Garden [Lahore] in his palanquin.

29 March [1839, Chet 18, 1895-6 Bk.]—

The Maharajah went to see the Garden belonging to-

*This name may be Sadda Singh Bahiria [Umdat-ut
Tawarikh, Vol. III, part V, p. 43] mentioned in the Index [Vol.
 II, part V, p. 2] as Sunder Singh Bahiria

Pundit Mudsoodun, and on his return the courtiers paid their respects. Rajah Dhian Sing requested pay for Ram Sing who was at the Munkera Fort on the part of Dewan Saurinmul [*Sic.* Sawan Mall], and Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to have his four months' pay realized from the Dewan. Misser Roop Lall was asked whether the balance of the Cashmere revenue was realised, and he said it should be collected in Bysakh (May). Rajah Dhian Sing received orders to transmit five *lakhs* of rupees to Peishawer on the Maharajah's camels for the distribution of pay. Orders were issued to M. Avitable and Court to move with their forces to Futttehgurh. Mootsuddee Buggut Ram was sent for. The Peishawer news-writer reported that Mahomed Akber Khan, son of [Dost muhammad Khan] the Cabool chief, had arrived at the [Ali'] Musjid with about five thousand men and that his father also was following. Surdar Nehal Sing Alloowallia was ordered to send money to Peishawer to pay the troops with his brother Ameer Sing. Koonwer Khurruk Sing begged permission to go to Cashmeer to make some arrangements there, but he was advised to wait till Bysakh (May). Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing reported his arrival in the neighbourhood of Guzrat, and was ordered in reply to write constantly. Rajah Dhian Sing was asked how far Rajah Goolaub Sing had proceeded and he said that he was in the province of Huswor. The Maharaja observed to the physicians that he had not received the use of his tongue, and that he was falling off in flesh every day. They promised to prepare some proper medicine. The Maharajah went towards the Ravee in the evening in his *palkee*.

30 March [1839, Chet 19, 1895-6 Bk.]—

The Maharajah went out in his *palkee*, and on his return courtiers paid their respects. Dharee, Vuzeer* of Rajah Beerbul Syn of Mundee, presented

*Sohan Lal mentions him as Vazir Dhari, *mo'tbar-i-Raja-i-*

[See page 17.]

11 Rs. *Nuzzur*, and on the part of his Master, a Ghoot or pony, two Gujgahs (Elephant dress) and 11,000 Rs. He was ordered to urge his master to send a *Nuzzurrana* immediately. Koonwer Khurruck Sing was presented by the Maharajah with a *Khullut* of 11 *parchas* [clothes], a pearl bracelet, a sword and a horse with golden saddle, and his attendant, Cheit Sing, with 5 *parchas* a pearl bracelet, and a horse. Fuqueer Azizooddeen requested pay for a few *Khasgee Suwars* in the Fort of Gobindgurh. Choonnee Lall, the *Jumadar* of *Hurkurras*, reported that the British Army had reached Candahar and was about to take possession of the country, and that one of the Sikh Army had arrived at Peishawur. In reply he was directed to inform Colonel Wade of the march of Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing and others with troops and a train of artillery, and that they would soon be at Peishawer. Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing was ordered to spare the cultivation of the villages. Mehan Sing, the officer at Cashmere, was ordered to give the accounts of the province to Koonwer Khurruck Sing on his reaching the place after Bysakh (May). Rajah Dhian Sing represented that M. Ventura had laid a *Dak* of Horses to Peishawer for himself. Meir Roostum Khan of Khyrpore was desired to send Mohin Lall, the Maharajah's Vakeel, with Lalla Asa Nand, his own Vakeel. Surdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan was ordered to obey Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing. Rajah Dhian Sing reported the arrival of Kishun Chund Vakeel in the Garden of Motee Ram; and the Maharajah observed that in a few days he should be sent to Peishawer.†

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mandi, i.e. agent of the Raja of Mandi. See *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh*, III-V., 117.

†Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 25 June, Abstract of runjabee Ukhbar, R. 9th April, Cons. 26 June, No. [?] of 11 April.

45 31 March, 1839 [Chet 20, 1895-93 Bk.]—Lahore
Ukhar—

The Maharajah went in his *palkee* to the Garden belonging to Pundit Mudoosudun, and on his return Fuqueers Azeezooddeen and Noorooddeen, Rajah Huree [sic. Heera] Sing, Missur Beilee Ram, Deewan Deena Nath and others paid their respects. Rajah Heera Singh brought sixty thousand rupees, the revenue of the places given to him to settle. It was deposited with Misser Lall Sing. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to realize 25,000 Rs., the balance of the *Nuzerana* due from the Munde Rajah, and likewise Rajah Heera Sing was authorized to do so from the Rajah of *Kooloo*. 5111 Rupees, an elephant, eleven cows and five suits of clothes presented by Sodhee Khaut [sic. Kahan] Sing for *Sunkullup* were distributed to the Brahmins. On the request of Bhaee Gobind Ram, an order for 25,000 Rs. was drawn upon Cashmere for Koonwer Kurruck sing. Matoo [? Mahon] Sing, the officer at Rhatur, and Saba [? Suba] Sing, &c., were directed to obey Colonel Wade. At Raja Dhian Singh's request three hundred rupees were given to the
46 physicians. Sirdar Ajeet Sing Sundunwallia and Mean Odhum Sing, son of Rajah Goalb Sing, begged leave to go to Hurdwar and were permitted. Sheik Ruheem Buksh, *Vakeel* of Koonwer Kurruck Sing, applied for some battalions to go with his master to Cashmere, and the Maharajah suggested the one commanded by Ruttun Singh. Dewan Deena Nath requested the five months' pay due to M. Court, but it was deferred. Moonshee Ruttun Chund reported that he had made the best arrangement for the Peshawer *Dawk*. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to realize the balance of 2,12,000 Rs. due from the Offices of M. Avitable without delay.

1 April, 1839 [Chet 21, 1895-6] —

The Maharajah went towards Shah Billawar in his *palkee*, and on his return the courtiers paid their respects.

Kishen Chund *Vakeel* presented a *Nuzzer* and was told that he had often been sent for by Colonel Wade. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to take from him the account of *Purgunnah* of Sunthiwal. Rajah Dhian Singh was ordered to tell Koonwur Khurruck Sing to send his officers to Cashmere and go himself to Ramnagur. Rajah Dhian Sing requested the appointment of one Ram Sing at the Fort of Attuk, but it was left to be considered. Ruttun Sing *Akalee* proposed to go to Peishawar with a contingent of fifty *Swars*, if his *Jageer* were restored, but received no answer. The Maharajah asked the reason of Fuqueer Azizooddeen's absence and was told that it was in consequence of his sister's death. Orders were issued to Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing, Sirdar Utter Sing Sundhunwalla, Sirdar Lehna Sing, Jamadar Khooshul Sing and others to expedite their march to Peshwaur as the forces of Surdar Dost Mahamed Khan had already arrived at Allee Masjid and as he was busily employed in making preparations for war. Misser Bailee Ram reported M. Ventura's departure to Peishwur by *Dawk*, and the Maharajah observed that he was a good officer. Orders were issued to all the Commandants of the Regiments and Cavalry under the late M. Allard† informing them of the appointment of M. Ventura in the place of the deceased, and subjecting them to the command of this gentleman. Konwer Share Sing was desired to appear immediately. The Maharajah went to the Shalamar Garden in his *palkee*. 47

2 April, 1839 [*Chet* 22, 1895-96 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went to Shah Billuwur in his *palkee* and on his return the courtiers paid their respects. Rajah Heerah Sing represented that Koonwur Kurruck 48

†General Jean Francois Allard [born in France March 8, 1785] who entered Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service in 1822, died at Peshawar on January 23, 1839, and was buried at Lahore—Buckland, *Dictionary of Oriental Biography*, p. 11.

Sing had despatched a hundred Mohamedan *Suwas* to Peshawar. Sirdar Teij Sing reported his arrival in the neighbourhood of Rawulpundee by hasty marches and was ordered in reply to write constantly. M. Avitable was ordered to furnish Colonel Wade with any quantity of Gun-powder he may want. Sirdar Sham Sing of Attaree was authorized to obey the orders of Koonwur Now-Nehal Sing. Bhiyya Hurree Sing, the officer at Lahore, was ordered to give the customs account of the City to Dewan Deena Nath. Bhaee Goormook Sing presented 11 Rupees as Nuzzer and the Maharajah asked him of the affairs of Amritsar. An order was passed to the Officer in the Munkeera Fort to distribute two months' pay to the garrison there. Amreek Raee *Moostud-dee* was directed to pay M. De La Roche and Wafak for two monthes. Missur Roop Lal was urged to transmit balances of revenues. Misser Ram Kishen complained that he had been abused by Kunwar Kurruck Sing, without any fault, but received no answer. Misser Beilee Ram reported the indigence of the sons of Shah Ayoob. They were promised something after the arrival of the Cashmere Revenue. The Maharajah went in his *palkee* to Shalamar and returned in the evening.†

51 3 April, 1839 [*Chet* 23, 1895-6]—*Lahore Ukhbar*—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* towards the River Ravee, and the *Zemindars* of Kukran, having complained of the loss of their cultivation by the encampment of Misser Sookraj's Regiments, received a promise of the remission of half the [Land] Revenue. On his return Rajah Heera Sing, Fuqueers Azizooddeen and Noorooddeen, Bhaees Gobind Ram and Goormook Sing, Dewan Deena Nath and Beilee Ram, and others paid their respects. A letter of Mr. Clerk's was read and answered. Kishen Chund *Vakeel* was told that

†Secret, 1839 Dept., Lahore Akhbars D, 8 April, R. 26 June, Cons. 26 June.

he would in a few days be directed to go to Peishawer, and on his desiring to speak in private he was ordered to say what he wished to Bhaee Gobind Ram. From the report of the Peishawer news-writer it appeared that Prince Timour† had seated himself on the throne, received the respects of the European gentlemen and a salute of guns. The Officer in command of the Attuk Garrison was ordered to appear without delay. The Maharaja asked the reasons of Jodh [? Jawand] Sing Mokeel's absence and he was told that he had gone home. At the request of Dewan Deena Nath, two months' pay was given to the nephews of Choonee Lall the *Jemadar* of the *Hurkarras*. Bhaee Gobind Ram represented that Sirdar Nehal Sing Alloowallia had begged premission to go to Peishawer with all his troops, but he was ordered to stay where he was. Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing reported his arrival in the vicinity of Bishendaor. M. Avitabile was ordered to supply Col. Wade with as much powder and ammunition as he may want. The Maharaja went in his *palkee* to the Mootee Ram Garden and ordered Leihna Sing Sundhwalla to collect and remit the Huzzara Revenue. 52

4 April [1839, Chet 24, 1895-6]—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* to the Shalamer Garden, and on his return the courtiers paid their respects. Mr. Faulker was ordered to march with his regiment of Cavalry and to put up at Shahdhurra. The Peishawer News-writer reported that as Mahomed Akber, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, was at the *Dhurra* of Khyber with about five thousand men, it is supposed that a collision will take place on Colonel Wade's arrival with Prince Timour. Rajah Heera Sing reported the death 53

†According to the *Umdat-ut-Tawarik*, Prince Taimur seated himself on the throne on the 20 th of Chet 1895-96 Bk., and the news was reported to the Maharaja on the 23rd Chet, corresponding to April 3, 1839, as mentioned above. See Vol. III, part V, p. 113.

of Surdar Juggut Sing of Attari.† An order was issued to confiscate his estate. Bhaee Gobind Ram applied to recover his annuity of five thousand Rupees from Cashmere, which had been recently confiscated and was ordered to receive a *Parrvana* from Dewan Denah Nath. Maha Sing, the Kokur Offleer, was directed to take leave of Colonel Wade on Lalla Kishen Chund's reaching Peishawer, as the revenue matters at Uttuck were disarranged in consequence of his absence. Surdars Suddah Sing and Dhunna Sing begged leave to proceed to Peishawer but were detained for the present. Sirdar Jumalooddeen Khan of Kassoor was urged to send the fifty Suwars to Peishawer, as [for] further delay he would be blamed. Kishen Chund *Vakeel* was presented with a pair of shawls and a pair of gold bangles and directed to proceed to Peishawer to attend on Colonel Wade. A letter was also written to the Colonel. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to transmit the Mooltan Revenue instantly; and, on Bhaee Gobind Ram's representation regarding the dear rate of corn in that quarter, the Garrison officer at the Deera of Ghazee Khan was directed to sell the stores of corn there. Five hundred Hill soldiers were sent to Peishawer. Bhaee Gobind Ram reported the death of Rajah Khurruck Chund of Bellaspore.

54.

5 April, 1839 [*Chet* 25, 1895-96 *Bk*].—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* towards Shah Billawour [Bilawal], and on return the courtiers paid their respects. Kanhai *Chobedar* of the Pateela Rajah was dismissed with a *Khillut* of 7 *parchas* and an order of 100 Rs. drawn upon Shahwal Lall. Purja Mal and Luckput Raee, *Vakeel* of Sheir Mohomed Khan of Theara, presented 11 Rs. each themselves and 6 Horses, 8 hounds, 31 *parchas*, two Muskets, with a letter on the part of their master. The Peishawer News-writer reported that

†The death of Sardar Jagat Singh Atariwala, according to the *Umdat-ut- Tawarikh*, was reported to the Maharaja on the 23rd Chet. See Vol. III, part V, p. 118.

the son of Meer Alum Khan of Beijour has voluntarily come to Colonel Wade. Koonwur Peshawur Sing and Gynda Mull, the officers at the Attuk Fort, were ordered to obtain Col. Wade's written forgiveness for their late misconduct of Captain Free [?] or that they should be punished. Bhaee Gobind Ram reported that Surdar Amrao Sing Alloowalla with his troops had joined Colonel Wade's Camp. Hukeem Noorooddeen was asked why Fuqeer Azizooddeen had not attended and he said 55 that he was ill. The Maharajah observed to the physicians that their medicines were not effectual in removing his disease. Mihan Sing, the officer at Cashmere, was ordered to send the revenue there collected. Ruheem Buksh, Vakeel of Koonwer Khurruck Sing, represented that his master was at Sheekarpoora, and that he would go to Ramnugger after Bysakh (May). The Maharaja went out in his *palkee* and in the evening returned to his tents.†

6 April, 1839 [*Chet* 26, 1895-6 *Bk.*].—Camp [*Baradari*] 57
Amb Dhorewalla, Lahore Akhbar—

The Maharaja went to Pundit Mudsooden's Garden and Baba Sheogur's† abode. and on his return Raja Heera Sing, Misser Beilee Ram, Dewan Dena Nath, Moonshee Ruttun Chund and others paid their respects. Raja Heera Sing was ordered to urge Dharee Vizier of the Mendee Raja to effect the realization of balances of *Nuzurana* from Raja Zalim Sing, otherwise a detachment would be sent against him. Rajah Dhian Sing requested the grant of some *Jagheer* to Meean Kookur Chund and Jodha Beer Chund who had attended on the Maharajah, and they were promised a *Jagheer* of 30,000 Rs. each.

*Secret, 1839 Dept., Lahore Akhbar, D. 11 April, R. 26 June, Cons. 3 July.

†Sohan Lal Says that the Maharaja went to Baba Sharwan Nath and Baba Sheogir on Chet 25.—*Umdat-ut-Tawrikh*, Vol. III, part V, p. 118.

M. Ventura reported his arrival at Rotashgurh in progress to Peishwer. Moonshee Ruttun Chund was ordered to desire the Peishawer News-writer to write authentic news of Cabool. Bhaee Soorjun Sing was appointed to the Fort of Attuck in the place of Koonwer Peshwoura Sing, and, at the request of Raja Dhian Sing, two months' pay was distributed to the *Golunda*es. 58 Rajah Heera Sing being asked how far Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing and Raja Golab Sing had advanced, replied that they were in the neighbourhood of Attuk. Misser Roop Lall was ordered to ascertain the amount of the late Rajah Khurruck Chunds' *Jagheer* west of the Sutlej. At the request of Punjab Sing, son of [the] late Huree Sing Nulwa, two months' pay were promised to the *Suwas* attending him. Rajah Socheet Sing was ordered to appear, if recovered from his illness or to send his troops to Dheera Ghazee Khan. Nujjuf Khan Khuttuk was ordered to go to Peishwer, and his *jagheer* was restored. Misser Beilee Ram was directed to send the usual *Zeafut* to the Tehran *Vakeels*. Bhaee Gobind Ram brought some medicine for the Maharaja, and it was received to be used in a few days.

7 April, 1839 [Chet 27, 1895-6]—Camp [Baradari] Amb Dhorewalla—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* to see Baba Surwan Nath, and presented him with a hundred and one rupees. On his return his ministers attended, and orders were issued to Colonel Ameer Singh, Golab Sing and others to obey Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing. Jay Kunun doss [*sic*. Jai Kishan Das], the News-writer, was ordered to report the affairs in Shah Shooja's 59 Camp constantly. Dance [*sic* Devi] Dial, nephew of Dewan Sawun Mull, was asked if his uncle had despatched his troops to Peshawer, but he said he knew nothing about it. Koonwer Peshwara Sing was

informed of the appointment of Bhaee Soorjun Sing in his stead, and was himself ordered to return. Choonney Lall, the *Jamadar*, of *Hurkaras* was ordered to inform Colonel Wade of this appointment. Hurkun Chund, the officer at Sutgura, presented a *Nuzzur* of 10 camels and 2 horses. Maun [? Mahon] Sing, an Agent on the part of Surdar Leehna Sing, was directed to console the family of late Raja Churruck Chund. Bhaee Gobind Ram proposed to confiscate the estates of the deceased on this side west of the Suttlej, but received no answer. The Maharajah went to Pundit Mudsoodun's Garden in his *palkee*.

8 April, [1839, *Chet* 28, 1895-6 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went to Dewan Motee Ram's Garden in his *palkee*, and on his return the Courtiers paid their respects. The Peshawar news-writer reported that Colonel Wade and Prince Timour had reviewed the *Khashgee Sowars* and other Troops and were about to proceed to Tukul, that Mahomed Akber Khan was at Allee Musjid, and that his father would soon march 60 to Candahar with all his troops. Raja Dhian Sing represented that he had settled sixty thousand rupees of *Nuzerana* with Dharie, the Vuzeer of the Mendee Raja, but was ordered to add twenty thousand more. Mohun Lall, *Vakeel*, reported that Meer Roostoom Khan of Khyrpore was not now inclined to send his *Vakeel*, Lalla Asa Nind, and that he had shown reluctance because the *Illakah* of Rajhan was not granted to him. The Maharajah observed to the courtiers that he would be glad to head the Cabool War himself, if he had not been ill and was answered that Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing would well supply his place. Fuqueer Azizooddeen was ordered to procure some medicine from a European Doctor. M. Ford was directed to move to the village of Avan, the Estate of

the late Juggut Sing [Atariwala], and to realize four thousand Rs. from the place. Koonwer Shere Sing was directed to return with his physicians to Amritshaher. Koonwer Now-Nehal Sing with his forces and the artillery, Sirdar Utter Sing Sindhanwalla, Surdar Luhna Sing Majeeteeahwalla, and all the Sirdars, great and
 61 small, are marching daily on Peishawur, there to concert with Colonel Wade on attack upon the *Dera Khyber*.†

63 9 April, 1839 [*Chet* 29, 1895-6 Bk.]—*Camp Amb Dhorewalla Punjaub Akhbar*—

The Maharaja went in his *palkee* towards Shah Billawar [Bilawal] and, on his return, Raja Heera Sing, Fuqueer Azeezooddeen Noorooddeen, Bhaee Ram Sing, and Govind Ram, Missur Beilee Ram, Dewan Dena Nath and others paid their respects. Dewan Dena Nath was ordered to take accounts of the Sutghurha *Illakah* from Hookum Chund but he replied that the man had suffered a considerable loss in the farm. At Rajah Dhian Singh's request, an order for five hundred rupees to be paid to the garrison at Phugwara was drawn upon Surdar Nehal Singh Alloowalla. Jowaher Sing *Bustree* reported that he would soon attend on the Maharaja with the physician from Anoop-Shahur. Hurkeem Ausif Khan of Peshawar requested a *Jageer*. Raja Dena Sing requested that Ahmad Khan Khurral, who had left his native country in consequence of the tyranny of Dewan Sawunmul, should be allowed to inhabit Sutghara, and it was complied with. Choonnee Lall, the *Jamadar* of *Hurkarahas*, was directed to write about the proceedings of Dost Mahomed Khan and others. Huckleem Nooruddeen reported that two
 64 hundred *pucka* maunds of Gun-poweder was ready. It was ordered to be sent to Peshawur instantly. To,

*Secret, 1839 Dept., Lahore Akhbar, D. 13th April R. 26 June, Cons. 3 July.

the Maharaja's enquiry, Ram Chund, the nephew of Dewan Sawun Mul, stated that the rate of wheat was eight Seers per rupee at Mooltan. The Maharaja went out in his *palkee* and returned in the evening.

10 April, 1839 [*Chet* 30, 1895-6]—Camp Amb Dhorewalla—

The Maharaja went to Shah Billawal in his *palkee* and on his return the Courtiers attended. Raja Heera Sing represented that Duliel Singh, one of the attendants of late Raja Sungut Sing, had arrived in search of some employment. An order was issued to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to reach Peshawur with all possible haste. Raja Dhian Sing was asked where Payunder [Painda] Khan of Durbund may be, and [he was told that] he may be at his own place. Raja Heera Sing was desired to take the farm of the Huzara *Illakeh*, if he wished, on paying two Lacs of rupees, 2 mules, 5 horses, 15 camels and two hawks annually, but he required some diminution. The Amritser news-writer reported the constant occurrence of thefts in the City, and Luddha Sing, the Officer there, was urged to take proper measures to check the evil. Bhaee Goormook Singh was ordered to present the *Grunth Saheb* and Akal Boonga with 2,100 rupees on the part of the Maharaja. The *Vakeel* of Raja Gobind Chund Seebwalla presented five hundred rupees. A letter from the Governor-General stating the advance of the British Army to Kundahar with Shah Shooja, and the fixing of 21 lacs Rs. of *Nuzarana* from the Sindhians (ten of which had already been realized) was read and answered. Orders were issued to Raja Golab Sing, Surdar Uttur Sing Sundharwalla, Surdar Luhna Singh Mujjeethia and others to direct all their Mahomedan *Sowars* to join Colonel Wade's Camp without the least delay. The Maharaja went in his *palkee* to Shah Billawur, and returned in the evening.

11 [12] April, 1839 [Baisakh 1, 1895-6--Camp Amb Dhowewalla—

- 66 . The Maharaja went out in his *palkee* and on his return made some liberal grants to the Brahmins on account of *Sunkrant*. Raja Dhian Singh represented that he had settled 80,000 rupees of *Nuzerana* on the Raja of Mundee with Dharee, *Vazeer*. The latter was not [?] dismissed with a *Khillut* of 7 *Parchas* and a pair of Gold Bangles for himself as well as 11 *Parchas*, a *surpeach*, a pearl bracelet and musket for his master. Orders were issued to the Officers of Raja Socheat Singh to remit the balance of the Revenue. Bhaee Gobind Ram was asked how far Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh had proceeded. Mr. Ventura was ordered to write about the affairs at Peshwer on his reaching the place. Dewan Sawun Mul was urged to send Mahometan *Sawars* to Peshwer instantly. Purtap Singh, Commandant, was asked if the Cashemere revenue had been realized, but he said it would be done soon. Missur Ram Kishun was ordered to give his accounts to Dewan Dena Nath. Bhaee Gobind Ram was asked whether Koonwur Khurruck Singh had returned from Shikarpore but he answered in the negative. Raja Dhian Singh was asked if Kishun Chund had marched to Peshawar, and he said he would start to-morrow. Jummadar Kooshial Sing and
- 67 Surdar Uttur Singh Sundhunwallia reported their arrival in the neighbourhood of Attuk in speedy progress to Peshawar. The Maharaja went to the Shalahmar Garden in his *palkee* and returned in the evening.†

Translation of the News Relative to the Court of Maharaja Runjeet Singh from 15th to 17th instant (Received 25 April 1839 Camp at Lahore.

On Sunday, the 15th instant [Baisakh 4, 1896, Bk.], early in the morning Maha-Raja Runjeet Singh called on a conveyance at the Garden of

†Secret, 1939 Dept. Punjaub Akhbar D. 9 April R. 26 June, Cons. 3 July

Mudsooden Pundit and after 2 hours returned from thence to his Camp. Fuqueer Uzeezoodeen, Nooroodeen, Bhae Ram Singh, Govindram, Dewan Deena Nath, Mhoonshee Rutun Chund Khatree Oozeer Singh, and others, came and paid their respects to him. Ilahee Buksh, the commandant of the Artillery, represented to him that "the horses attached to the 8 Guns, in consequence of the want of food, have got thin, I have brought them to the gate," whereupon the Maha-Raja ordered him to speak to Emrick Rae about this.

A petition of Bhag Singh, son of Lalla Kishen Chund *Vakeel*, was submitted to the Maha-Raja to this effect that "A short time ago the two Seikhs belonging to the Camp of Golaub Singh, and Nehal Singh Buhadoor committed theft at Loodhiana. The Agent apprehended them and spoke to me that they were attached to the jurisdiction of the Maha-Raja, that they should be punished according to your orders, to which I replied that on the receipt of an answer from the Muha-Raja on this subject, I would speak to the Agent regarding it".

The Maha-Raja on perusing that petition issued a *Shokka* to Khosaul Singh *Jemadar* to this purport that, "On the representation of Bhag Singh it appeared that the two Seikhs being accused of theft have been committed to prison by the Agent; you should inform me whether they are your companions or not."

Dewan Deenanath on being interrogated how many 166 elephants there were in attendance on the Sirkar, answered that there were 70 and was accordingly ordered to keep 15 there and to send the rest to the *Ilaqas* of Dewan Satoomull, Raja Golaub [Singh], Soojeet [?Suchet] Singh and others, in order to feed them there.

A petition of Fuqueer Shahooddeen was produced to this effect that "The Governor-General is now residing at Simla, and has ordered the traders to get on board

the boats their commodities and to take them via Sinde to Bombay, being entitled to the remission by the authorities of Sinde and those of the British Government to a moiety of the proper duties on those commodities. Captain Lawrence begged to hire of me 2,000 camels." A *Shokka* was issued in answer to that petition that the Camels, wherever they could be had, should be sent to that gentleman. Another *Shokka* was sent to the address of Sirdar Luhana Singh that 1,000 Hill Sepoys, in pursuance with the advice of the Colonel, should be stationed in attendance on the Camp of the Prince Teymoor, Kanaeya Lal *Vukeel* of Sirdar Nehal Singh of Auloo, represented that Sirdar Ameer Singh, brother to his employer, had joined the Camp of the Colonel with a Gun and Troops under his Command. The Maha-Raja did not give any answer to this. Hushiarnath *Fuqeer*, a *Jogee*, attended under orders and was honored with a *doshala*.

A petition from the news-writer at Cabool was submitted to this effect that "Sirdar Dost Mohomed Khan is in the same state at Cabool as formerly, but on the arrival of the Army at Peshawur has been restless.

At present Shahzada Jehangeer, son of Shahzada Kamran of Herat, with an army has marched towards Candahar to afford assistance to the authorities of that Place."

167 A *Perwana* was issued by the Maha-Raja in answer to the News-writer in question that he should afford him such information from time to time. A *Shokka* was addressed to Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh, that he should collect 5,000 troopers and depute them to the Camp of the Colonel and appoint Paenda Khan as the Commander of these troopers by conferring upon him a *doshala*.

Raja Dhiyan Singh informed the Maha-Raja that Monsieur Avitabile had after selecting the six companies of Mohomedan Troops out of the Army, stationed them at the Camp of the Colonel, whereupon the Maha-Raja ordered him to enjoin those troopers not to be disobedient to that gentleman.

The Maha-Raja took rest at about 11 O'clock in the morning and distributed in charity to the poor 1,000 rupees at 3 O'clock in the evening.

Several *Shokkas* were issued to the Officers at Kunya [? Kunja], &c., that they should realize the arrears of revenue thereof and remit them forthwith to the Sirkar. Emrick Rae afforded this information that the payment of the wages of the troops had been made at Peshawur. To this the Maha-Raja did not give any answer. Misser Ram Kissen apprized His Highness of the receipt of the revenue of Kashmere, which was ordered to be committed to the charge of Misser Beleeram. Several *Shokkas* were issued to the Officers at Rawulpindee, &c., that they should load the camels and bullocks with grain, &c, for Peshawur.

Subsequently the Maha-Raja went again to the garden in question, left it at the time of the dusk, took his supper, and went to bed in that garden at about 9 O'clock in the evening.

Camp at the above place On the following day, the 10 [? 16]th instant, very early in the morning, the Maharaja called at the garden Shalamar; the gardener brought two trays of fruits as a present to His Highness, who made a consideration of 25 Rupees to him.

At about 7 O'clock in the morning the Maha-Raja came out of the garden and reached his Camp. His suite and Officers attended. A *Shokka* was issued to the Officers attached to the State of Soojeet [Suchet] Singh,

168 that as the harvest for the present appeared to him to be plentiful, they should pay an addition to the usual Revenue for this year. Afterwards the Maha-Raja spoke to Fuqueer Azeezooden and Noorooden that he had a pain in his leg. They answered that it was the effect of the phlegm, and that some medicine should be applied to it. A *Shokka* was issued to Now-Nehal Singh to this effect: "You should take with you only 1000 horsemen to Peshawur leaving all the rest in this side up the Uttuck, and Jemadar Koshal Singh will also take 300, Sirdar Uttur Singh, Raja Golaub Singh, and Sirdar Luhana Singh 200 each and 300 Khasgees for that place, and then all of you should act in accordance with the advice of the Colonel, and that you are authorized to send for other forces from Uttuck when required. Several *shokkas* were written to Jemadar Khoosal Singh, Sardar Lahana Singh, and Sirdar Utter Singh that they should act in obedience to the order of Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh. The Officers at Goojroo were ordered to supply two maunds of wheat every day at *Lungur* or inn of the Maharaja.

The Urzee of Khooleyloll [Chunilal], the *Jemadar* of the *Hurkarus*, was submitted to this purport that "the tents of the Colonel have been pitched as usual in the vicinity of the garden of Ali Murda[n] Khan, and on one day the aforesaid Colonel called at the Camp of Dr. Lord and having witnessed the ammunition lying therein, ordered a gun to be prepared which will, I hope, be constructed in a short time. I have learnt it from hearsay that the Camp of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk is at the distance of one stage from Candahar. A *Shookka* was sent in reply to this to Khoobey [? Chuni] Lall that he should afford such informations to His Highness from time to time. Sheikh Ruheem Buksh, *Vakeel* of Koonwur Khuruck Singh, upon being questioned where his employer was,

answered that he had marched from Shekoopore towards Ramnugur. The Maha-Raja remained silent at this. Fuqueer Azeezodeen represented that a petition from Gomanee Lal had been received to this effect that he was in a bad state of health and that now as he has received he begs to attend if ordered, "Upon which a letter was ordered to be written to him to attend His Highness with horsemen. Bhaee Khoodeekh [? Gurmukh] Sing presented to the Maha-Raja 11 *Koozas* of Sugar Candy, being the offering of Sree Umritser Jea. His Highness asked him how the multitude of persons were at Umritser on the holy day in Bysak. He answered that it was very large. Raja Dheyman Sing brought to the notice of the Maha-Raja that two Haekries belonging to the Khatries had been plundered by the robbers in the vicinity of the bridge called Kunjree [Pul Kanjri]. Ruttun Singh was ordered to apprehend those robbers and to bring them in his presence. Kan Singh informed the Maha-Raja that silver *Gunga-Sagur* or waterpot belonging to His Highness, valued at 700 Rs., has been abstracted, Upon which Raja Dheyman Singh was directed to apprehend the thief and inflict proper punishment on him that he might not commit such a crime again. A petition from Court, a French gentleman, was received to this effect that he has brought 2 guns, thirty five horses, 20 Artillery men, 220 Mohomedan Sepoys to the Camp of the Colonel, and a receipt for the same has been granted to him. Bhaee Govindram represented that Nuwub Sirfuraz Khan of Mooltan has been short of money, upon which a sum of 2000 Rs. each, and the *Pushmeenas* to the value of 6000 Rs. were ordered to be given to him out of the *Tosheh Khanah* under the charge of Misser Bellram. The Maha-Raja went to bed to take rest at 11 O'clock in the morning, applied medicine to the pain in his leg at 3 O'clock according to the prescription of the native doctor, took supper at about the dusk

and went to bed at 9 O'clock in the evening.

170 *Camp at the above place* On the next day, the 17th instant, very early in the morning the Maha-Raja went to the garden Shalamar and returned from thence after 2 hours to his Camp. His suite and officers attended. A petition of Fuqueer Shahooddeen was submitted to this purport that "One hundred empty boat[s] had arrived from Shikarpore. They have been sent to that place being laden with grain. A *Shokka* was issued in reply to this to Fuqueer Shahooddeen that he should afford such fresh informations from time to time. Fuqueer Azeezooddeen represented this to His Highness that the *Fuqueer* of the *Khanega* of Mooltan had arrived with the view of having *Jageer* released, whereupon a sum of 500 Rs. and a letter for the release of his *Jageer* were ordered to be granted to him. A petition from Sirdar Tej Singh was produced to this effect that "I am stationed at this side the Uttuck under orders. If the Estate [of] Hazara be assigned to me, it will be a great boon to me. A *Shokka* was issued in reply to that petition that if he let the Maha-Raja have 2 lakhs and 25 thousand Rs. in cash, 15 mules, 15 horses, 11 camels, 5 hawks and 11 hounds all in one year that Estate should be granted to him. Several *Shokkas* were sent to the officers at Dhurum Kote, Baree, Bhurutgurrh, &c., situated on the other side the Sutledge to this purport that "Lala Kishen Chund, the *Vakeel*, has been deputed to Peshawur to render services to the Colonel and his son Bhag Singh has been appointed as a substitute for him at Loodhiana; you should plead cases through the latter".

Hakeem Noorooddeen brought to the notice of Maharaja that Sheolal, with a mule and a camel laden with two chests, was on his way to Peshawur via Loodhiana and that the Custom *Choukidars* at Lahore did not allow him

to go further, that as he was obliged to live in the night outside the Lahore Gate, the robbers came and plundered of him one Chest and certain other articles. The Maha-Raja on hearing of this ordered Dheyman Singh to take the allegation of Sheo Lal and to submit a statement of the case to His Highness.

The Maha-Raja took rest at 11 O'clock and Pertaub Singh, son of Koowur Shere Singh, presented 11 gold Hoonkees [*? butkis*] and brought to the notice of His Highness that the physicians of Unoof Shuhur [Anup Shahar] had come with him.

The Maha-Raja ordered him to take that Physician to the Garden Shalamar, and to give 200 Rupees as *Zeeafut* to him. A *Shokka* was issued to the guardians at the ports of the Sutledge and Beas to this affect that "Whatever articles belonging to the British gentlemen will come, they should have them safely crossed over the river". Khoda Buksh, the *Kotawal*, was enjoined to apprehend the thieves and to bring this circumstance to the notice of His Highness, and if otherwise he will not do well. Mr. D'Larouche [*? De la Roche*] represented that lances, &c., were required for the troops. The Maha-Raja ordered him to take them from Emreek Rae. Bawa Sheokur [*? Sheogir*] attended under orders, was seated on a chair by His Highness, held a discussion with him for 2 hours on the subject of divinity and obtained leave of His Highness, receiving 500 Rs. as *Neaz*. Subsequently the Maharaja went to Shalamar, returned from thence to his Camp at about the dusk, took supper and went to bed at about 9 O'clock in the evening.*

4 June, 1839 [*Jeth 23, 1896 Bk.*] *Punjab Akhbar*—

The Maharaja went in the Palanquin to Surdar

*Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, B. 1 July, Translation of News from the Camp of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, Recd. 25th April.

Jowalla Singh's Garden, and on his return some of the Ministers and physicians being present, he ordered the latter to feel his pulse and explained by signs that he felt very uncomfortable. The Maharaja granted 5 cows, 5 horses 2,000 Rs. and 5 pairs of shawls to the Brahmins. Choonee Lall, the *Jemadar* of *Hurkurahs*, reported that Colonel Wade was still at Tehkal; that Shah Shooja aided by the British had made every arrangement at Candahar, and, leaving a few troops to guard the place, had together with the British forces marched to Gazneen; that the *Zemindars* and people of the Country came to the Shah voluntarily at every stage, and it was probable the fort of Gazneen would soon be taken possession of; that Sardar Dost Mohomed Khan was at Cabool assembling troops and militia of the country, whom he sends to Gazneen; that he had dispatched about five hundred men with *Juzzaeels* (camel-guns) and two hundred camels laden with gunpowder to Saadut Khan of Dhukka, and Toorebaz Khan and Nawab Khan were leading militia at the Khybar Pass. Raja Dhian Singh represented that M. Ventura had well disciplined his troops and was ready to march to Khybur on Colonel Wade's orders. The Mooltan news-writer reported that Dewan Sawunmul had urged his officers to collect and pay the revenues, that some of the British Officers had arrived at the Bhuwulpore *ghats* from Loodiana with some boats laden with gram in progress to Shikarpore, and that Doctor Gordon had visited the officers. Pundit Mudsoodun was ordered to employ fifty Brahmins to pray for the Maharajah's health at two rupees per diem each, and Hukeem Nooroodeen to distribute ten maunds of bread to the poor beggars every day. The Maharaja explained to Fugeer Azeezoodeen and Bhaee Gobind Ram, with signs that he felt a little fever and cold since the two or three last days. Raja

Dhian Singh was ordered to appoint a hundred sowars to guard the road from Anrutsur to Lahore. Bhaee Soojun Singh, the Officer at the Attuck Fort, was ordered to prepare five good boats on the river. It was reported that previous to the conquest of Candahar, some Persian troops had marched to aid the chiefs of the place, they 175 were now near Herat, but it is unknown whether they will turn back on hearing of the conquest. The Maharaja complained to Fuqueer Azeezodeen, Nooroodeen and Hakim Shah that he felt very uncomfortable and they ascribed this inconvenience to the excessive heat of the season.

5 June [1839, Jeth 24, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharajah went towards the River side in his palanquin, and on his return ordered the physician to feel his pulse, as he had felt fever in consequence of using powdered talc. He also complained that he did not feel the least appetite, but the physicians, however, recommended him to eat a little in order to preserve his strength. They gave him the powdered talc again mixed with other medicines. Koonwur Khurruck Sing reported the death of Mae Raj Koonwur, the Maharajah's sister, at Wazeerabad and that he had forfeited her estate and property by sending a Company of Sepoys with one of his servants for the purpose. The Maharaja approved of the measures. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh reported a mutiny of the Goorkhas under M. Ventura. In reply he was ordered to imprison the Goorkha Officers in the 176 Futtehgurh fort and to punish the rebels. A letter was written to Colonel Wade. The Maharaja granted 11 cows, 2 black horses with golden saddles, 11 golden plates, and 2 thousand rupees to the Brahmins of the City as well as four hundred Cashmere Rs. to some Hill Brahmins. Surdar Kehar Sing, son of Surdar Uttur Singh Sundhunwalla, was despatched with some presents to

conduct Bhaee Bikrum Sing Bride [*sic.* Bedi] from Amruitsur to the Maharaja's presence. Dewee Deal, nephew of Dewan Sawunmul, represented that Lalla Asanund, the Vukeel of the Dewan, was going to Ambala. The Maharaja complained to the physicians of his increasing weakness.

6 June [1839 Jeth 26, 1896 Bk.]—

177 The Maharajah went towards the Shalamar Garden in his palanquin, and on his return the ministers attended. He complained to the physicians that he felt very weak and uncomfortable in consequence of his using the talc powder, but that he liked the drug brought to him by Ruttun Singh *Gudvae* last night from Doctor [John] Martin [Honigberger]. Bhaee Gobind Ram recommended the use of the same drug. The Maharajah granted 11 cows, 5 suits, 2 horses, and one elephant to the Brahmins. Bhuya Aftaloon requested permission through Raja Dhian Singh for Koonwur Sheer Singh to come and see the Maharaja, but he was ordered to stay at Buttala. At Dewan Deena Nath's request a *Jageer* of about 45000 rupees of annual revenue, confiscated by Mehan Singh at Cashmere, was restored to the Sikhs, the former possessors. Doctor [John] Martin [Honigberger] was ordered to give some effectual medicine like the drug he had given, under a promise of receiving a *Jageer* of 5,000 rupees of annual revenue after the Maharaja's recovery. Koonwur Khurruk Singh was desired to remove to the city if he felt uncomfortable in M. Ventura's Garden in consequence of the heat. The physicians recommended the Maharajah's removal to the Lahore Fort, but it was deferred till the setting in of the rains. Five lacks of rupees received from Firozepore were deposited with the Missur Beilee Ram. Raja Dhian Singh represented that Surdar Teij Singh was willing to take the farm of Huzara but that Surdar Luhna Singh Sunda-

anwalla was his enemy. In the afternoon the Maharaja 178 used opium and medicine and was entertained with music from the *Rubbabees*, who were presented with 200 Rs., and 2 pairs of gold bangles.†

7 June 1839, [Jeth 26, 1896 Bk] *Punjab Akhbar*, 181
Camp Shah Billawur.

The Maharaja went towards Nuwab Surfuraz Khan's garden in his palanquin, and on his return ate a little. Some of the ministers and physicians being present, he ordered the latter to feel his pulse and signified that he felt very uneasy last night in consequence of fever with a cold and coughing. The physicians ascribed all that to the Maharaja's using cold water contrary to their advice, and then gave him some medicine after consultation with Doctor [John] Martin [Honigberger]. The latter received a pair of shawls and of gold bangles, as well as a promise of a *Jageer* on the Maharaja's recovery. The Brahmins received 11 cows, 5 suits, 2 horses and 2,000 rupees. Ram Chund, a news-writer at Benares, was ordered to write as soon as he had seen Dewan Kirpa Ram, and that the latter would then be sent for. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to pay the revenue of his farm. Two thousand rupees were sent to the Dēhra of Baba Nanuk, and an equal sum to a place called Nunkanah consecrated 182 to the Baba. Koonwur Khurruck Singh entered the Maharaja's presence and asked about his health, but being told that the Maharaja had felt very uncomfortable last night, he advised the use of proper regimen with the medicine. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was at Peshawur with his Surdars, that matters were settled at Candahar, that in consequence of the relief and encouragement given to the merchants

*Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 16 August, Abstract of Lahore
Ukhbar D. 6 June, R. 16 June.

and corn dealers, the rate of grain had fallen to 8 seers at Candahar, and that two British Officers sent on a mission to Bookhara were very civilly received by the ruler of the place and received presents. Raja Heera Singh requested permission for his sowars to remove from Shahdurah to Shalamar, but it was not granted. Punjab Singh, son of the late Surdar Heera [Hari] Singh Nulva was dismissed with the present of a shawl. The Maharajah took opium as usual in the afternoon. Raja Omed Singh of Jussowal was directed to enlist two hundred Hill soldiers. Doctor [John] Martin [Honigberger] administered a few grains of some medicine with sugar candy, and the Maharaja complained to the physicians of his increasing weakness and uneasiness. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to write to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh and all the officers at Peshawur of the Maharaja's good health with a view to prevent any alarm in their mind.

8 June [1839, Jeth 27, 1896.]

The Maharaja went to Surdar Jowalla Singh's garden in his palanquin, and on his return the physicians felt his pulse. The Maharaja signified that he could not sleep at night and that he felt feverish. Doctor [John] Martin [Honigberger] requested the Maharaja to use only his medicine for 8 days and then gave a few grains of it with sugar candy. The Maharajah granted 5 cows, 5 suits, 5 golden plates, 2000 rupees and 2 horses to the Brahmins. Pundit Mudsoodhun said that the first day of the month *Asar* was lucky for the Maharaja entering the fort of Lahore and accordingly Fuqeer Nooroodeen was ordered to prepare the Summun Boorj, the Huzooree Garden and Barehduree, &c., with floor-cloth and furniture for the Maharaja's reception. A letter from Shah Shooja announcing the conquest of

was ordered to furnish 125 maunds of Sulphur. Surdar Luhna Singh Mujjeethia was ordered to pay his Hill soldiers, and Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, the Khasgee sowars. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was at Peshawur at the Vuzeer Futteh Khan's Garden, that the British forces had arrived near Guzneen, that Surdar Dost Mohommed Khan was very impatient to hear of their arrival with Shah Shoojah in the neighbourhood of Guzneen, and had sent his family to the Hills.

9 June, 1839 [*Jeth 28, 1896 Bk.*].—

The Maharaja went to Raja Socheit Singh's Garden in his palanquin, and on his return the physicians attended. He explained that he had been better last night and only felt some uneasiness from coughing at the latter part of it. A medicine brought by Fuqeer Tajooddeen from Amrutsur was retained but not used, and the physicians were desired to prepare some very effectual medicine to relieve the cough. Choonee Lall, the *Jamadar* of *Hurkarrahs*, reported that Col. Wade, M. Ventura and others were encamped at Tekkal and considering of a plan of attacking Allee Musjid, that Surdar Dost Mahomed was at Cabool and had despatched his son with some thousand horse and foot towards Guzneen with orders to fight to immortalize his name, and had written to Akbur Khan and Saadut Khan to defend the Khyber Pass, that Nizam Khan of Kundooz had come to Colonel Wade through the Shahzadah, and was received by him with every mark of attention, and received an allowance for his daily expenses. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh wrote to enquire about the Maharajah's health, and a favourable answer was written. Misser Beilee Ram was desired to collect the Doaba revenue and Raja Dhian Singh to give the Police business of the City of Lahore to Illahee Buksh belonging to the

Artillery. Ram Chund, the nephew of Dewan Sawun Mul, was ordered to send for a number of camels from Mooltan. M. Avitabile was ordered to obey the orders of Col. Wade in concert with the Surdars at Peshawur. The Officer at the Attack fort reported that he was
 186 apprehending every deserter and sending him to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. He was ordered to continue to do so and let none pass without the pass-port from the Koonwur. The physicians gave medicines, and on the Maharaja complaining that he felt very uneasy, they said that every complaint would be removed by and by.*

189 10 June, 1839 [*Jeth 29, 1896 Bk.*].—*Punjab Akhbar*—*Camp Shah Billawur, Lahore.*—

The Maharaja went to the bank of the Ravee in the palanquin, and some Zemindars of Jalindhur having complained of the conduct of the officer at that place, the Maharaja signified that they should have redress. On his return the ministers and the physicians attended and he complained to them of increased fever and cough, but the physicians replied that they were using the best medicines they could think of, but that health and recovery were in the hands of Providence. Letters from the Governor-General and Mr. Clerk were read and answered. Dewan Sawun Mul was ordered to levy no
 190 duty upon two boats laden with gram dispatched by the British Government to Shikarpore. Jemadar Khooshal Singh requested permission to return from Peshawur, and he had taken leave of Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh on the occasion of his son Bishan Singh's marriage and the illness of his other son Ram Singh, and Raja Dhian Singh was directed to write a proper answer. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal

* Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 16 August, *Punjabee Ukhbar*, D. 7, June, R. 17 do.

Singh had reviewed Sirdar Luhna Singh's Artillery and given a horse with a golden saddle, a gun and five hundred rupees to the Surdar as well as two hundred rupees to his *Golundazes*, and that M. Avitabile was engaged in assembling the six thousand bullocks which will be required by Col. Wade on his march to Khybur. Raja Dhean Singh requested permission to appoint some troops to punish Futteh Khan of Punjtar, who had created some disturbances in the Usufzaee country with Surdar Syud Muhomed, but the Maharaja thought it unnecessary to send his troops, and observed that Surdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan might do so if he liked.

At Bhaee Gobind Ram's representation, Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla was sent for from the village Raja Sansee. Raja Dhian Singh requested that the *Khas* Regiments on service at Peshawur might now be relieved. The Maharaja signified that the four battalions under Raja Goolab Singh and four under Ram Singh, son of Jemadar Khooshal Singh, and the *Akal* and *Ram* Regiments should be substituted, and Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was in consequence desired to send back the *Khas* Regiments, and that others would be sent in their stead. The Maharaja signified to the physicians that swellings had appeared on his feet. He granted 500 Rs. to the poor beggars and then went to sleep. This night there was a violent storm which injured a number of trees; towards the morning it was clear. 191

11 June, 1839 [*Jeth 30, 1896 Bk.*]

The Maharaja went in his palanquin to the river side, and on his return signified to the physicians that after midnight he had been violently attacked by cold and fever. They gave him some medicines. The Maharaja granted 11 cows, 25 suits, 5 golden images, as many silver ones, 2 horses with embroidered saddles, and two thousand rupees to the Brahmins, *Akalees* 192

- and *Grunthees*, 2,000 Rs. victuals to the beggars, and 200 Rs. at the tombs of Gunj Buksh and Jehangeer, &c. Raja Goolab Singh was ordered to send four Regiments to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh and that they would be paid by the Maharaja. M.Ventura reported from Tehkal that he had prepared his troops, and was ready to perform any service which Col. Wade might authorize. Raja Dhian Singh reported the robberies committed on the road from Aimunabad to Goojranwalla, and was ordered to appoint two hundred *Sowars* to guard the road. Misseer Beilee Ram was directed to collect 10,000 maunds of wheat from the Jundeeala Officers and deposit it in the Gobindgurh stores. The Maharaja signified to Dewan Deena Nath and others that he had always made enquiries into his accounts himself, but that he had no power to do so now. They all prayed for his recovery. The Stable Officer was directed to give 50 Rs. worth of melons to the saddle-horses to eat. Bhaee Nihal Singh represented that he had seen a *Fuqeer* who promised to cure the Maharaja's cough in a week. He was ordered to retain him for the present, and that his medicine would be used if advised by the physicians. Fuqeer Noorooddeen reported that the doors of 6 City gates and of a gate in the Fort had been burst by gusts of wind last night which had destroyed a number of Mangoe trees. He received 200 Rs. to repair the damages.

12 June 1839, [*Jeth 31, 1896 Bk.*].—

The Maharaja went [to] Chotie Rani's Garden in his palanquin, and on his return the physicians were ordered to feel his pulse. He signified that he had been better last night, but that he had discharged blood in his motions two or three times, which made him feel very weak.

Amreek Raae *Mootsuddee* was ordered to appoint

two companies of Sikh soldiers from Misseer Sookraj's Regiment, at the Gobindgurh fort with orders to let no foreigners go in. Raja Dhian Singh reported that a number of murders had been committed in the Munjha district, and Hookum Singh, an orderly, was appointed to find the criminals.

The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was at Peshawur; that M. Ventura was going to make some boxes for the Magazine, and that 195
Capt. Mackeson had been introduced by the Koonwur's orders to Sooltan Mahomed Khan. The Maharaja wrote to the latter Chiefs to send their Agents with the captain towards Kohat to attend to his orders. General Ram Singh was ordered to send his four Battalions to Peshawur to take their quarters there, according to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's orders. The Maharaja explained to Koonwur Khurruk Singh that he felt great heat, and on the request of his physicians that he would remove to the Fort, the Maharaja promised to comply in a day or two.*

13 June, 1839 [Har 1, 1896 Bk.] Punjab 69
Akhbar—

The Maharaja went out as usual in his palanquin and on his return granted for the day of Suncrant, 11 cows with horns covered with gold, 25 satin suits, 10 gold and silver images, 5 golden deer, as many of silver, 2,000 rupees, 2 horses, 1 Elephant, 2 diamond rings, and 11 coral things to the Brahmins. He also had himself weighed five times against grain and it was given to the Brahmins. The physicians and the ministers having attended, he signified that he had been better, and they gave him the medicine used the preceding day. The news-writer at Dera Ismael Khan reportad that

* Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 16 Aug., Punjabee Akhbar, D. 10 June, R. 21 Ditto. No. [?] of 24 June.

the Officers there had appointed 500 *Sowars* to punish some refractory *zemindars*.

- 70 Bhaee Gobind Ram reported that Surdar Ajeet Singh of Ladoah was honoured with the title of *Raja* by the Governor-General. Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla presented 11 ducats and 500 rupees. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to remove the camp to the 'Summunboorj' in the fort as the Maharaja would enter the place this evening. 100 rupees were sent to Shuheedgunj. Missur Beilee Ram proposed to enlist a new Regiment but was not permitted. Two lakhs of rupees remitted by the officers at the Salt Mines were deposited with Missur Beilee Ram. Dewan Deena Nath proposed to pay the army as soon as about twenty lakhs of rupees would have been collected from the State. The Rootas officer
- 71 was directed to check the robberies on the road. The officers at Kangra, Kotla, Reheloo and several other hill forts were ordered to send lists of their garrisons to receive their pay. Bhaee Gobind Ram reported that Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh at Peshawur had gone to Surdar Amur [Amir] Singh Alloowalla's tent and received a horse with a golden saddle, and other presents. It was reported that one of the servants of Koonwer Khurruck Singh had this night been murdered by an unknown hand at the Tuksalee gate, and that people going to a fair at Vuzerabad were robbed on the road near Goojranwalla. The Maharaja took medicine and after sunset, at the hour pointed out by the astronomers, entered the Summunboorj. He moved very slowly in his palanquin, and on his entering the walls of the city there was a salute of guns and volleys from the Regiments at Anarkullee.
- 72

14 June, 1839 [*Har 2, 1891 Bk.*]—

The Maharaja went towards Nooroollah's Garden in his palanquin and on his return the ministers and the

physicians attended. He ordered the physicians to feel his pulse and signified that he had suffered very little from fever last night. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to quell the robberies and mischiefs in Manjha, and Hurree Singh, a *Langar* officer, to distribute 50 rupees worth pice to the beggars every day. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh had desired Sooltan Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan to attend to Captain Mackeson's requests while towards Kohat, that Colonel Wade was at Tehkal and that the Khyberrees were still prepared to fight. Blacksmiths were ordered to make 200 matchlocks. Raja Heera Singh reported that Rajah Socheit Singh was quite well and prepared to come to Lahore on the setting in of the rains. Koonwur Khurruck Singh asked about the Maharaja's health, and was told that he was much better and that if he remained so for a fortnight, he would no longer feel ill. Madsoodun Pundit remarked that the days of his illness were now past and that he will recover every day. Surdar Luhna Singh and other officers at Peshawur reported that they had shown every obedience to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. Purtap Singh, Commandant of the Orderlies, was ordered to realize the Cashmeree revenues from Mehan Singh. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to charge the guards of the City-gates to let no foreigner in without permission. There was a shower of rain this Evening. 73

15 June, 1839 [*Harh* 3, 1896, *Bk.*]—

The Maharaja went to Jemadar Khooshal Singh's Garden, and on his return the physicians felt his pulse. He complained of the want of sleep last night, and they gave him some medicines. He granted 11 coins, 5 suits, 2 black horses, 5 golden images and as many silver ones, to the Brahmins. Fukeer Azeezooddeen represented that Mr. Curzon had been waiting a long time at Shalamar to 74

- receive the compensation for his losses at Jundeeala and he was ordered to dismiss the gentleman with three hundred rupees and a pair of Shawls. Bhaee Ram Singh
- 75 reported that a Confidential Agent from the Raja of Bikanere had arrived at Lahore with two dromedaries, a horse, some sugar candy and opium, and a letter from the Maharajah; but he was ordered to wait till the Maharaja's recovery. A general prohibition was issued to the officers at the different cities against killing goats, sheep and kids, &c., in the Punjab under a severe punishment and fine. The Cabool news-writer reported that the Candahar Cheifs were with their families on the Girishk Hills, that Dost Mahomed Khan was at Cabool and, being summoned by Sir A. Burnes to submit, he has after some consultation with his councillors dispatched his *Vukeel* to the British Camp to make some overtures. It is said
- 76 that the British troops are on their march to Guznee. The Maharaja explained to the physicians that he felt pain now and then in his eye. Koonwar Khurruck Singh had asked about the Maharaja's health and was told that he felt just as the preceding day. 500 rupees were sent to some *Byragees* on the bank of the Ravee. Peshawur news was reported to the Maharaja as follows:- "Colonel Wade, Mr Mackeson, Captain Ferris and General Ventura went to see the entrenchment they had constructed and were engaged in strengthening its walls when they observed on the neighbouring hill some troops of Mohamed Akbur Khan. It is reported that there were about four hundred of them in the Pass, and the Khybarees
- 77 fired their matchlocks but the Colonel, who was at the entrenchment, dissuaded his men from firing until the enemy should draw closer. Both parties are now in sight of each other, and the Colonel has made a strong entrenchment. The little water course has been dried up. There are about 400

men of the "Ramgol" Regiment and the Hill soldiers in the Jumrod Fort; and these, as well as the garrison of the Futtehgurh Fort, will assist if the entrenchment is attacked. General Ventura and the Colonel are watching for an opportunity of coming to an engagement as soon as Muhomed Akbur Khan comes out of the Khybur Pass but the latter has been directed by his father not to stir out of the Pass himself, but merely to send forth his troops. It is further reported that some Dooranee 78
Sowars attached to Nawab Khan and Torahbaz Khan, the Shahzada's officers, had been dispatched against Saadut Khan, and the latter, hearing of their march, retired from Meideena (the native place of Nawab Khan) to Lallpoora. Toorrehbaz Khan and Nuwab Khan were glad to hear of his retreat and, having advanced to Meideeanee, put down their arms and all of them fell asleep under a tree by the waterside, but Saadut Khan, who had retired merely to deceive them, immediately returned and repulsed them from Meideeanee, leaving about 200 Men and 50 or 60 horses killed. Those who were well mounted saved themselves by flight. Shahzadah Mahomed Saleh is still at Meer Mitem*

Punjab Akhbar—The Maharaja became very 192
 ill on the night of the 20th instant [June, 1839, *Har* 8, 1896 *Bk.*] at 8 o'clock and Bhacees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, Fuzeer Azeezodeen, Dewan Deena Nath, Missur Beilee Ram, Rajahs Dhian Singh and Heerah Singh were greatly distressed at his condition. They all agreed that Koonwur Kuhrruck Singh should be proclaimed Ruler (*Raees*) and Raja Dhian Singh, his Minister (*Vuzeer*), early in the morning and that the doors should be placed at the disposal of Raja Heera

* Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 22nd August, Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, R. 24 June, No. 346.

Singh. Agreeably to this plan, Koonwur Khurruck Singh and Raja Dhian Singh went in the morning to parade, and took *Nuzurs* from all the officers and Commandants of the troops, proclaiming that the Maharaja had, while living, raised the Koonwur to the *Gudhee*, [Gaddi] and nominated Raja Dhian Singh as his *Vuzeer*, while the doors
 130 were placed under the superintendence of Heera Singh. The Koonwur then returned to the "Summunboorj" and held his Durbar. Fuqeer Azeezodeen wrote a general order on the part of the Maharaja, and read it aloud in the Durbar, proclaiming the installation, and Deewan Deena Nath was ordered to apprise all the officers of the State. The *Khillut* of succession, to the Koonwur, and of *Vizarut*, to the Raja, have not, however, been granted by the Maharaja, in consequence of its being an unlucky day, and it is deferred till a good day. Fuqeer Shahdeen reported that two British officers were coming from Fero-
 131 pore to Lahore with a letter from the Governor-General, on their way to Candahar via Dera Ismael Khan in charge of five hundred camels laden with liquor, &c., and orders were issued to Nooroodeen to prepare M. Avitabile's House for their reception, as well as to all the officers on the road to supply them with every necessity. The news from Vuttala [Batala] reported that Koonwur Sheer Singh had enlisted about 1500 men, and was going to enlist more. A letter was, therefore, addressed to the Koonwur to enquire the object of his raising troops. At Deewan Deena Nath's request, a hundred *Sowars* were sent to Kuppoor-thalla to realize the balance of *Nuzrana* from the Chief of the place. It was reported that the British army had marched from Candahar on the 15th June to Guzneen, and that Koohun-Dil Khan and Poordil Khan, who had fled to the Girishk Hill, were apprehended and brought back by the British troops. The following is a copy of the title granted to Raja Dhian Singh:- *Naib -i- Sultunut*

i-Oozma, Khyrkhwah i-Suneemee-i-Doulut-i-Koolra, Vuzeer-i-Auzum, Dustoor-i-Mouzzum, Mookhtar-i-Kool, Raja Dhian Singh Bahadoor ("The second person in the great dominions, the hearty well-wisher of the great prosperity, the principal minister, the Chief Vuzeer, and the omnipotent manager, Raja Dhian Singh Bahadoor"). On the 22nd [June 1839, Har 10, 1896 Bk.] the Maharajah was so ill that every hope of his recovery was at an end, and he seemed to be breathing his last. There is a cry of lament at the doors and Rajah Dhian Singh has strictly ordered the guards on them and at other places to take good care of every things. Some grants have been made, and the Maharaja has been laid down on the floor.* The physicians every instant feel his pulse, and predict that he cannot survive this night. Every preparation has been made, and no stranger is allowed to go into the Fort. Though it was a great Hindoo Fast to-day called "Aicadashee", yet in consequence of the Maharajah's illness no one has observed it.**

19 June [1839, Har 7, 1896 Bk.]— *Punjab Akhbar*—

The Maharaja went towards Sardar Jowalla Singh's Garden in his palanquin, and some *Sowars* attached to Mehan Singh of Hazara applied for their pay, and received a promise that it should be paid. On his return the physicians and the ministers attended, and the Maharaja signified to them that he was better. They gave him a medicine. He gave 11 cows, 5 suits, 25 images of gold, 5 of silver, 2,000 rupees to the Brahmins, and had himself weighed five times against corn and metals which were given to the Brahmins. Fuqueer Nooroodeen

* According to the Hindoos and Sikhs, the proper place to die upon.

** Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 22nd August, Abstract of *Punjab Akhbars*, R. 29th June, Cons. 28 August, No [?] of 1st July.

advised the Maharaja to put on a piece of a gate [?] to remove the palpitition of the heart, and it was ordered to be prepared. Two *mashas* of the green stone, called the "Subza," presented by Beilee Ram, were ordered to be ground down in willon's tears, to be used about two
 82 grains every day. At Rajah Heera Singh's request, the Estate of Chunda Singh, son of Vuzeer Singh of Nagla, was ordered to be restored. At Dewan Deena Nath's request an order for 12,000 rupees for the pay of the *sowars* was drawn out. Fuqeer Shahdeen reported that the British Officers were going to erect a Tomb at Kussoor for the gentleman who had died at that palce and he was ordered to report on which side of the Sutlej the Tomb was about to be erected. Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh begged permission to return as he was very anxious to see the Maharaja, but was informed that he should remain where he is, that the Maharaja was better. At Rajah Dhain Singh's suggestion, a few Hindoostanee sepoyes were enlisted. The Custom Officer was ordered to distribute 25 Rs. worth of melons to the poor every day.

20 Jnue [1839, Har 8, 1896 Bk.]—

83 The Maharaja went towards Jemadar Khooshal Singh's Garden in his palanquin, and gave 200 Rs. to Akalees who had returned from Peshawur. On his return he signified that early in the morning he had been seized with fever, and a discharge of blood from his nose which rendered him very weak. They gave medicine. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to send 25,000 rupees worth of presents from Mooltan in cloth and gold and silver plates. M. Avitabile was directed to store up at the Sumeergurh and Futtehgurh forts the supplies and ammunitions, as desired by Colonel Wade. Bhaee Gobind Ram was directed to write to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to pay the garrisons at the different forts near Peshawur for two months. Raja Dhian Singh was directed to collect the revenue from the villages belonging to the city

of Lahore. Bhaya Ram Kissun was deputed to attend to the gentlemen coming from Ferozepore in charge of 500 camels. At Mahoo Singh's representation, Bhaee Soorjun Singh, the Officer at the Atak Fort, was ordered to punish and exterminate the robbers on the road to Peshawur. The Raja of Mundee was urged to pay the ensuing instalment, or else troops would be sent to enforce it. At Amreek Raee's request, a search was ordered to be made for the deserters from Peshawur in order to punish them. 200 rupees were granted to the beggars. The physicians gave medicines. Deveen Suhae was ordered to bring some Fugger from the followers of Baba Sunvar [sic. Sarwan] Nath to predict regarding the Maharajah's health, and Pundit Mudsoodun observed that the continuance of liberal grants will have the best effect.

21st June [1839, Har 9, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went to Raja Dhian Singh's Garden and returned. He gave five hundred rupees to the Stable Officer to feed the horses. He granted 11 cows 25 suits of Satin, two images of gold and two of silver and 2000 Rs, to the Brahmins. Koonwur Khurruk Singh asked about the Maharajah's health, and was informed that he was better one day and ill another. Rajah Dhian Singh applied for a *jageer* to Sardar Uttur Singh Kalehwalla, Ten Thousand rupees were ordered to be sent to Hurdwar for the poor. Rajah Dhian Singh reported that the two British Officers had set out for Tibet and Luddakh from Simla, and that he had appointed his Moonshee to go with them. On Fugger Azeezooddeen's representation, a title of "Vizarut" under Koonwar Khurruk Singh was granted to Rajah Dhian Singh; and all the Officers of the state were apprised of it. The commandants of troops and other were ordered to present their *Nuzars* to the Koonwur and to obey him. M. Ventura reported from the Camp that

86 he had been attending to Colonel Wade's requests
 Dewan Deena Nath obtained permission to prepare
 the pay accounts of Nuwab Surfraz Khan of Mooltan
 and of the sons of Shah Ayoob. The Maharaja
 explained to the physicians that he felt great pain
 in his knees, and they gave him medicine*.

22nd June [1839, Har 10, 1896, Bk., Saturday.]—

The Maharaja went to Chotee Ram's Garden
 in his palanquin, and on his return gave 25
 coins, 25 satin suits, 2 elephants, 5 golden
 images, 5 silver ones, 10 iron and brass
 pots, and 25,000 rupees to the Brahmins. The
 Maharaja was then seized with violent fever, and dis-
 missed the *Durbar*. He lay down on his bed and no one
 was allowed to speak. The ministers were greatly
 distressed. Koonwur Khurruck Singh and Raja Dhian
 87 Singh set their guards on the doors and fort gates. The
 Maharaja recovered a little in the afternoon, and, in the
 presence of his ministers, signified to the Koonwur and
 Rajah Dhian Singh to carry on the affairs of the State.
 The physicians were ordered to remain in attendance,
 and the Officer at the Gobindgurh Fort to let no stranger
 enter. The Maharaja sent for 50,000 rupees worth of
 ducats to give in alms. He seemed to be a little
 relieved at midnight.†

*According to the *Umdat-ul-Tawarikh*, Vol. III, part V, p.
 149, the Lunar date on Saturday, 10th of Har, 1896 Bk., was *Sudi*
 12, but according to *Nawal Kishore's Calendar for 1764-1865*,
 and Tarkalankar and Saraswati's *Chronological Tables* from 1746
 to 1900, it was *Sudi 11*.

† Secret, 1839 Dept, Copy, R. 22nd August, Abstract of Punjabee
 Akhbars from the 19th to 20th June (28 August), No. [1] of 1st July.

Translation of a Letter from...to...

No. 1. On the 11th of Har [Sambat 1896 Bk, June 23, 1839], about one hour before sunset the gates of the Fort were shut, We went to hear the fact, but received no admission in the Fort. It is generally reported that the Maharaja has departed this life and I have sent a person Julla by name with this *Urzee* for information. 89

No. 2. From Hursuran Doss, *Dawk Moonshes* at Lahore—

27th June, [1839 Har or Asarh 15, 1896 Bk.]—

On the 27th June, at about 6 O'clock in the evening, Maharaja Runjeet Singh Bahadoor departed this life. Koonwur Kurruck Singh Bahadoor, Raja Dhyam Sing and all the dependants of the Maharaja became so much affected that I cannot describe it. All the Ranees are desirous of becoming *Suttees*. † Ranee Hurdevree, that Ranee who is the daughter of Raja Sansar Chund, and Ranee Bhoree with their Kuneezucks (female slaves) will positively be *Suttees*. 90
The corpse of the Maharaja will be carried tomorrow to the banks of the Ravee or into the Garden called *Huzoorree Bagh*, in order to burn it there. Every one in Lahore is immersed in melancholy, and the gates of the city and Fort are shut.

No. 3. *Purwanah* of the Maharaja —

14th Har [Sambat 1896 Bk. June 26, 1839]—

I have received your letter and become acquainted with its contents. That by the blessing of Sree Oukal Pooruckjee the established ties of friendship which have

†Self-immolation at the funeral pyre of a dead husband. The custom of *Sati* is not permitted by Sikh religion. It was purely under Brahmanical influence that these ladies became *Sati*.

91 ever existed between the two Governments according to Treaty may subsist on a firm basis is the first desire of both the *Gooroos* of the *Bahadoors*, the great Raja [Dhyan Singh,] and all the Chiefs of *Khalsa Jee*. I wish you to set the mind of Captain H. M. Lawrence at ease regarding this matter.

No. 4. *Perwannah* of Raja Dhyan Singh to Fuqeer Shah Deen Untaree [? *Ansari*]

14th Har [1896 Bk.— June 26, 1839]—

92 I received an *Urzee* from you and whatever you have stated therein according to the wish of Captain Lawrence regarding his desire that no body whether of this side or of that side of the River may create a misunderstanding in the friendship subsisting between the two Governments and that the utmost care should be taken of this matter, was represented by me to the Maharaja who ordered that you should give assurance to the above named Captain that the friendship which has for thirty years past subsisted between the two Governments is well observed by the *Sirkar* [Maharaja Ranjit Singh], the two *Koonwurs*, the great Raja [Raja Kalan Dhian Singh], and all the Chiefs of *Khalsa Jee* and will daily increase. The Maharaja with reference to friendship has appointed Sirdar Lall Sing of Telond with one hundred and one horseman under him to settle Post masters, and he will act according to your instructions.

I desire you to issue order to the persons on the other side of the River, such as *Dhurrum Kote*, &c., that they may execute the above matters, and I also wish you to appoint *Dhurrum Sook* and certain horsemen to guard the roads lying on the other side of the River and to enjoin the persons stationed at the ferries of the *Sutlej* to maintain traffic and keep up the post in the same manner as formerly, and not to allow any individual with sword and any person without a usual passport to come over the river.

P. S. I wish you to beg of Captn. Lawrence 93
to send this letter to Mr. Clerk. If he transmits
it to the Governor-General, I have no objection
to it.

No. 5. From Fuqeer Sahib to Ditto—

14th Har, [Samvat 1896 Bk., June 26, 1839]—

The Raja [Dhian Singh] made the Maharaja
acquainted with the contents of your letter. The
Maharaja in sound understanding gave assurances and
ordered the detachment of troops by signs. The full
particulars of this are mentioned in the letter from the
Raja. I wish you to communicate in full the contents
of this to Captain Lawrence. Up to this time, i. e., the
14th Har at about 10 O'Clock in the morning, the
Maharaja possesses sound understanding although he is
very weak. His Highness answers every question
according to his strength. He has not a grain less 94
understanding than of old, but possesses less strength
than before.‡

*23rd June 1839 [Har 11, 1896 Bk.]—Akhbar from Dera
Ismael Khan—*

Kadeer Buksh, a news-writer at Dera Ismael Khan 95
states that he was informed by two *Hurkarahs*, who arri-
ved at the *Dera*, with letters from Sir. A. Burnes on the
25th May last, that some troops had been despatched from
Candahar towards Herat; that a road had been prepared
from Candahar two stages towards Ghuznee, that the
troops had marched to the latter place, and that Surdar
Dost Mohamed Khan had arrived within two marches
of it. It is hoped that the arrangements for a *Dak*
beyond Dera Ismael Khan will be easily effected by the
assisstence of Alladad Khan, son of Surwur Khan

‡Secret 1839 Dept. Copy, R.22nd August, Translation of
Lteters describing the last hours of Runjeet Singh, R. 1st july.

- 96 Kuttee-Khyl, Chief of Tonk, or after the arrival of the British troops in the neighbourhood of Guznee. Peer Ibrahim Khan is preparing to set out in a day or two to Jodhwan, Kullachee, Durrabun and Tonk, and hopes to see Alladad Khan, if permitted by Doctor Gordon. Lukhee Ram, an officer of Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's, who has the farm of Dera Ismael Khan, is with troops collecting revenues towards Moorut Chumba and his return [is] daily expected as his young son is unable to carry on the business at the place. On the 23rd June a proclamation was made at Dera to sell the new pice at 64 per Rupee to this effect:- "Under the auspices of Gooroo Gobind Singh in the dominions of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, governed by Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, 97 through his officer Bhae Lukhee, it is proclaimed that the new pice will be sold at 64 and the old at 96 per Rupee. A deviation from this is to be punished,"

Rate of Corn at Dera.

	Seers per Rupee.
Wheat brought from Moorut	19
do. brought from Durrbun	21
Grain	25
Clarified butter- <i>Ghee</i>	2-12 (chs)
Barley	21
Rice	3-8
<i>Dana</i> of Grain	22
Moong	8
<i>Dhall</i> of Ditto	7
Mash	9
<i>Dhall</i> of Ditto	8
<i>Dhall</i> of Gram	17
Molasses	6-8

Wheat and grain is plentifully brought to Dera from Moorut and other places and sold. The local Officers

have prohibited the corn dealers from selling any grain but that brought from Moorut, otherwise corn would have been cheaper.† 91

24 June [1839, Har 7, 1896 Bk]— *Punjab Akhbar*—

In the afternoon Jemadar Khooshal Singh presented 1,100 Rs. Meean Jowahur Singh, second son of Raja Dhian Sing, obtained leave to go to Jumboo, and received a horse and a pair of Shawls. Two Companies were appointed to the *Joshee Khana*. Bhaee Goormukh Sing reported that Koonwur Sheer Sing had visited Amrutsur; and that having given 2,100 Rs. in alms in the name of the Maharaja, returned to Vuttalla. The *Vukeel* of Allowalla requested orders through Bhaee Gobind Ram for the recall of the *Sowars* sent to Kappoorthulla, promising to pay the *Nuzurana* in a week. This was not complied with. Raja Heera Sing obtained permission to remove his *Sowars* from Shahdurrah to Meean Meer's tomb, 2 miles from the City. Missur Ram Kishun reported that he had prepared a golden chair, a bedstead, plates and many other things, all amounting to twenty one Lakhs of rupees, to be given in alms. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing was at Peshawur paying the troops, that Dost Mohomed Khan was at Cabool awaiting the return of his messengers despatched to the British Camp and has sent some troops to Jullalabad, that his son was at the Khybur Pass with his troops and the militia, and that Colonel Wade, who was ill, is now better. The Maharaja later in the day became very ill, and at the idea of departing from all his worldly wealth, ordered his treasures and Jewels to be brought forth. 100 cows, with horns gilded, 100 caprisoned horses and 5 of the best breed, such as "*Kubootrah*," the "*Candaharee*," the "*Nugeenee*," and others, all equipt 100

† Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy R. 22nd August, Abstract of Ukhbars from Dera Ismael Khan, R. 4 July, Cons. 28 August.

- in gold and jewelled saddles, 4 elephants with gold and silver *houdas*, a golden chair and bedsteads, plated strings of pearls, swords, shields, gems and innumerable other valuables, were given in alms, and deposited with Misser Beilee Ram to be distributed in all parts of India, and at all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. Afterwards a *Surpeich* received from the Govr-General, and other jewels and gold bangles, were given away.
- 101 The gifts made this day are computed to have amounted to about two crores of Rupees, but making allowance for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore. The Ministers and Koonwur Khurruck Sing enquired, with cries of lamentation, what would become of them. On which the Maharaja shed tears. The Rajas (Dhian Sing and Heera Sing) will, according to their own opinions, distribute all the money and things to the Goordwaras and other places, and to the Brahmins and Sodhees. The Maharaja sent for the precious diamond (*Koh-i-Noor*) from Beilee Ram, and wanted to give it in alms; but he was dissuaded by the Rajas, who represented how invaluable a diamond it was, worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. A *Jageer* of 25,000 rupees annual revenue was granted to the Amrutsur *Goordwara* to support travellers. The *Surpeich* and string of pearls received from the Govr-General were given to Pundit Mudsoodun, because of their being so very precious. The gifts continued till evening, and the Maharaja remained in the
- 102 State in which he was, the physicians all the while feeling his pulse. The Rajas have so strictly guarded the *Tosheh-Khana*, the Fort, and the City, that no stranger can enter, and similar arrangements have been made at Amrutsur through Missur Sookhraj. At Jemedar Khooshal Sing's suggestion, Koonwur Khurruck Sing has written to Koonwur Sheer Sing to come without delay, and he is expected to arrive as soon as possible.†

† Secret, 1889 Dept., Copy, R. 22nd Agust, Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, Recd. 1st July, Cons. 28 Agust, No [?] of 4 July.

27th June [1839, Har 15, 1896 Bk.]—Punjab Akhbar—

The death of the Maharajah being known, the 105
Ranees, Koonwur Khurruck Singh, Rajah Dhian Singh, Jumadar Khooshal Singh and others, raised their voices and lamentations tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night by the side of the corpse. Every now and then looking towards the corpse their shrieks were shriller. The gates of the fort were shut, But Koonwur Khurruck Singh ordered the shops in the City to be opened and business to be carried on.

28th June [1839, Har 16, 1896 Bk.]—

Koonwur Khurruck Singh, Rajah Dhian Singh, and others had a bier of Sandal wood prepared, and embroidered with golden flowers. Raja Dhian Singh prepared to burn himself with the Maharajah, but the 106
Koonwur and the Sirdars threw their turbans at his feet to dissuade him, alleging that without him the affairs of the State would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him that they could prevail upon him. Then the Rajah proposed to go to Benares after a year, which was complied with. Ranee Koondun, called "Guddhun", daughter of Raja Sunsar Chund of Kuttoch, Ranees Hurdevvee, daughter of Meean Pudum Singh of Noorpoor, Ranee Raj Koonwur, daughter of Surdar Jey Singh of Chynpoor, a village about 7 miles from Amrutsar, and the Ranee "Baanalice" came and approached the corpse weeping and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. Koonwur Khurruck Singh did his utmost to dissuade them, he pointed out to them the dignity and the affluence they were possessed of, and promised that in future he would be with all his heart and soul most devoted to them, would they only relinquish their attention, but they would not for a

moment listen either to the appeals of the Koonwur or the other Chiefs. Ranee "Guddhun", taking Rajah Dhian Singh by the hand and placing it on the breast of the corpse, made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khurruk Singh and Now-Nihal Singh or to be inattentive to the welfare of the State. Koonwur Khurruk Singh was in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Raja Dhian Singh; and the torments due for the *daughter* [*sic.* slaughter] of a thousand cows [*Sic.* cows] were imprecated on him who should violate this oath. The corpse was then washed by the Koonwur with the water of the Ganges and placed on the splendid bier. Rajas Dhian Singh and Heera Singh, Khooshal Singh, Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, the Vakeels of Allowalla, of Ladoah, of Tehara, Hursurndoss and others threw shawls on the bier and it was carried in procession in the garden at Dhoolkote, situated in the fort near the Huzzooree Gate, adjoining to Gooroo Arjun's residence [*sic.* Dera Sahib]- The four Ranees clad in the richest apparel and jewels, worth many lakhs of rupees, accompanied the procession bestowing every now and then some portion of the jewels and ornaments to the
108
109 singers and the Brahmins. Having arrived at the funeral pile made of Sandal-wood, the corpse was placed upon it; Ranee Koondun sat down by its side and placed the head of the deceased on her lap, while the other Ranees with seven slave-girls seated themselves around with every mark of satisfaction on their countenances. At 10 o'clock nearly, the time fixed by the Brammins, Koonwur Khurruk Singh set fire to the pile and the Ruler of Punjab with four Ranees and seven slave-girls was reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile and having shed a few drops cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief but in

resignation. Raja Dhian Singh attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over, Koonwur Khurruk Sing and the other Chiefs bathed themselves in the Ravee, and returned to the Huzzooree Garden. 15 pairs of shawls and 200 ducats were given to the singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanak and thousand rupees were distributed amongst the poor. The Koonwur sat lamenting. The heart is rent in attempting a description of the distress and lamentations in the palace amongst the Ranees, and amongst the citizens of every age, sex and religion.†

26th June [1839, Har 14, 1896 Bk.]—*Punjab Akhbar*—

The Maharaja remained senseless for a long time, and the physicians had some difficulty in administering medicine. 5 elephants with gold and silver *houdas*, 2 lakhs of rupees, some maunds of wheat, and 50 cows, were given to the Brahmins. The Maharaja could no longer recognise any one, and Raja Dhian Sing, Koonwur Khurruk Sing, *Jemadar* Khooshal Sing, and Surdar Ajeet Sing Sundhanwalla made every arrangement to set strict guard over the Treasury, *Toshekkhana* and the Fort. They all remained without food. Koonwur Khurruk Sing distributed money to all the Brahmins in the city—2 Rs. each. Surdar Ajeet Sing of Ladooh [Ladwa] arrived at Amrutsur. Koonwur Khurruk Sing complained to the physicians that their medicines had no effect upon the Maharajah. They replied that they could not prevail against the will of God. The Maharaja signified to Koonwur Khurruk Sing to send for his palanquin, but he requested the Maharaja not to attempt to go out. Baba Dhoonée Nath, and Pureimdoss came and prayed for the Maharaja's recovery, and each received 250 Rs. and a

†Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 22nd August, Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, R. 4 July, Cons. 28 August.

pair of shawls. Koonwur Khurruck Sing, Raja Dhian Sing, Bhaees Gobind Ram and Goormook Sing, and Jemadar Khooshal Singh agreed to send for Koonwur Sheer Sing in order to avoid any disturbance at Amrutsur.. Koonwur Khurruck Sing wished to send for the Alloowalla, but was dissuaded by Raja Dhian Sing. Some victuals were given to the Brahmins in the Maharaja's presence. Later in the evening Bhaees Gobind Ram and Ram Sing, Dewan Deena Nath Fuqeer Azeezooddeen, Nooroodeen, Rajas Heera Sing and Dhian Sing, Keisree Sing, Jemadar Khooshal Sing, Beilee Ram and others, sitting in the Maharajas presence, made overtures of mutual concord. Dewan Deena Nath observed that all the Surdars should now have their respective possessions, granted by the Maharaja, confirmed by Koonwur Khurruk Sing, before the arrival of Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing, and they fixed upon Deena Nath, Fuqeer Azeezooddeen,, and Moonshee Akrum, to prepare a document of the kind, which should be authenticated by the Koonwur. But in the meantime the Maharaja became worse, and their plan was dropt. Raja Dhian Dhian Singh ordered the workmen to prepare a bier worth 5,000 Rs. as their was no hope of the Maharaja's recovery. Khooshal Sing Jemadar represented that Koonwur Sheer Sing was very anxious to see the Maharaja, but he was afraid to come to Lahore lest he should be seized by Koonwur Khurruk Sing and Raja Dhian Sing; and therefore required security from Fugree Azeezooddeen and Bhaee Gobind Ram. These latter, therefore, gave their security, and had a letter written by Koonwur Khurruck Sing to send for Koonwur Sheer Sing. He is expected to arrive at Lahore tomorrow. It was reported that Ranee Hurdevree, niece of Surdar Mana Sing, the Ranee, daughter of Raja Sunsar Chund, Ranee Bhooree, and the fourth Ranee, with all their slave-girls, had not taken food since the 21st June.

[Har 9] and were preparing to ascend to the funeral pile 121 with the Maharaja. Koonwur Khurruk Sing went to console them. Raja Dhian Sing asked them, "Why wish to burn yourselves alive"? They replied through their messenger, "After the Maharaja is gone, who will care for us? It is name and reputation we want, and therefore, we will burn with the Maharaja." The ministers then said that all should observe a strict unanimity, similar to that of the British Councils, for the safety of the State, and the preservation of Koonwur Khurruk Sing and Now-Nihal Singh's rights from foreign encroachments; and Raja Dhian Sing enquired who would dare to look at them with unfriendly eyes? The Ministers and the rich people of the City [of Lahore] have burried and concealed 122 their property. It is rumoured that Raja Socheit Sing has returned from Peshawur by *Dak*, and put up at a distance of about 20 miles from the city. Pureingir, a Fuqeer, gave some medicine to the Maharaja and assured him that he would not die for 4 or 5 years. He received 200 Rs. and a pair of shawls. It is said that Zoravur Sing, an officer of the Raja (Dhian Sing)'s, is going to take possession of Yarkund, where there are very few troops, for the Rajas want to possess it as well as Tibet and Iskurdoo

27th June, 1839 [Har 15, 1896 Bk.]—

51 Cows, 11 satin suits, 25,000 Rs., 10 gold and silver images, 2 elephants, 11 horses, and other things were given to the Brahmins. The Maharaja again signified to Koonwur Khurruk Sing to send for the diamond (*Koh-i-Noor*) to be sent to Jugger Nath, but he 123 said that it was still at Amrutsur. Illahee Buksh, the Commandant [of Artillery], was ordered to guard the city well. Ram Sing Billee was despatched to conduct the Ladooah Chief from Amrutsur. 125 *baihngees* of mangoes

were given to the Brahmins. Koonwur Khurruk Sing ordered Mr. Ford and Ostinleck † and all the Officers and Commandants of the troops at Lahore, to send their reports to Raja Dhian Singh every evening and to obey his orders. He also ordered Missur Ram Kisshun to pay the revenue of his farm, and Dewan Deena Nath to write to all the officers for instant payment of the State Revenues. Later in the day, the Maharaja became very ill, and towards the evening expired. Shrieks and lamentations were loud among the Ministers and the servants. All shops and the City gates were shut up; and the Rajas issued orders to the Officers at the *ghats* of the Sutlej to continue to keep the boats on the Western bank, leaving one for those passengers crossing the river with permission of authorities on either bank.

LIST OF THE TROOPS PRESENT AT LAHORE

2	Battalions under Missur Sookhraj	
	consisting of	1600 Men
1	Do. Under Do. Guarding the City Gates	800 „
1	Do. under Mr. Ford	900 „
2	Do. under Dhounkul Sing Poorbia	1800 „
1	Do. of Koonwur Khurruk Sing's	900 „
1	Do. of M. Avitabile	800 „
1	Do called <i>Cashmere Wallee</i>	
	Mehan Sing Commandant	900 „
	Orderlies	500 „

ARTILLERY

Guns called *Ilahaebuksh Wallee* now under Luhna Sing Mejeethia—

† This European Officer appears to be the same as Ashmleck (Ashutuk) mentioned in the News of March 10, 1839 [Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Darbar, Camp Baradari Sheesh Mahal]. Ostinleck or Austinleck appears to be the correct name.

<i>Jinsee</i> or large guns	40
<i>Uspee</i> or Horse Artillery	15
<i>Ghoobarrahs</i>	26
Guns, mounted	25

GUNS UNDER IMAM SHAH UNDER THE FORT 125 WALLS

<i>Jinsee</i>	31
<i>Goobarrahs</i>	2
Horse Artillery	20
Guns under Sookhraj	23
Do. belonging to Khurruk Sing	6
Do. Do. to Raja Dhian Sing	5

Two Lakhs of cartridges being prepared; 25,000 have been distributed amongst all the troops at Lahore.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Regiment under M. De Le Roche, <i>Sowars</i>	1,000
Of the 3000 <i>Sowars</i> under Raja Heera	
Sing (some being absent), the present	
strength at Meean Meer barracks	1900
Of the <i>Charyaree</i> Regiment, under Raja	
Sochiet Sing, at Shahdura barracks	1500
Orderlies of Koonwur Khurruk Sing	500

TROOPS DETACHED TO AMRUTSUR ON THE 25th JUNE

One of Missur Sookhraj's battalions to	
guard the City, the treasure, and the	
Gobindgurh Fort	900 Men
<i>Sowars</i> of Rajas Dhian Sing and Heera	
Sing to guard the Road	200

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Sowars</i> on a <i>Dak</i> from Jamhoo to Lahore	126
detached on the 21st June	250

- Do. detached on the 21st June from
 Raja Heera Sing's Regiment to guard
 the Road from the Jelum to the Attuk 600
- Do. Detached on the 26th June from Raja
 Heera Singh's Regiment to guard
 the *Ghat* and Road towards Kussoor† 150

*Translation of the news relative to court of the late
 Maharaja Ranjit Singh Bahadoor.*

27th June, 1839. *

Bhace Gobind Ram, Bhaee Ram Singh, the two
 Fuqueers, [Aziz-ud-Din and Nur-ud-Din] *Jumadar*
 Khosal Singh, the 2 Rajahs [Dhian Singh and Hira
 Singh] and Deena Nath held a meeting and were
 unanimous that no confidence could be placed in
 Koonwar Khurruck Sing *Bahadoor* and Koonwar
 Now-Nehal Singh *Buhadoor* as it regarded their
 continuance in possession of the *jageers* granted to them
 by the Maha-Rajah [Ranjit Singh], and they considered
 it expedient, therefore, that a confirmatory deed contain-
 ing the terms *Nussulun bad Nussulun* and *Batunun bad*
Batunun, i.e., from generation to generation and from loin
 226 to loin, should be take [n] from the Koonwurs in ques-
 tion under their seals, according to the regulations of the
 British Government.

The *aid de camps* of the Durbar having acquiesced
 to the above proposal, Dewan Deena Nath, Missur
 Beleeram, Moonshee Akram and Fuqeer Azoezooddeen
 prepared a draft of the document to this effect that the
jageers granted by Maha-Rajah Ranjit Singh *Bahadoor*
 to his *aid de camps* and servants should continue in their
 possession as formerly, and that no misunderstanding
 should take place between them (i. e. the Koonwurs and

† Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R, 22nd Augt., Punjabee Ukhbar,
 26 June, Cons. 18 Augst.

*Received, July 18, 1839.

the chiefs) regarding it. This Draft having been fairly transcribed, *Moonshee* Akram and Missur Bailee Ram urged that, God forbid, if the Koonwurs [do not] come to an understanding with the *aid de Camps* and the Chiefs, they should act in concert with each other, and the meeting observed that "as it is customary with the British authorities that whatever the members of the Council do, is approved and confirmed by the King of England, we have come to this resolution like the members of Council, and, therefore, such resolution is mature and very proper". 227

The document was prepared to the above purport, but as it has not been sealed with the seal of Koonwur Kurruck Sing Buhadoor, it was unanimously proposed by the Chiefs that after the burning of the corpse of the Maha-Rajah, the paper should be impressed with the seal of the Koonwur in question. All are entertaining fears of Koonwur Shere Sing.*

28th June [1839, Har 16, 1896 Bk.]—*Punjab Akhbar* 113

In the afternoon Bhaee Gobind Ram requested Koonwur Khurruck Singh and Rajas Dhian Singh and Heera Singh to take their food, as no one of the Ministers and other Sirdars would eat unless they did so. He also represented that the Sirdars and Ministers were so disheartened by the Maha-Raja's death that it would be advisable for the Koonwur to console them by a solemn oath on the *Grunth*; at the same time taking from them the oaths most sacred for their allegiance according to their respective religions. In consequence the Koonwur and Raja Dhian Singh swore by the *Grunth* in the presence of all the servants and Ministers that the grants respectively conferred on them, by the Maha-Rajah should be continued to them, and required that they should on their parts continue loyal as they had been in Maha- 114

*Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 12 Sept., Translation of the News relative to the Court of the late Runjeet Singh, R. 12 July, No. [?] of 18th July.

Raja's lifetime and even more so. Every Minister accordingly swore to this effect and all were satisfied. Jumadar Khooshal Singh then observed that the Koonwur Sheir Singh was afraid to come to Lahore to assist in the performance of the funeral rites of the Maharajah. Raja Dhian Singh said that the Koonwur had twice been sent for under solemn oaths and what more did he want? Bhaee Gobind Ram observed that the times were very important, and that the Koonwur should once more be sent for under any assurances he may want. Agreeably to this proposal Raja Dhian Singh wrote once more to Koonwur Sheir Singh, con-
 115 juring him in the most solemn manner to come over, otherwise there was no knowing what would be the consequence. Surdar Ajeet Singh of Ladooah is hourly expected at Lahore. Wooden boxes, jeweled and embroidered, were prepared to receive the ashes of the Maharajah, the Ranees and the slave girls, and on the evening of the 30th June these remains were put in the boxes to be sent to the Ganges via Loodhiana and Ambala, escorted by Companies of soldiers and some *Sowars*. Orders were issued to all the servants and State Officers apprizing them of the Maha-Raja's death on the 27th June and desiring them to carry on their functions with usual diligence resigning themselves to the Will of God. †

Akhbar from Dera Ismael Khan—On the 2nd July [1839, Har 20, 1896 Bk.] Moolan Shadee, a native of Candahar, returning from Jodhwan, reported that Shah Shooja's tents were pitched at a garden about a mile from Candahar, and that the British troops were encamped at Kote Auzum, 2 and a half miles towards

†Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 22nd August. Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, R. 4th July. Cons. 28th August.

Cabool. The Afghans are creating disturbances and committing robberies. Summandur Khan and Hajee Dost Mahomed Khan Ishakzaee have submitted to the Shah. Sons of Yacoob Khan, Sheer Mahomed Khan, Goolam Nubbee Khan, Hubeeboolla Khan, Noor-oolla Khan and others of the Dooranees have troops with them. Yar Mahomed Khan Barukzyee, one of the relatives of Surdar Dost Mahomed Khan, having on a former expedition of Shah Shooja's into Khoorasan, sent his brother Jalinder Khan to the King, had immuned the displeasure of the Cabool Chief ; and Jalindur Khan happening to come to Cabool was killed by the Chief. All of these Dooranees have come over to the Shah. It was suggested to the Shah to create Hajee Kakur his *Vuzier*, but this the Shah declined. Moolan Shadee further reports that the Candahar Chiefs in their flight had carried with them their families, their property, two pieces of Horse-artillery and two hundred sowars. It is unknown where they are at present, for they had fled from Girishk on the approach of the 6,000 British troops sent against them. It is said that Prince Kamran of Herat had sent his men to apprehend the Candahar Chiefs and the latter are supposed to have fled to Persia. It is unknown if the Persian troops have come as far as Herat, but Prince Kamran has applied to the British Government for some money to be able to repair the damages to his fortifications caused by the late Persian siege. In Candahar the crop is ready, and corn gathering in. In the villages corn is selling cheaper. Fruit also is dear in consequence of the great demand. Dost Mahomed Khan has strengthened the fort of Guznee but he can do nothing ; for his troops, consisting principally of slaves, will prove treacherous. This news, conveyed by the Moolan, was corroborated by another party of merchants, who came to Johdwan with some grapes.

3rd July [1839, Har 21, 1896 Bk.]—Syud Ahmud Shah and Saleem Beloch of Dera Ghazee Khan, who were employed with Abdoorruhman and Mr. Lake at Candahar, and who, having deserted thence, had fled via Zao, reported the same news as the above regarding
 245 the Shah's tents, and that the troops will soon march to Cabool, and that then Surdar Dost Mahomed Khan will advance to oppose them. These travellers were robbed at Gunja. They have stated the places at which they put up and describe the danger on the road. There is an unfavourable report regarding the Lahore ruler in this quarter, and Dewan Sawun Mul is going to raise troops, though his intentions are unknown. Dewan Lukhee has returned from Moorut to Dera Ismael Khan. From a letter received from a Surburrah at Tank, it appears that people are much afraid of Illadad Khan, son of Surwur Khan, who is plundering, and some collisions have taken place there between him and Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's retainers.†

4th July [1839, Har 22, 1896 Bk.]—*Akhbar from Dera Ismael Khan*—

An Afghan arrived from Candahar by the Zan pass and reported that the Shah's tents were yet pitched at the place, that Meer Roostum Khan, a Gilzee chief, had come to the Shah with about 200 *Sowars* and returned after some days, that the Shah sent a message to him
 235 with 4,000 Rs. but that he would not attend to it. On the contrary, he wrote to Dost Mohomed Khan of his visit to the Shah and of his return, and requested the appointment of his son to co-operate with him. He received a favourable answer from Dost Mohomed Khan. Dewan Sawun Mul, in consequence of a misunder-

†Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, Recd. 12th Sept. Abstract of Ukhbars from Dera Ismael Khan, R. 20th July, Cons. 25. Sept.

standing between him and Raja Dhian Singh, is raising troops at Mooltan. Peer Ibrahim reached Durrabur on the 6th July, and learnt from a traveller from Candahar that the Afghans were generally committing murders in the camp. The gang of three hundred robbers, who were said to have marched to plunder the treasure on its way from Shikarpore, hearing the strength of the guards with it, has returned. On the 8th July a letter was received from a Mitta-Tewana reporting the arrival of Meean Arbeil Singh, the Lahore Officer, with about 200 men and that he had apprehended Goordial and Ram Singh, the former officers, in order to send them to Lahore.

Arbeil Singh was accumulating gun-powder and lead at every fort in that district, and enlisting troops. Under the extortions of Lall [a] Purab Dial, the people of the country have fled to Mooltan.* 236

5th July [1839, Har 23, 1896 Bk] Punjabee Akhbar—

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Maharaja Khurruck Singh having held his *Durbar* as usual, the Ministers paid their respects. Jowahur Mull and *Vukeel* of Sirdar Lehna Singh reported that Koonwur Sheir Sing had returned to Vuttala [Batala] from Mookereean, that he wanted to pay his respects to the Maharaja's ashes at Byrowal, and then to come to Lahore or to return to Vuttala. Raja Dhian Singh observed that the farmers had derived great profit from this crop which had yielded a great deal. Deewan Deena Nath represented that balances of revenue were due from the Surdars and Officers, and Rajah Dhian Singh remarked that he was ready to account for all his farms. The Peshawur news-writer reported that

*Secret 1839 Dept., Coyp, R. 10 Sept. Abstract of Punjabee Ukbars, 15 July, Cons. 25 Sept.

Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, Colonel Wade and all the officers there were very much grieved to hear of the Maharaja's death and that all the officers had paid a visit of condolence to the Koonwur. Hukeem Nooroodeen was ordered to store as much grain as had been expended this year. Pandit Mudoosooden was directed to prepare things required for the last mourning day and to procure the money from Beillee Ram. Cashmeera Singh and Peshawur Singh was [*sic.* were] sent for. Lall Singh was ordered to give an account of the money expended from his *Toshakhana* after the Maharaja's demise to Moonshee Kant Chund. Gungoo Mull applied for 50,000 Rs., the price of cloth purchased by the late

306 Maha-Raja. He was ordered to be paid in money and salt. Pay was issued for the garrison at Gobindgurh. Surdar Lehna Singh Sundhanwalla was directed to remit the Huzara revenues to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh at Peshawur. Mohun Lall *Vukeel* reported that he should soon repair to the *Durbar*, and he was ordered to bring the Sinde *Vakeels* and the usual presents from the Chiefs with him. The Maharaja heard prayers. From the Peshawur News it appeared that on the 1st July the river Attuk overflowed unusually and flooded the houses, and Surdar Tej Singh's Camp. Mehan Singh *Thannahdar* at Amrutsur reported that Koonwur Sheir Singh had sent a few of his officers to meet the Maharaja's ashes, and was himself prepared to come and observe the ceremonies, that *Jumadar* Khooshal Singh had demolished the houses of the poor people at Amrutsur to build a "Kutrah" there, and that the *Thannahdar* had ordered the garrisons at the Hill forts to be vigilant. He was directed always to report Koonwur Sheir Singh's movements. Bhaya Aflutoon represented that Koonwur Sheir Singh had been making a tour of his district, and wanted to pay his respects to

the Maharaja's ashes. It was reported that Peshawura Singh and Cashmeera Singh had arrived from Seealkote with about 100 men.†

7th July [1839, Har 25, 1896 Bk.]—Punjab 197
Akhbar—

Maharaja Khurruk Singh held his durbar and the Ministers attended. Dewan Sawun Mul's report, describing his grief consequent to the Maharajah's death, being read, he was ordered to continue at his post and to remit the revenues of his district as usual. Missur Rulia Ram reported that on the arrival of the Maharaja's ashes at Amrutsur, the merchants, the officers, and the respectable inhabitants had thrown shawls over the ashes, and that Koonwur Sheer Sing proposed to come and pay the same compliments. Bhaee Dul Singh, the officer at Rawulpindee, was directed to send all the grain of the last crop to Peshawur to be stored at Sumeergurh and Futtehgurh and that he should be paid for the carriage. 198
The realization of the *Nuzrana* from Kuproorthulla was for a few days postponed at the request of the *Vakeel*. Kirpa Ram Chopra applied for the revenues of his *jageer* at Cashmere, and an order was issued for the *purwanah* to be written by Dewan Deena Nath. Fuqeer Azeezodeen reported that the repairs of the Gobindgurh fort has been discontinued. They were ordered to be carried on as in the late Maharaja's life time. Dewan Deena Nath requested the repair of the ramparts of Amrutsur, but this was deferred on account of other Military expenses. Rajah Goolab Singh, Sirdar Attur Singh and others reported their grief for the Maharaja's death, and the consolation they had received from Now-Nihal Singh. Sirdars Sooltan Mohomed and Peer 199
Mahomed were ordered to obey Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's orders. *Jemadar* Kooshal Singh asked who would

†Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 30 Augt., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, 5 July, R. 15th July.

he deputed to conduct Koonwur Sheer Singh on his arrival at Lahore, but received no answer. 2,000 Rs. were given to Mehan Singh of Huzara. The Brahmins requested possession of the 5 villages given in alms by the late Maharaja. From the Peshawur News it appeared that Jus Kurun *Chobdar*, despatched by Col. Wade, reported the Maharaja's death to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, and there was a general mourning. All the Sirdars and Kissun Chund *Vakeel* came with tears in their eyes to the Koonwur, and the *Vakeel* was sent to condole with the Colonel who had been distressed at the event. The British have taken the fort of Nad Alee in the Girishk Hill. The Candahar Chiefs have fled to

200 Turkistan. A son of the Cabool Chief is at Ghuznee, and he himself at Cabool. Mohomed Akbur is at Char Deenee. Saadut Khan Mymond is on the Hills, quite prepared to oppose Mehomed Saleh. Col. Wade has this day despatched Shahzada Tymoor with 200 *sowars*, and 500 Mohomedan Sepoys from Raja Goolab Singh's Camp to assist Mohomed Saleh, and has written to Surdar Peer Mahomed Khan to aid him and to check the mischiefs of the Doaba people. The *Khas* troops were to march on the next Thursday. General Ventura has, according to Col. Wade's suggestions, been put in command of all the troops at Peshawur. The battalions of Rajas Goolab Singh and Socheit Singh will soon enter the Jumrod Fort. The *Jageerdars* of Surdars Ameer Singh and Sheir Singh and of Koonwur Sheer Singh soon expect to be relieved.

201 *8th July [1839, Har 26, 1896 Bk.]—*

Maharaja Khurruk Singh having held his *darbar*, Haree Mul, the Officer at Kangra, was ordered to store some grain of the late crop in that fort. At Dewan

Deena Nath's request, 7,000 Rs., out of the Alms money, were given to the Akalees. Bhuya Aflatoon reported that Koonwur Sheer Singh had presented to the Maharaja's ashes at Gugreiwal 5 pairs of shawls, 11 horses and 2 elephants, distributed 2,000 Rs. to the poor, and that he would soon reach Lahore. Bhaee Gobind Ram observed that Raja Heera Singh, Koonwurs Now-Nihal Singh and Sheer Singh, and Surdar Nihal Singh Alloowalla, were allowed chairs in the late Maharaja's presence, and the Maharaja said that the same rule should now be followed. A consolatory letter was addressed to Koonwur Sheer Singh desiring him to come to Lahore on the last mourning day. Deveen Dial, nephew of Dewan Sawun Mul, was ordered to present a horse with golden saddles and 21 *parchas* on the day of the Maharaja's accession, on the part of his uncle. Raja Dhian Singh asked Pundit Mudsoodun which would be the most lucky day for the observance of the ceremonies called *Tiluk*, and he appointed the month of Sawun, as Assar was not proper for such purposes. Dewan Deena Nath complained that he had been prohibited by Raja Dhian Singh from representing anything but after consultation with the Raja, and he was ordered to pursue that course. The *Vakeel* of the Alloowallia reported that his master would soon arrive at Lahore by *Dawk*. Raja Socheit Singh was urged to pay the revenues of his farms. Mehan Singh from Cashmere, and Roop Lall from Doaba, reported the grief which they, as well as the people, had felt on the Maharaja's death, and they were ordered to console the subjects. Mr. John Home [Holmes] was ordered to remove with his Regiment from Amrutsur to the village Syed Mahmood [now called Kot Khalsa]. The Ladoah Chief begged his dismissal, but it was deferred for some days. A Letter from the

Raja of Nabha on the subject of the Maharaja's death being received, he was requested in reply to come to Lahore with the permission of the British Government. Sooruj Bhan, Adjutant at Loodiana, complained that Bhag Singh *Vakeel* had not yet paid the 6,000 Rs. to the Lancers, and the *Vakeel* was urged to an instant payment. Sadhoo Singh of Kurtarpore put up on the bank of the Ravee. From the Peshawur News it appeared that on the 5th July Col. Wade, Capt. Cunningham and Kisshun Chund went to Koonwur Now-
 204 Nihal Singh and condoled with him for a long time. Surdar Luhna Singh Mujeethia conducted them back to their tents. The Col. went to make some arrangement at Shahzada Tymoor's Camp about 10 Coss towards Muhtee, and carried some cash and presents for the Zamindars. He is expected to stay there for two or three days. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh having held his durbar, the Surdars enlarged on the wisdom of the late Maharaja in settling the affairs in the west in concert with the British Government. The Koonwur expressed his anxiety to return to Lahore to look after affairs there.

9th July [1839, Har 27, 1896 Bk.]—

Pundit Mudsoodun represented that it was the 13th or the last mourning day. Raja Dhian Singh desired Missur Beilee Ram to send all things to be distributed to the Brahmins at the Huzooree Garden.
 205 Bhuya Aflatoon reported the arrival of Koonwur Sheer Singh at the Amb Dhoreewalla, and requested that Raja Socheit Singh or Dhian Singh should be dispatched to conduct him in. Jemadar Khooshal Singh urged the propriety of this request, and, after a consultation with the ministers, Raja Socheit Singh was sent for that purpose. Koonwur Sheer Singh spoke in private with the Raja for a long time, and, having taken some written

documents and solemn oaths from the Raja, came with him into the fort, and joined in the ceremonies with Maharaja Kuiruk Singh. 101 cows, 101 suits, 1 elephant, 5 horses, a shawl bed-stead, plates of gold and silver, ducats, and victuals were given to the Brahmins. The Maharaja returned with Koonwur Sheir Singh, and held his *darbar*. The Pundit helped the Maharaja to change his clothes and every one presented the Maha-Raja with shawls, turbans and money, the detail of which will be sent hereafter.* 206

9th July [1839, Har 27, 1896 Bk.] Punjab Akhbar— 209

Koonwur Sheer Singh went to the place designed for the late Maharaja's tomb, and having offered a splendid pair of shawls and 1,000 Rs., returned to condole with Maharaja Khurruk Singh. This being the last mourning day, the Maharaja was engaged with the funeral ceremonial till noon. A silver and gold bed, 4 jewels, 25 silk suits, a silver chair, 2 silver bowls, plates of gold and silver, shawl quilts, 101 cows, 1 elephant, 2 horses with golden saddles, 5,000 Rs. and 2,000 maunds of grain in the name of late Maharaja, and 4 silver beds, suits of female apparel, ornaments and jewels, plates, and 2 splendid carriages (Ruths) in the name of the Ranees, were given to the Brahmins of Amrutsur, Lahore, and Goojranwala. In the afternoon the Maharaja held his *darbar* and presented 1,100 Rs. to *Grunth Saheb*. The *khilluts* presented to the Maharaja on this day are as follows :— 210

By the *Grunthees* of Hurmundur at Amrutsur, Akal Bonga, and Jhunda Bonga.

A pair of shawls and a turban each.

Sirdar Nihal Singh Alloowalla : A horse with golden saddle, 21 *parchas*, 4 *Rugums* of Jewels.

Rajah Ajeet Singh of Ladwah : 21 *parchas*, 1 horse with golden saddle, 1 elephant with silver *houda*.

Raja Dhian Singh : 21 *parchas* 5 Jewels.

Fuqeer Azeezodeen : 11 *parchas*.

Jemadar Khooshal Singh : 21 *parchas* 3 *rugums* of Jewels.

211 Surdar Jewunt Singh Mokul : 11 *parchas*.

Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla : 17 *parchas*, 3 *rugums*.

Missur Roop Lall : 11 *parchas*, 3 *rugums*.

Devee Deal, nephew of Sawun Mul : 11 *parchas*, 1 Horse with gold trappings.

Col. Mehan Singh of Cashmere : 11 *parchas* 1 horse with golden saddle.

Sumedoo, a merchant : 11 *parchas*, 1 pearl bracelet.

Bhaee Gobind Ram : 11 *parchas*.

Koonwur Sheer Singh : 21 *parchas*, 1 horse with golden saddle.

Missurs Beilee Ram and Lall Singh : 11 *parchas* each.

212 The *Punchayets* of Amrutsur and Lahore : A pair of shawls, and a turban each.

Moonshees, Commandants of troops, &c. : 1 pair of shawls, and 1 turban each.

Private servants, and others, presented rupees, ducats or gold mohurs, according to their means.

11 guns were fired from each of the Artillery Camps, and shawls, *dopattas* and 500 Rs. were granted to the chanters.

10th July [1839, Har 28, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja received 11 *purchas*, a horse with embroidered saddle from Sheodeal, son of the late Dewan Motee Ram, and a like present from Nuwabs Surfaraz Khan and Zoolfkar Khan of Mooltan, and 11 *parchas* from the sons of Shah Ayoob. After some ceremonies, 5

cows and 5 suits were given to the Brahmins. From the Peshawur News it appeared that Col. Wade with some officers marched from Tehkal to Muchtee,† and bombarded the place. The people fled to the hills, and the Afghans, having concealed their property, took refuge under a rock from whence they continued firing their matchlocks. In the meantime about 1,000 troops of Saadut Khan, under Lall Khan of Lallpoora, appeared and the latter ordered his men to take sure aim before they fired. Firing continued on each side till evening with little loss to the parties, and Prince Tymoor, Col. Wade, Captain Ferris and others, having consulted together, came down from the rock, and encamped on the Lundah to intercept the passage of the enemy. Col. Wade has requested Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to appoint some Surdar to apprehend Sadut Khan. General Ventura has been requested to send two guns and two battalions; and the invasion has been contrived from four sides, that is through the Doaba, towards Seerah, towards Muchtee [*Sic* Michni], and by the Khybar pass. Surdar Dost Mohd. Khan is making arrangements night and day. He has sent his sons to Ghaznee, and has now despatched Unis Ale Khan with troops. The Surdar places much confidence in the valor and the fidelity of his sons and Agent, but he is suspicious of his brethren and servants. Mahomed Akbur Khan is at Chardeenee, and has repressed a rebellion of Meer Afzul Ale Khan of Peitoor. The latter had, siding with the British, created some disturbances, but unable to withstand Madomed Akbar's troops, fled away and his property was plundered on the 7th July. A condoling letter was addressed by Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to

† Should be Michni. *Barr's Journal*, p. 315.

Col. Wade thro' Kisshur [sic. Kishan] Chund, and the Colonel apprised the Koonwur, through Futteh Singh Maun, of the receipt of a letter from Mr. Macnaghten reporting the march of British troops towards Guznee. The Colonel requested the exertion of the Sikh officers at this time, as he intended to attack Alee Musjid and Jullalabad, but General Ventura proposed to return to Lahore on some urgent occasion. The Colonel was much displeased at this proposal, and wrote in reply that the least stir of the troops or of any officer towards Lahore, at this time, would be seriously noticed. He is very much displeased with Peer Mohamed Khan who did not oppress the movement of Saadut Khan in the Doaba, and has requested the Koonwur to confiscate Peer
 216 Mohamed's estates, or to fine him severely. The Colonel had received letters from Mr. Macnaghten and Shah Shooja. They reported that the Shah's tents had advanced four stages towards Guznee, and that though there was dearth of grain, the British troops received flour at the rate of 16 seers.

13th July [1839, Har 29, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went out with the Rajas [Dhian Singh and Hira Singh] and Koonwur Sheer Singh, and there seems to exist at present great unanimity between all of them. The Rajas propose to send Koonwur Sheer Singh to Peshawur. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh having issued some orders respecting political matters at Peshawur, Raja Dhian Singh has sent a *purwana* sealed by the Maharaja prohibiting him from any interference with
 217 the political business, but with permission from the *Durbar* [i.e. the Government] and desiring him to attend only to the Military duties.

11th July [1837, Har 29, 1896 Bk.] Punjab 239
Akhbar—

Maharaja Kuruck Singh went towards Shah Bila-wul, attended by Raja Dhian Singh, and on his return Bhaees Ram Singh, Gobind Ram, Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Jewant Singh Mokul, Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwallah, Missur Beilee Ram, Dewan Deena Nath and others paid their respects. At Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's request, Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to remit some money for the expenses of Peshawur. The Maharaja asked Bhaee Purdmem Singh how far Maharaja's ashes might have advanced, and he conjectured that they might have reached Loodhiana, Rae Gobindoss was ordered to ascertain privately who would be deputed by the British Government to Lahore, in order to make necessary preparations. Koonwur Sheer Singh was asked why he had proceeded towards Kangra, and he replied that he only intended to make a tour towards Kottahur, that hearing of the late Maha-Raja's death he had retraced his steps immediately, that misrepresentations should not be listened to, and that had he entertained adverse thoughts he would not have so freely appeared in the *darbar* with his son. The Ministers testified the truth of the Koonwar's assertion. Amreek Rae was directed to deduct 5 per cent from the pay of troops at its distribution, being the price of a turban due from them 240 as usual after the late Maharajah's death. The officers at Peshawar were ordered to obey Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. Surdar Nihal Singh Allowalla [Ahluwalia] having attended, requested the relief of his troops with his brother Ameer Singh from Peshawur. Raja Dhian Singh requested a *jageer* for Meean Roodir Chund, but it was left for consideration. Rajas Heera Singh, Sochit Singh, Sirdar Mungui Singh and others were or-

dered to remove themselves from the fort to the city. Sirdar Runjoar Singh [Majithia] was ordered to pay the revenue of his brother Luhna Singh's farm. A letter on the subject of the late Maharaja's death was received from Rajah Churhut Sing of Chirub [sic. Chamba]. Pundit Mudsoodun and others were ordered to appoint a proper day for the Maharaja's *tiluk*

12th July [1839, Har 30, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharajah went to the Shalamar Garden. Moti Chund and Bilasdeo, the agents of the Bikaner Chief, presented 2 swords, 2 horses, 2 dromedaries, 2 bullocks, some opium and sugar candy, and a letter on the part of their master. Rajah Dhian Singh 241 was ordered to send the usual *zenfuts* to the Ladwah Chief, the Allowalla, and the Bikaner agents. Rajah Dhian Singh reported the arrival of Ram Singh, son of Jemadar Khooshall Singh, from Attuck in consequence of his sickness; and Doctor [John] Martin Honigherger was ordered to attend on him. The Zemindars in the neighbourhood of Lahore presented *nuzzurs*. The officers at Amrutsur were ordered to console the people and to levy moderate duties on merchandize. The new guards were dismissed from the City gates. Raja Ruheemoolla Khan of Rajjoure represented that his son was in attendance on Colonel Wade, and requested his leave from the Durbar. Bhaee Dilbagh Raee of Goojranwalla presented a shawl and turban. Hookum Singh, an orderly, was ordered to realize the usual fine from the perpetrators of murders in the Maharaja's district. The heat is great at Lahore for want of rain, and the price of corn is rising. From the Peshwur News it appeared that firing continued between Colonel Wade's Camp and the Afghans, apparently with some loss to the enemy. But Saadut Singh [sic. Khan] who had

taken a refuge under a rock by the river side, continued to come there. At sunrise on the 9th July, [1839, *Har* 27, 1896 *Bk.*] Saadut Khan commenced firing, and wounded many of the Colonel's party who were sent to the Doctor. The Colonel applied to Koonwur Now-Nihal [Singh] on this emergency to send some troops towards *Gudhee* [a mud fortress] against Saadut Khan, and Koonwur instantly ordered Surdar Hookum Singh Mulvae and Futeh Singh Mujeethia with two guns and troops as desired by the Colonel to apprehend Saadut Khan†

13th July [1839, *Har* 31, 1896 *Bk.*]—*Punjab Akhbar*—

Maharaja Khurruk Singh, attended by Surdar Socheit Singh, went towards Shah Billawal. Some sepoy 219 having applied for employment were referred to Raja Dhian Singh. Pay was issued for Dhonkul Singh's troops for two months. Dewan Deena Nath reported that the *Khas* troops have marched from Peshawur to Lahore. 25 cows, 25 satin suits, 5 *ragums* of jewels, 2 horses with golden saddles, 1 elephant with silver *houda*, a *Chuppur Khut*, 7 beds with silver feet, quilts, coverings of shawls, a silver cup, plates of gold and silver, suits of female apparel, ornaments, jewels, carpets, and food were given to the Brahmins in the name of the late Maharaja. Koonwur Sheer Singh was asked to remove to the city, but he preferred staying outside. Raja Socheit Singh begged to go and collect the revenues of his estate but was not permitted. Dewan Deena Nath was asked how much money was due from Sawun Mul. Raja Dhian Singh having reported the severe illness of Ram Singh, son of Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Sardar 220 Cheit Singh was sent to ask about his health. Dewan

† Secret 1839 Dept., copy, R. 12 Sept., abstract of Punjabi (11th July) *Ukhbars*, R. 20th July, Cons. 25th Sept.

Deena Nath requested the repair of the lines of the *Khas* troops, but this was deferred till their return. Missur Rulia Ram was urged to pay his rent. The officer at Filore [i.e. Phillaur] reported that the Maharaja's ashes had crossed the Sutlej, and that every respect was about to be shown by the authorities on the other bank. Jumaldeen Khan, son of Kootaboodeen Khan of Mamdote, attended, and presented a horse and a pair of shawls.

14th july [1839, Har 32, 1896 Bk.]—

- The Maharaja went to the Shalamar Garden. Surdar Deal Singh, Jhunda Singh, and Mehur Singh presented a pair of shawl each. Surdar Teij Singh was ordered to fill up the situation of Jodh Singh Maun. This being the day of *Suncrant*, 11 cows, 25 suits, 1100 Rs. and corn, &c., were given to the Brahmins.
- 221 Mehan Singh of Cashmere remitted 35,000 Rs. and 35,000 Rs. worth of shawls. Missur Beilee Ram reported that Roop Lall had presented 3 horses, 3 pairs of shawls, and 1,100 Rs. to the Maharaja's ashes. The respectable citizens of Goojranwalla having presented shawls and turbans, requested the repair of their fort. They were ordered to do it themselves. Mohun Lall *Vakeel* reported that he would soon return with presents from the Khyrpore Chief. It is reported that the British troops and the Shah have marched to Guznee. The Peshawur news-writer reported that the *Khas* troops had marched to Lahore with M. Court, and that other troops had been substituted. Albeel Singh of Dhunnee was urged to send the revenues of the place. An orderly was sent to realize the revenues from Roop Lall. The Maharaja enquired after Fuqeer Azeezooddeen's
- 222 sick son. Missur Ram Kisshun was directed to sell the stores of grain at Goojranwalla and to buy new. Mehan Singh was ordered to issue pay for the troops in Cashmere. Khazan Singh, the ex-officer of Munkeira,

was ordered to pay 25,000 Rs. as *nuzrana*, if he wanted to renew his farm of the place.

The Ladoah Chief paid a visit. Nooroodeen was ordered to present a plan of the monument to be constructed to the late Maharaja's memory. The tents were ordered to be repaired. An *Hurkarrah* arrived from Peshawar and reported that Col. Wade went with Shahzada Tymoor towards the Leeodah, and observed the villages from the towers erected by Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan. The Arabs were ordered to bring over the Afghan Zemindars to Prince Tymoor by persuasions. The Colonel made arrangements for the Prince's encampment at Leeodah. He is very much dissatisfied with Peer Mohomed Khan, whose officers seem to have sided with Saadut Khan, and has requested Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to confiscate his estates. Shahzada Mohomed Yaheea, son of Mohomed Hashim, having penetrated to the country of Tufasfee [*sic.* Yusufzei], 20 coss from Cabool via Teerah, and joined with the people of Lahguruh, has created some disturbances, and plunders the country. Dost Mohomed Khan is preparing to fight. The two Gilzee tribes on the road from Cabool to Candahar are unanimously resolved to show opposition. General Ventura was much displeased to see the march of troops and M. Court from Peshawur, and the prospect of his own stay there, but he was soothed by Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. The Koonwur having held his *darbar* expressed his anxiety to return to Lahore to look after affairs there, and having spoken privately for some time with Surdars Futteh Singh and Luhna Singh, broke up the *darbar*. *

354 ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF THE NEWS OF
CABOOL, PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER CAL-
LED "*AYEENEH SEKUNDER*", dated 15 July, 39.*

From letters of the merchants at Cabool and Peshawur it appears that when messengers brought the following glad intelligence to Dost Mahomed Khan, the Chief of True Believers, that Mahomed Asman Khan had gained a victory over the British troops and compelled them to return to Candahar after sustaining loss and disgrace, he (Dost Mahomed Khan) offered up his thanks at the Throne of the Almighty and exclaimed: "O God, relieve him who renders his assistance in defending the Mahomedan religion", and all people, high and low, prayed that God might grant his prayer.

Subsequently Dost Mahomed Khan himself, with his experienced troops (both Cavalry and Infantry), marched to Ghuzni to assist Mahomed Asman Khan and sent a *qasid* to Darah Khyber to afford this glad intelligence to Mahomed Akbar Khan and to defend that place. It is not known whether the *qasid* in question has arrived there. However this may be, the Ameer and their sons have entirely given themselves up to organize their forces, arrange the affairs of the country, and to oppose the march of the British troops. All those individuals
355 who are attached to Dost Mahomed Khan have prepared themselves to defend the Mohomedan religion.

It seems that in spite of the rainy season a bloody war will take place at Cabool ere long.

It appears from the English news-papers that the British troops, who with Prince Tymoor under Col. Wade had reached Khyber, left that place with safety without being opposed by any of the Afghan tribes.

*Received July 30, 1839.

When the Prince in question will hear of the march of the British troops on Cabool, he will advance. *

15th July [1839, Sawan 1, 1896 Bk.] Punjab 229
Akhbar—

The Maharaja went towards Shah Billawul, and on his return Rajas Dhian Singh, Socheit Singh and Heera Sing, Surdars Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla. Ajeet Singh of Ladvah, Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, Koonwur Sheer Sing, Missur Beilee Ram, the Allowalla, and others attended. The officers at the Hill forts of Kangra. &c., were ordered to employ two hundred Sepoys to quell robberies in that quarter. Roshan Khan and Ahmed Khan, Zemindars of the neighbourhood of Mooltan and Kote Kumalia, presented *nuzzurs*. Missur Shookraj reported that 5 Companies of the Sikh sepoy's had deserted from Dhonkul Singh's Battalion. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to send for deserters from their homes and to confine them. The officers at the different *ghats* of the Bias and Sutlej were ordered to be on the alert. Fuqeer Azeezooldeen was ordered to compose a title 230 for Koonwur Sheer Singh, but he referred this to Bhaee Gobind Ram and Ram Singh. Surdar Dhuna Singh and Bhaee Goormookh Singh reported their march from Loodeeana. A letter was received from Surdars Peer Mohomed, Solltan Mohomed, and Syud Mohomed, on the subject of the Maharaja's death, and they were urged to obey Now-Nihal Singh. Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla begged to go to Raja Sansee, but was not permitted. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh and the Surdars were at Peshawur, that Saadut Khan Mymond had opposed Mohomed Saleh and Prince Tymoor, that the fight continued for a whole day without any decisive result. Some of the troops of the enemy are at Alea Musjid.

*Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 26 Sept., Translation from the Calcutta News-paper "yeeneh Sekunder" of 15 July.

16th July [1839, Sawan 1896 Bk.]—

- The Maharaja went to Surdar Jowalla Singh's Garden. Amreek Raee was ordered to pay Missur
- 231 Shookhraj's troops. Raja Raheemolla of Rajouree obtained a *purwana* for his *jageer* in Cashmere. Futteh Mohomed, Zemindar of Tiwana, presented a pair of shawls, a turban and a horse with embroidered saddle. Raja Runbir Chand of Kuttoch was ordered to prevent his people from committing any disturbances in the neighbourhood of Teera. The Maharaja ordered Bhaee Godind Ram to take 50,000 Rs towards the preparations for the tomb of the late Maharaja. The Ladvah Chiet recommended that it should be constructed after the design of Jehangeer's tomb on the other side of the Ravee. Raja Dhian Singh observed that such a building would not cost less than 25 Lakhs of rupees. It was remarked that 25 Lakhs were not too much to disburse on a monument to the memory of so great a founder of the Sikh power. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was ordered to procure some marble from Hindoostan. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was informed that Raja Dian Singh
- 232 was diligent in discharging the state duties. Dewan Sawun Mul was ordered to remit three lakhs of Rupees, and to send horses, shawls and turbans from the petty *Jageerdars* at Mooltan. Alms given by the late Maharaja were ordered to be distributed. General Matabur Singh wrote from the neighbourhood of Deena Nuggur a letter of condolence, expressing his anxiety to visit the *Durbar*. The proposition was ordered to lie over. Pay was issued to Raja Heera Singh's *Sowars*. 200 Rs. given to Sheogir Fuqeer. Raja Beer Singh of Noorpoor presented a shawl, a turban and a pony and requested his *jageer*. Meean Jodh Beer Chund was offered a *jageer* of 20,000 Rs. which he declined. M. Foulkes, De La Roche and Ostinleck were ordered to review their troops



Maharaja Kharak Singh



Kanwar Nihal Singh



Maharaja Sher Singh

every day and to report through Raja Dhian Singh every third day. Mr. John Home (Holmes) requested pay. Missur Beilee Ram was ordered to prepare every thing out of the alms given by the late Maharaja for Amrutsur, to which place the Maharaja would soon march. **233**

Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh has made all the Surdars about him sign a document confirming Maharaja Khuruk Singh's successor and his own *Mookhtaree* or ministry. Even Raja Goolab Singh was induced to seal this. The Peshawur news-writer reported that General Ventura had paid a visit to the Koonwur and received a horse and a sword. The Koonwur has issued a *purawna* to all the Surdars at Lahore to defer the ceremony of *Tiluk* to his father till his return to Lahore, and to consider themselves responsible for the preservation of all the jewels, treasures and horses, &c., left by the late Maharaja, of which he would take an account on his return. Raja Dhian Singh was disconcerted on hearing of this *purwana*. The ceremony of *Tiluk* has been deferred till the month of October. Bhaee Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, Missurs Beilee Ram and Ram Kisshun, though keeping up appearance with Raja Dhian Singh, are in reality attached to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. **234**

Dewan Deena Nath is anybody's. The Fuqeers keep neutral. Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, Jewunt Singh [Mokal] and Attur Singh, remain partisans of the Raja. On the 16th instant, the following title was given to Koonwur Sheer Singh : "*Sree Wah-gooroo Jee Ke Peeare, Sut-gooroo jee Ke Suware, Ojjul-deedar, Nirmul-boodh Akhree Arshadee, Eitzadee, Bhace Sheer Singh jee* (Liked by the Great God, reformed by the True Almighty, Bright in appearance, of Clear understanding, my brother, my cleverest, and the strength of my arms, brother Sheer Singh *jee*).

18th July—Punjab Akhbar.—

- 311 The Maha-Raja having returned from Jowalla Singh's garden, held his *Durbar*, and the Ministers attended. Mehan Singh of Cashmere reported a meeting of some of the sepoy's with him. Their officers were sent for to Lahore to be punished. Arjan Sing, son of the late Surdar Hurree Sing Nulva, presented 11 ducats. Raja Shumsher Sing of Hurreepore was ordered to punish Meean Ruttun Chund who had created some disturbances towards the Hills. Surdar Mungul Sing complained that Cheit Sing had taken possessions of his estates. They were ordered to divide their estates equally between them. The Mooltan news-writer reported that Dewan Sawun Mul had received information of the arrival of a British Officer with the boat made at Bombay
- 312 for the Maha-Raja, and that the Dewan had given passports. Sumdoo Merchant and Devee Deal were ordered to prepare every thing as usual for the next Dussehra festival. The brother of Surdar Luhna Sing was urged to pay his rents. Surdar Jewunt Singh Mokul requested the relief of his troops from Peshawur. The Allowalla paid a visit, and was ordered to desire his brother Ameer Sing to remain with his troops at Peshawur for the present. Raja Dhian Sing reported that the custody of the Fugwara fort had been made over to the Allowalla. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to realize the balance of revenue from the Sauryan* district. Pay was issued to the *Charyaree* troops. Surdar Nihal Sing Allowalla paid the *nuzrana* due from him, and requested his dismissal. The Mumdot Chief was directed to decide the case of the village claimed by Peer Ibrahim Khan and to prevent any quarrel with the Peer's brothers. He stated that the Peer was going to lay the foundation of a fort there. This was prohibited. The Peer's brothers stated

*Saurian is at present in the Ajnala Tehsil of the Amritsar district

that they were going to build a house only. The *Sowars* were recalled from Kuppoothulla. 313

19th July [1839, Sawan 5, 1896, Bk.]—:

The Maha-Raja reviewed the troops under Mr. Ford and gave half of them the usual leave of absence for the season. The death of Fuzuldeen, son of Fuqeer Azeezoodeen, being reported, Raja Dhian Sing and other Surdars were ordered to go and condole with him. The Allowalla returned to Kuppoothulla, having promised to come back to Lahore on the Dussuhra feativel. The Loodhiana news-writer reported that the late Maha-Raja's ashes had passed Nabha and Putiala, and that every respect was shown by the Chief [s] who met them and presented shawls, &c. Sundhanwalia got leave of absence for some days. Koonwur Sheir Sing removed to the Allowalla's house in the city. Mehan Sing of Cashmere was ordered to furnish the usual Dussuhra presents and to pay the troops with him. The Ram 314 Nuggur *Punchayut* was dismissed with presents, and with orders to increase their town. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to collect the revenues for Dera Ghazee Khan. From some correspondence of the native merchants it appeared that the British troops were still at Candahar, that the Gilzee, Hindoostanee troops enlisted by Shah Shooja had deserted for want of grain, that troops had marched from Bombay, that sons of Dost Mahomed Khan were prepared to oppose the British at Guzneen, that the Chief had raised troops to be despatched to Jullalabad, and that he had applied to the *Sowars* for some pecuniary assistance. Kisshun Sing and Khooshal Sing Akalees were promised a *jageer* and ordered to go to Amrutsar. General Ventura was ordered to attend to Colonel Wade's requisition. The Nawabs of Mooltan paid a visit and

were promised money for their expenses on the receipt of the Chahmere revenues. From the Peshawur News dated the 14th instant it appeared that some Sikhs having quarrelled with some Mahomedan sepoy's attached to Captain Mackeson, on the water, one of the latter was wounded, and the quarrel would have been worse, but for the timely interposition of the Captain. The case was reported to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing by Colonel Wade. The Koonwur, sorry to hear of such an irregularity, deputed Surdar Lahna Sing to satisfy Colonel Wade, and with a promise to punish the delinquents. The retreat of Saadut Khan towards Kundat has already been noticed. Mahomed Akbur Khan is still at Chardeenee. A few grass cutters from Captain Mackeson's Camp were wounded by the Khyburrees. Koonwur Sheir Sing paid his visit to the *Durbar*, and presented on the way 250 Rs. to Captain Ford's Regiment, and 50 Rs. to the sepoy's at the Fort gate. It was reported to Raja Dhian Sing that one of his private servants had been found mutilated and buried under the stable wall. Meean Labh Sing and Vuzeer Keisree Sing detected the perpetrators and confined them.

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20th July [1839, Sawan 6, 1896 Bk.] --

The Maharaja went to Baba Kant Sing's house, and presented him with 1,100 Rs. and a horse with golden saddle. He also presented 110 Rs. to the *Gurnth Saheb*, and received in return a sword, a shawl and a turban. Raja Dhian Sing received a shawl and a turban, and returned with the Maha-Raja. Moonshee Nurayundoss requested a *jageer*, but received 200 Rs. for his expenses. Surdar Mungul Sing accused Cheit Sing in the *Durbar* of having embezzled lakhs of Rs. from Maha-Raja Khurruck Sing's estates. Words ran high, and they were about to draw their swords when

Raja Dhian Sing interposed. Dewan Deena Nath said that all the Maha-Raja's former estates ought to be embraced in the management of his present dominions and that the disputants ought only to receive pay for their troops. A *jageer* of 25,000 Rs. to Meean Roodur Chund, and of 20,000 Rs. to Meean Beer Chund was 317 granted in the Hills of Teera [?] and Nuddowa [*sic.* Nadun]. Jawaher Mul, *Vukeel* of Surdar Luhna Sing, remitted 2 Lakh's of rupees, the revenue of the Surdar's farm. Mehan Sing, an Officer of Surdar Luhna Sing, was ordered to go and quell the insurrection in the Hills. Bhace Gobind Ram requested a *Jageer* for Vuzeer Sing of Sealkote. Kant Sing, the murderer of an Akalee, was apprehended. The Vakeel of Nulvah [*sic.* Nawab] Azmutoola Khan of Nujeebabad presented a sword and a letter from his master and expressed his master's anxiety to visit the *Durbar*. This was deferred. Captain Arjan Sing requested pay. M. Court reported his march to Lahore. The Sayur* officers [or Revenue Collectors] at Amrutsar were desired to remit the customs to the treasury. Raja Dhian Sing reported the state of Ram Sing's health. Missur Beilee Ram was asked what remained of the alms, money and he having reported that there were about 16 lacks of rupees, the Maharaja proposed to appropriate it to the Military charges. At Raja Dhian Sing's request 400 rupees were given to the Tihara Agents. Surdar Teij Sing was promised pay for his troops. At Raja Heera Sing's

*SUYURSAT, as used in Afghanistan and Persia, meant 'contribution in kind. Here it seems to mean revenue from Customs or Octrois which might, to begin with or at times, have been collected in kind.

According to Wilson's GLOSSARY, *Suyurghal* is an assignment of land-revenue for charitable purposes, or a jagir or grant of land revenue without any stipulation of military service or other conditions.

request a *jageer* of 5,000 Rs. was granted to Bussant Sing. Ahmud Khan Khurul was sent with an orderly to Dewan Sawun Mul with orders to settle him in the Mooltan territory.†

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321 *21st July 1839 [Sawan 7, 1896 Bk.] Punjab Ukhbars—*

The Maharaja went towards Shah Billawul. On his return the ministers attended. Dewan Deena Nath represented that *jageers* in possession of Sirdars Cheit Singh and Mungul Sing are sufficient only to cover the expenses of the troops under their command, and that Mungul Sing requested the exchange of troops and *jageer* with Cheit Sing. 150 Rs. were given to Jowalla Dut, the Jemadar of Hurkara. Baba Bikkuram Sing Beidee's letter, complaining of the conduct of Baba Bisshen Sing, being read, the former was assured of every assistance. Fuqeer Noordeen was ordered to repair the lines of Mr. Courts's troops. Bhaee Gobind Ram reported that Raja Dhian Sing had addressed a letter to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing, describing his diligence in the discharge of the state duties, after the late Maharaja's death, his strict care of the treasury and the troops, and that he should be prepared to go to Benares, conscious of the Koonwur's displeasure arising from the misrepresentations of interested parties. Bhaee Dul Sing, the officer at Rawulpindee, was ordered to remit the revenues. Ruttun Chand and Pirthee Chund, sons of Meean Dan Chund of Ruttock [*sic.* Katoch] were ordered to abstain from irregularities in the Hills. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to issue pay for the troops. Some muskets were ordered to be made. Surdar Luhma Sing reported his obedience to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing's requisitions. Nujuf Khan Ruttuk [*sic.* Khatak] was ordered

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†Secret 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 22rd Sept. Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbar, D. 18th July, R. 28th July.

to send the usual present of horses. The *Vukeel* of the Allowalla complained that Missur Rooplal was always disturbing his master's villages in the Doaba. He was promised redress. A similar complaint was lodged by the *Vukeel* of Surdar Luhna Sing. Goormookh Raee *Mootsuddee* received 200 Rs. for the expences of the bullocks in the Magazine. Raja Heera Sing was ordered to realize the *Nuzrana* from Kooloo. The hands and noses of four thieves were cut off by Raja Dhian Sing's orders. The price of corn is rising for want of rain. Some Sepoys just returned from Shah Shooja's Camp reported that many of them had deserted from Candahar a month ago on account of the scarcity; that they were robbed on the road by the Mooslumans, and that a number of Hindoos had been converted to Mahomadanism. It is said that the Candahar Chiefs are together and joined by the Militia; that some Persian troops were on their march; and that the Cabool Chief was despatching troops to his brothers. The Chief has prohibited the Cabool Soucars [*Sahukars, bankers*] from paying any Bills drawn on them in favour of the British. The Maharaja directed Raja Heera Sing to show 323 no partiality to any one. The Hurreepore *Thanahdar* having reported the insurrections of Meean Ruttunchund and Pirthee Chund, Raja Dhian Sing obtained orders to appoint Mahan Sing and Jussa Sing, officers of Surdar Luhna Sing, with 500 *Sowars* and 5 guns from Raja Heera Sing's troops. The Rajas of Mundee and Chumba were ordered each to send a thousand horse and foot with these officers; the Chiefs of Koolloo, Seebah, the *Thannehdars* of Hurreepore and Noorpore, 500 each; and likewise all the Hill dependencies were called up to furnish troops to co-operate with these officers. A proclamation was issued to the Hill people, describing the punish-

327 ment that would result to any who joined the rebels †

22nd July [1839, Sawan 8, 1896 Bk.]—*Punjab Akhbar*

The Maha-Raja went towards Shah Billawul. The *Zemindars* of Sheikhoopoor, having reported their grievances, received redress. Mr. Ostinleck's Battalion was reviewed. On his return the Maharaja held his *Durbar*. Rajas Dhian Sing, Socheit Sing, and Heera Sing, Koonwur Sheir Sing, Ajeet Sing of Ladvah, Bhaees Ram Sing and Gobind Ram, Missur Beilee Ram, Dewan Deena Nath, Fuqeers Azeezooden and Noorooden, and others attended. Mehan Sing [an officer of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia], appointed to quell the insurrection in the Hills, reported that Ruttun Chund and Pirthee Chund had assembled about 2000 horse and foot and having arrived at Nuggroutah [Nagrota] had plundered two or three places. Surdar Runjour Sing, brother of Lulna Sing Mujeethia, was therefore sent with 500 *sowars* to co-operate with Mehan Sing. Raja Heera Sing applied for the lease of the Nurwut district at 10,000 Rupees increase. 2 Lakhs of Rupees revenues from the Hill States were deposited with Beilee Ram. Churundoss *Muhunt* presented an elephant, a pair of shawls, and a turban. According to Raja Dhian Sing's suggestions, Moonshees Sunt Ram, Kant Chund, and others were prohibited from issuing any orders without the Raja's sanction. Kissunchund *Vukeel* reported Colonel Wade's displeasure towards General Ventura. At Fuqeer Azeezooden's request, the officers were urged to furnish the supply of gram required for the Gobind-
328 guruh store. Missur Beilee Ram and Bhaee Gobind Ram were ordered to expend two lakhs of Rupees on the late Maharaja's tomb. Letters from the Governor-General and Mr. Clerk were read and answered. Mr. Ventura was

†Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 23 Sept., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, D. 21st July, R. 29th July.

ordered to obey Colonel Wade implicitly and to join his Camp. The *Vukeel* of Nuwab Azumtoolla was dismissed with a shawl and a turban, and with permission for his master to visit the Durbar if he liked. Mehan Singh of Cashmere was ordered not to interfere with the *Jageer* of any one. Surdar Teij Sing complained of Surdar Luhna Sing having purtained [*sic.*] a great deal of money from the Huzara revenues. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing reported that the troops of the dependent Chiefs were disheartened at securing the relief of the *Khas* troops, and that they also ought to be relieved after the Dussuhra. Ram Sing, Ruttun Sing, and Attur Sing applied for some employment. Goormookh Sing Summa [*sic.* Lamma] presented a horse with silver saddle, a shawl and a turban. Eivuz Khan, the officer on the Elephants, received 2,000 Rs. to repair the Elephant furniture. Dewan Deena Nath was directed to adjust Meean Simedoo's accounts. From the Peshawur News dated the 18th instant it appeared that Colonel Wade addressed a letter to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, informing him of the march of the British troops on the 26th ultimo from Candahar, which formed the subject of the Governor-General's letter to him, and requested the appointment of troops to attack Allee Musjid. The Koonwur having held a Council with all his Surdars 330 ordered the troops to be ready, and answered the Colonel's letter. A copy of this correspondence was forwarded to the Durbar. General Ventura, being displeased, transferred the command of the three Battalions, Artillery and Horse, to Colonel Sheikh Bussawun, and of the Nujeeb Battalions and Hill soldiers to M. Le fout [*sic.* De La Font]. *Shahzada* Mahomed Saleh is at the Village Hussunzaee in the Doaba, and has constructed an intrenchment. *Shahzada* Jumhoor is with Captain Ferris on the Lundah,† prepared to march

†Local name of the Kabul river.

to Jallalabad, and the people of Muchtee [*sic.* Michnee] have submitted to him. Surdar Luhna Sing obtained Colonel Wade's and Captain Mackeson's note of satisfaction in the case of a quarrel between the Sheikh and the Mahomedan Sepoys. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing was desired to act according to Colonel Wade's requisitions in the attack on Allee Musjid.†

333 23rd July [1839, *Sawan* 9, 1896, *Bk.*—*Punjab Akhbar*—

The Maharaja went towards the Ravee attended by Surdars Cheit Sing and Mungul Singh, and ordered Hukeem Nooroodeen to prepare a small pleasure boat of splendid materials at the *Ghat*. On his return the Maharaja held his Durbar. Surdar Dhunna Singh and Bhaee Goormookh Singh reported that the Patiala Chief [Maharaja Karam Singh] had presented the late Maharaja's ashes with 5 pairs of shawls, 4 *rugums* of jewels, 5 horses with gold, silver and embroidered Saddles, an elephant with silver *howda*, Raja Surroop Sing of Jeened, 4 pairs of shawls, 3 *rugums*, 4 horses, an elephant, and 500 Rs. , that presents were made also by the followers of the Putiala Chief, and that the Lahore Agents had thrown 5,000 Rs. over the bier in the town of Putiala, and distributed an equal sum to the Brahmins of the place. Shahzada Mull, an officer of Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing at Palum in the neighbourhood of Tera, reported that Meeans Pirthee Chund and Ruttun Chund Rajpoots had plundered some villages of Palum and taken possession of those of Rajgunee and that they proposed to attack the fort of Tera. He therefore requested assistance, and was

† Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 23rd Sept., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, dt. 22nd July, D. 22nd July, R. 29th July.

informed of the appointment of Surdar Runjour Sing, brother of Luhana Singh, with troops. Mehan Singh of Cashmere was ordered to continue the usual allowance of 200 Rupees per day to Koonwur Sheer Singh from those revenues. Pundit Mudsoodun was ordered to fix a proper day for laying the foundation of the late Maharaja's tomb, and he appointed the 7th of August [1839, Sawan 24, 1896 Bk.] for the purpose. Observing the want of marble, Bhaee 334 Gobind Ram proposed to dig out the floor of the subterranean rooms of the palace. This was rejected, and the marble was ordered to be purchased. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to despatch the troops from Bussoohlee with Surdar Runjour Singh. Fuqueer Noorooddeen was ordered to prepare 2,000 *cartouche* boxes. A *Jageer* of Rs. 500 of annual revenue was granted to Kant Chund in Cashmere. From the Peshawur-News it appeared that Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing had given a shawl and a pearl bracelet to Surdar Teij Singh and appointed him to collect the revenues in the Usifzaee Country. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was desired to satisfy the Chiefs and Jageerdars with him who were impatient to be relieved and to promise them it should take place after the rainy season. From the Moltan-News it appeared that Dewan Sawunmull having been apprised by Bhaee Asa Nund of Shikarpore of the intentions of the British Government to purchase corn in the Mooltan district, the Dewan had issued orders to the people to sell no grain to the British Officers. The Shikarpore news-writer reported that the British troops had probably marched from Candahar to Cabool and that a British Officer had arrived from Bhawulpore at Dera Ghazee Khan in order to open a communication with Candahar by that route. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing was ordered to make an example of the sepoys

336 who had quarrelled with Captain Mackeson's followers, and all the principal Chiefs at Peshawur were directed to act according to Colonel Wade's requisition according to the tenor of the late treaty and in obedience to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing. Bahee Ram Singh and Gobind Rum reported that some of the troops of the *Jageerdars* were returning from Peshawur without permission. An order was therefore issued to the *Jageerdars* to remain there for two months longer, and that otherwise they would be punished. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing's report enclosing a copy of Colonel Wade's letter to him urging the appointment of troops to force the Khybur pass, being received with a request for orders. Raja Dhian Singh and Jemadar Khooshal Singh were consulted. The Jemadar represented the difficulties of the pass, for which former kings had been repulsed and suggested the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty, and the furnishing of the troops as stated in it. The treaty was produced and an answer according to the advice of Azeezooddeen, Deena Nath and Gobind Rum, was written. From the Peshawur News dated the 20th July [Sawan 6, 1896 Bk.] it appeared that Colonel Wade removed his tents from Kolsur near Jumroud within half a mile from the Khybur Pass and it was ascertained that Mahommed Akbur Khan had retired from the entrance of the pass towards Jullalabad leaving it unoccupied. The Cabool News dated the 16th Instant [Sawan 2,] relates that the Chief, after some solemn oaths, informed his brethren and his men of the march of the Shah's troops towards Ghuznee, and resigned himself to the Will of God for the consequences. Mahommed Afzul Khan and Shumshooddeen Khan reported from Guznee that the Shah with European troops and artillery was

337 approaching the place, that the adverse [advance] troops

were equally afraid of each other, that it was the fourth expedition of the Shah, and that if once repulsed from Ghuznee, there would be no other place to oppose the enemy but Cabool. They therefore requested the Chief to come with his troops to the defence of Ghuznee. The Chief, being disconcerted, ordered Mahomed Akhbur Khan and the Officers towards Chardeenee and Jullalabad, to leave some troops to guard the Khybur Pass and themselves to guard the Cabool and Jallalabad roads. The Chief then said his prayers and marched with 2,500 troops towards Guznee. It is said that the Chief is puzzled for want of confidence in his friends. Mahomed Akbur is at Chardeenee, and having sent all his troops to guard the Cabool roads watched the Khybar Pass himself with only 500 men. The avaricious Khyburrees have sided with the British. They however shew a neutral disposition and will at last side with whichever is victorious. The Shah and the British troops are near Ghaznee. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh consulted Dewan Hakim Raee and Surdar Luhna Singh regarding Colonel Wade's intention to force the Khybur Pass, as Shah Shooja had actually arrived near Ghuznee, and resolved to prepare his troops. A despatch from Lahore was ready by Hakim Raee. Surdar Luhna Sing was sent to Colonel Wade. Raja Golab Sing, Surdar Luhna Singh Sundhanwalla and General Ventura paid their respects. †

24th July [1839, Sawan 10, 1896 Bk.] —Punjab Akhbar—

The Maharajah went towards Shah Billawur, and on his return the ministers attended. Raja Runbeer Chund of Ruttock [*sic.* Katoch] was ordered to co-operate with Surdar Runjour Singh to punish Pirthee-

† Secret 1839 Dept., Abstract of Punjabee Akhbar, D. 23rd July, R. 25 Sept.

chund and Ruttunchund. Mr. Foulkes was ordered to prepare his Regiment to proceed towards the Hills. He requested pay. 50, 000 Rs. of the Huzara revenues were transferred from Lall Singh's treasury to Amreek Raee. Mirza Akrum Beeg presented a few lines of poetry describing the generosity and the bravery of the late Maharaja, and received 100 Rs. in reward. Bhaee Gobind Ram was ordered to persuade Surdar Cheit Singh to give up the Sheikhoopoor district, and to divide the rest of the estates between himself and Mungul Singh to prevent all disputes. Sumdoo Merchant was ordered to furnish as usual the suits of clothes to Fuqeer Roopa. Cashmera Singh and Peshawura Singh 342 were ordered to maintain themselves and their mothers upon their allotted estates. Raja Dhian Singh was directed to realize the revenues from the Sheikhooporee district in the usual manner, as Cheit Singh had oppressed the people by his irregularities. The Thannehdar of Sheikhoopoor was directed to refer the people to Raja Dhian Singh. Luchmondass, Agent of Dewan Sawunmul, received a shawl *Chadur*, and was despatched to remit the Mooltan revenues. Colonel Mehan Singh reported from Cashmere that he had paid the troops with him for 2 months, that the officers of the rebellious troops were sent under guards to Lahore and that he would soon remit the revenues. Sheikh Bussawun and Captain Lefant [De La Font] reported their obedience to Colonel Wade. Missur Beillee Ram was ordered to furnish 2 Lakhs of rupees for the pay [of] the troops under Raja Heera Singh's dependants. Raja Dhian Singh requested the dismissal of the Sodhees of Nandpore [Anandpur], but this was deferred. An order for 2,000 rupees to the *sowars* under Mehan Singh of Huzara was drawn on Hurreepore.

Khooshwakt Raee,* the book-keeper, applied for his pay and was ordered to receive 2 Rs. per day. M. Avitable was ordered to issue pay to the troops at Peshawur for 2 months. The Maharaja went to Baba Bisshan Singh's place and presented a horse with golden saddle and 1,100 Rs. In return he received 7 *parchas* and a sword, and Raja Dhian Singh 5 *parchas*. The Ladvah Chief paid his visit and asked for his dismissal, but this was deferred for some days. 500 Rs. were given to the *Grunthees*.

25th July [1839, Sawan 11, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went as usual towards Shah Billa-
wur. On his return the Ministers attended. At
Hookum Singh Orderly's request, 100 Rs. were
given to feed the hounds. Bhaee Gobind Ram
was asked about Ram Singh's state of health. Soorut 344
Singh,† son of Attur Singh Mujeethia, presented a
Shawl and a turban. Surdars Cheit Singh and Mungul
Singh were ordered to desist from quarrelling with one
another, and that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's opinion
was they ought to be allowed nothing, not even a well.
They however applied for the Shcikhoopoor district
to be equally divided between them, and agreed to
furnish the contingent of *sowars*. 5,000 rupees were
given to the officer of the elephants. Koonwur Now-Nihal
Singh, hearing of the rebellion of Pirthee Chund and
Ruttun Chund, requested the adoption of proper measur-
es to punish them. He was informed of the appoint-
ment of troops with Surdars Runjour Singh and Mehan
Singh. From the Peshawur News it appeared that
Colonel Wade had addressed the Koonwur by letter,

*Khushwaqt Rai, the author of the *Tarikh-i-Sikhan*,
was, evidently, employed as a Librarian at Lahore.

†Father of the late Sir Sunder Singh Majithia of Amritsar.

345 according to the orders of Government, to attack Allee Musjid and that the Koonwur promised to act according to the treaty. The Maharaja enquired into the subject of the late treaty for some time in concert with Raja Dhian Singh. Fuqeer Azeezodeen and Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram. Jowahur Singh, *Vakeel* of Surdar Luhna Singh, was informed of the march of 250 *sowars* of the Rumghur *Misl* without permission from Peshawur, and ordered to put a stop to such irregularity, A letter of condolence from the Behawalpore Chief was read and answered. The Cabool news-writer reported that the British troops and the Shah had marched towards Kellattee, that the Chief of the place was told, through a messenger, to attend with presents and *Nuzzers* on the king, that otherwise his country would be taken possession of, that after making the necessary arrangements there the troops would march to Ghuznee and Cabool, and that Dost Mahomed Khan being informed of these movements had set out in the direction of Ghuznee.

Surdars Runjour Singh and Mehan Singh were to ordered to leave their horses in the Nuddown district and attack Pirthee Chund and Ruttunchund on foot. Raja Dhian Singh requested permission to go to Vuzeerabad to collect the revenues. This was deferred for some days. Mr. Foulkes reported that the *sowars* in the Nursingh Regiment were disobedient, that they refused to go on parade twice a day, and that they were discontented because they had received only 2 months' pay in the year. Raja Dhian Singh ordered him to remove from the Regiment, to remain with Mr. Fourd [sic. Ford] and that he would be appointed to some other Regiment. Fuqeer Nooroodeen reported that he was about to prepare the small pleasure boat. Missur Beilee Ram was ordered to employ two *Mootsuddes* to write the accounts of

the expenditure to be incurred in construction of the late Maharaja's tomb. The Maharaja went to see the flood of the Ravee.†

26th July [1839, Sawan 12, 1896 Bk.]—Punjab 349
Akhbar—

The Maharaja went out as usual. On his return, the Ministers attended. Captain Ford applied for an increase of his pay. This was deferred till the *Dussuhra*. Raja Dhian Sing reported that M. Ostinleck knew little how to discipline troops, but was skilled in working guns. Raja Heera Sing reported there was no hope of the recovery of Ram Sing, son of Jumadar Khooshal Sing. Jawahur Sing, *Vukeel* of Surdar Luhna Sing, represented that Pirthee Chund and Ruttun Chund had laid siege to the Bhutiar Fort, and that the troops sent against them had reached the neighbourhood of Nuddown. Surdar Mehan Sing was therefore ordered to apprehend these principal rebels alive, if possible, and that his services would be rewarded. Captain Foulkes was ordered to proceed at the head of two hundred men to assist Runjour Sing and to obey him. The Officer in charge of the remittance of 2 lakhs of rupees from Luhna Sing received a *dooputta* and a turban. At Dewan Dena Nath's request 10,000 Rs. were sent to each of the garrisons at Kangra and Teera. Peshawur[a] Sing and Cashmera Sing were allowed to return to Seealkote and ordered to come back at the *Dussurah* festival. Surdar Teiz Sing was directed to collect revenues from the Usifzaee country. Raja Dhian Sing reported that he had received a letter from General Ventura describing his difference with Colonel Wade, and his consequent return to Peshawur from the Colonel's Camp. In reply the Maharaja ordered him to 350

† Secret 1839 Dept., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbar, D. 24th July, R. 26th Sept.

be advised to make up matters with Colonel Wade, if possible, otherwise to remain with Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing. Dewan Mohomed Yar, an attendant on Sheikh Furreed's tomb at Pak Puttan, presented a shawl and a turban. Raee Huzzara Singh, *Vukeel* of Nabah, presented a letter and reported his master's intention to visit Lahore with Raja Surroop Sing of Jeend. M. De La Roche, Commandant of the Sheer Regt., requested leave of absence for his sowars. Missur Bailee Ram was ordered to prepare a lakh of Rs. worth of things to be presented to the *Hurnundur* [*sic. Harmandir*, now called the Golden Temple] at Amritsur in honor of the late Maharaja. Bhaee Mahoo Sing, the Officer at Khattur, requested leave. He was ordered to pay the revenues before he quitted Lahore. Mr. Ostinleck was ordered to remove his regiment to Colonel Mehan Sing's lines. 2,000 Rs. were sent to some of the widows of the late Maharaja. Futteh Khan of Punjtar was ordered to remain with Surdar Teiz Singh and that he would be promoted. Raja Dhian Sing reported that he had this day ordered the foundation of the late Maharaja's tomb to be laid, and appointed Bhugwandoss to write the accounts. *Moonshee* Ruttun Chund reported that, hearing of the approach of the Shah's Troops, a number of the Khyburrees were sent for by Dost Mahomed Khan from Allee Musjid to defend Ghuznee. From the Peshawur-news dated the 22nd July, it appeared that Colonel Wade with four Companies of Nujeebs, and Captain Mackeson with his troops, had entered the Kafirtungee Pass, and having arrived at a village of the same name had constructed a stockade on the top of a hill and encamped there. Water and food were carried
351 there from Jumroud. Mahomed Akbur Khan is at a distance of 7 or 8 miles from Allee Musjid and is too

much afraid of the Khyburees to stir out. He has despatched some of his troops towards Jullalabad and Cabool. The Cabool Chief has marched with his troops and guns towards Guznee. It is rumoured that Shah Shooja took possession of Ghuznee, and that the people of the country had declared against Dost Mahomed Khan. *Shahzada* Mahomed Rajahee has subjugated the people of Lohgurh. Mahomed Akbur is dispirited on this account, together with Saadut Khan of Lallpoora who has come to his assistance. Colonel Wade is encamped within two miles of Allee Musjid and will soon occupy it, for the Khyburees and *Arbabs* have promised to put him in possession of Allee Musjid and Jullalabad without a struggle. Colonel Sheikh Bussaun is very expert in the discharge of his duties. The troops are satisfied at seeing the issue of their pay. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing, fearing the treachery of the Khyburees, is about to send some troops to Colonel Wade. The *Khas* troops said to consist of 7 Battallions and 2 Regiments [of] Cavalry under M. Court have arrived near Goojranwalla. Captain Nuthall has reached Kussoor. A list having been prepared, supplies are being arranged for the Captain's Camp.

Lahore Ukhbar—On the 7th August [*Sawan 24, 1896 Bk.*] being Tuesday*, the Maharaja went forth from the Fort of Lahore with his retinue to Surdar Jowala Sing's Garden soon after day and, returning thence, held his *Durbar* at which his Courtiers, and Sirdars attended. Raja Dhian Singh represented that Koonwur Sheer Singh desired to go to Tujala [Batala]. His Highness replied that he would think of it and

*According to Nawal Kishere's *Calendar* for 1764-1865 and Tarkalankar and Saraswati's *Chronological Tables*, the day on August 7, 1839, was Wednesday.

answer the next day. Surdar Sham Singh wrote to say that he was very anxious to be relieved from his post at Peshawur where he had been with his troops for two years; answer was given that about the *Dussara* he might attend with his troops in proper order. Missur Ram Kishen represented the annoyance sustained by Alum Khan, Sirdar Lahna Singh's *Kardar* at Tuhloor [Phillaur], from the Zumeendars. Orders were given to
 136 keep them in check. Fuqueer Azeezooddeen read a letter of congratulation from Colonel Wade on the fall of Ali Musjid. Orders were given to write a proper reply and also intimation of acknowledgments to Colonel Sheikh Bussawan and the other officers with him for their good service and exertions at Khybur in token of which their pay should be increased. Muhman Singh [? Mahan Singh], who is with Sirdar Lahna Singh Maujethia, wrote to say that the troops at Jwala Mookh[i] had met Meean Prithee Chund and Ruttun Chund in fight, and after 5 or 6 had fallen on both sides, the Meeans were unable to bear up and fled. Ten rupees were given to the massenger, and orders given to Fuqueer Shah-ood-deen to direct the *Kardar* along the Sutlej to have the roads mended towards Ferozpore. Orders were given to the *Kardar* at Dera Ismael Khan to the effect that if any officer of the British Government comes into those quarters to purchase grain, no obstruction shall be offered to him.

137 Orders were also given to Rae Govind Jas to inform Mr. Clerk that Meean Pirthee Chund and Ruttun Chund, who had been creating rebellion in the Hills and who had fled in confusion after an engagement, might not, in the event of their attempting to cross the Sutlej, find a place of refuge or halting ground

on the other side. Raja Dhyān Sing stated that a hundred Sikh Sepoys of Meean Sing's Battalion had deserted from Cashmere and arrived at Lahore. Orders were given to entertain them. Fuqeer Azee-zoodeen was ordered to write to Mr. Clerk a letter of congratulation on the fall of Ali Musjid, and Misser Beilee Ram was directed to prepare various articles of female apparel to present to the relatives of Ram Sing, son of Jemadar Kooshaul Sing, who is lately dead. Lall Sing, who sent in 5 robbers from the Maunjha district, was ordered to make them over to the Kotwaul. Hukeem Abdoola of Peshawur desiring to take his leave, was directed to wait for a few days longer. Cheyt Sing Commandant, who has been for some time out of employ, was ordered to be re-enrolled. About 8 o'clock the Durbar broke up, and, later in the day, an order was issued to Labah Sing, Collector of *Sayer* duties of Umritsur, to send in 2 lakhs of rupees from the Collection he has made. A letter from Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing was submitted to this effect, "I am busily employed in maintaining order in these quarters and attend rigidly to all the desires of Col. Wade consonant with the ancient and firm treaties established between the two Govts." Misser Sookh Raj reported that 200 firelocks were ready. Approval was expressed. Orders were issued to the Commandant of the Fort of Attock to desire him to send in a report of Grain and Military stores available in that fort. A letter was addressed to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing directing him to take special care to have the way to the Khyber Pass kept properly open so that merchants might easily come and go thereby. 200 *sowars* were also stationed on the roads about Khyrabad in order that the transit of merchants and others might not be molested. Raja Dhyān Sing reported that by the Peshawur News it appeared that

Colonel Wade had left an English Officer with 2 guns and a Company of soldiers at Ali Musjid, he in the mean time preparing day and night for his advance. Fuqeer Nooroodeen reported that Captn. Burnes and the rest of the English gentlemen with the Convoy had crossed the Ravee on their way to Peshawur and that Captn. Nuthall stayed in Mr. Avitabile's house. †

141 *Abstract Translation of the News of Lahore dated 10th August, 1839 [Sawan 27, 1896 Bk.]—*

An *Urzee* from Mehan Sing, a dependant of Sirdar Lahna Sing, was received to this purport that Meean Ruttan Chund and Prithee Chund have fled from Nadawun to Tehrah, and that the troops under him (Mihan Sing) have pursued them in order that proper measures will be adopted regarding them.

A letter from Colonel Wade to the address of Koonwur Nao-Nihal Singh was received to this effect that he with the troops under him will proceed to Jellalabad and Cabool, and that, therefore, the Koonwur should depute a confidential agent for the protection of the Fort of Ali Musjid, and the guard of the Khyber Pass, whereupon the Koonwur in question stationed one hundred horsemen out of the Cavalry Corps of Lahna Sing, Sham Singh, &c., in the vicinity of Kakree. Grain and other necessary articles are now being sent to the Fort of Ali Musjid and the Camp of Colonel Wade.

Moonshee Ruttun Chund represented that the King [Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk] with the British army had reached the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, that the Fort thereof would soon fall into the possession of the King,

† Secret 1809 Dept., Abstract of Punjabee Akhbar, R. 10 Octr.

that Dost Mahomed Khan had pitched his tents at the distance of 12 *Kos* from Cabool, and that it was reported 142 that he has deputed a *Vukeel* to Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, soliciting some means of subsistence. To this the Maharaja answered that he would believe this on the receipt of authentic intelligence.

News of the Durbar of Koonwur Nao-Nihal Singh at Peshawur dated 6 August, 1839 [Sawan 23, 1896 Bk.] —

Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan represented that Shumsooddeen Khan, son of Meer Mahomed Khan of Ghuznee and nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, was slain in the battle of Ghuznee. The Koonwur enquired of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan what was the character of Shamsooddeen Khan. The Sirdar answered that he was a man of bravery and rendered assistance to Mahomed Akhbar Khan in his fight with Sirdar Huree Singh Nalooah. It was represented to the Koonwur that Colonel Wade with the Prince Timoor had halted by the side of a rivulet beyond Loondee Khanah waiting for the artilleries which were being carried to them slowly in consequence of the road being narrow and the pass difficult, that the Colonel in question had not met any of the Khyburees on his way from Ali Musjid to Dehaka. Sawudut Khan, Khan Bahadoor Khan and Abdoorrihman had not waited upon the Colonel saying that in case they should attend on him, they would be detained 143 in prison for their life time, and that should the King [Shah Shujah], Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, and Sir Alexander Burnes send for them, they would go and implore mercy, and that all other Chiefs of Khyber had given their attendance.

News from Colonel Wade's Camp, 6th August, 1839
[*Sawan 23, 1896 Bk.*].—

Soadut Khan submitted himself to the *Shahzadah* [Prince Taimur son of Shah Shujah]. The Colonel informed him that on his paying a rupee his defection would be overlooked. Satisfactory arrangements having been made, the Prince has allowed him to remain in attendance. He will probably present a *Nuzzur* to appease His Highness, but Colonel Wade is resolved to confiscate his *Jageer* of I lakh of rupees a year. The people, however, think that the Prince should make it up to him as he voluntarily submitted.

News from the Royal Camp has it that Dost Muhamed Khan has waited on the King and received a *jageer* of 4 lacks a year, and that Nowab Jubbar Khan with a son of Dost Mahomed's waited on the King two
144 marches from Cabool, as *Istiqbal* news of the King's entry is hourly expected.†

145 *12th August 1839 [Sawan 29, 1896. Bk.]—Abstract Translation of the News of Lahore—*

Koonwur Sheir Sing having waited upon the Maharaja informed him that he would proceed to Patiala [sic. Batala], and on the arrival of the British gentlemen at Lahore would return to welcome them. To this the Maha-Rajah answered, "Very good". Sirdar Vizier Sing of Seal-koot represented that the proceeds of the *Jageer* of Shere Sing were inadequate to meet the expences of his troops to which the Maha-Rajah replied that on the return of Koonwur Nao-Nihal Singh an addition

† Secret 1839 Dept., Copy. R. 12 Oct. Abstract of Punjabee Ukbar, D. 10 Augt., Cons. 23 Aug., No. 39.

to his *Jageer* would be made. An *Urzee* from Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan was received to this purport that he was in attendance on Koonwur Nao-Nihal Singh, and that the march of the troops of the Maha-Rajah and of those of Colonel Wade had occasioned injury to the lands of the Dooab territorises attached to Peshawur, whereupon an answer was sent to him to this effect that a means of subsistance will be assigned to him in consequence of his taking care of the lands in question.

News dated 13th August, 1839 [Sawan 30, 1896 Bk.]—

Misser Beleeram represented that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh had written to him to take the utmost 146 care of the cash, Jewels, precious stones and other articles which had been left by the late Maha-Rajah in the *Tosha-Khana*. An *Urzee* from Ludha Singh, an officer at Umritsur, was received to this purport that Meean Ruttun Singh and Pirthee Chund, having fled, had taken shelter at the Assadeenee Hill, that the troops of Runjoor Sing and Mehan Singh had besieged them and that they would either be surprised or have to fly.

News from Cabool was received by Dewan Sawun Mull at Mooltan announcing that Dost Mahomed Khan had pitched his tents towards Ghuznee, that he would, perhaps, fly and that Nawab Jubbar Khan was at Cabool. Bhaee Gobind Ram and Fukeer Azeezooddeen represented that the lands of the Khorasan country measuring one thousand Koss had fallen into the possession of the British and that they had increased their influence over the people of even the remotest countries.

News of Peshawur was received to this effect that it was reported at the Camp of Colonel Wade that

the British gentlemen had subdued Ghuznee, taken
 147 Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, a prisoner,
 and marched on Cabool; that Dost Mahomed Khan
 had deputed Jubbar Khan to the King and Mr. W. H.
 Macnaghten, that Sir A. Burnes had addressed a letter
 to Dost Mahomed Khan informing him of the indulgent
 views of the King and the British gentlemen towards
 him, and requesting him to conform to the directions
 conveyed through Jubbar Khan, as all the affairs had
 now nearly been brought to a close and no impedi-
 ments should be offered to their speedy conclusion,
 also intimating to him that his son, who had been
 taken at Ghuznee, had been consoled and kept with due
 regard to his rank, that Jubbar Khan addressed a
 letter to Dost Mahomed Khan to this effect that his
 son had been released, invested with a *Khilut* of dis-
 tinction, that the King and the British gentlemen had
 proposed an assignment of 4 lakhs of rupees to him
 (Dost Mahomed Khan,) of one lakh to his sons, and
 one lakh to him (Jubbar Khan), that in case he should
 comply with this, he would write to him to have a deed
 executed by the King and the British gentlemen, and that
 the son of Hyder Khan of Khyber had waited upon
 Colonel Wade who had desired him to enter into an
 agreement for the guard and protection of the Khyber
 Hills, which had been entrusted to him, and then,
 148 having conferred on him a *khillut* of distinction, sent
 him to bring his father. †

19th August, 1839 [*Bhadon 5, 1896 Bk.*]— *Lahore.*

149 A *Shoqa* was issued to Konwur Nao-Nihal Sing
 directing him to return to Lahore, stationing a body of

† Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 12 Oct., Abstract of Punjabee
 Ukhbars, dt. 12 August.

troops under a confidential chief at Peshawur. Another *Shoga* was forwarded to Mehan Sing that he should send Meean Ruttun Chund, whom he had confined, to the presence of the Maharaja, and also search for and apprehend Meean Prithee Chund.

An *Urzee* from the news-writer at Peshawur was received to this effect that Konwur Nao-Nihal Sing enquired of Lal[a] Kishun Chund what sum might have been expended by the British Government on account of its military operations at Cabool and Candahar, to which he answered about one Krore rupees.

A *Shoga* was issued to Dewan Sawan Mul to this purport that the British Officers had come to purchase grain at Mooltan, and its dependencies, and that he and the local Officers should not object to purchase being made by them. 150

News dated 20th August—

An *Urzee* from Kanwor Sheir Sing was received to this effect that he had reached Mookerian from Patiala [? Batala] and would return to Lahore on the arrival of the British Mission there. A letter was addressed to Konwur Sheir Sing desiring him to furnish the Maharaja with occasional accounts of his good health.

A *Shoga* was issued to Monsieur Avitabile directing him to supply grain and other necessary articles at the Camp of Colonel Wade and to guard it on the march. Fuqueer Noorooddeen was ordered to wait upon Captain Nuthall, to converse with him on the friendship existing between the two Governments, and attend to his wants.†

†Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 12 Octr. Abstract of News from Lahore, D. 19 Augt, Cons., 23 Octr.

153 *News of the Camp of Colonel Wade and Prince Teymoor dated 14th August, 1839 [Sawan 31, 1896 Bk.]—*

Colonel Wade and Prince Teymoor having posted two regiments of forces under Colonel Zorawur Sing, Peer Dowlut Khan, Jalal Khan, the servants of the Maha-Raja, at Lalpoorah, set out for Jalalabad with Colonel Sheikh Bissaur [Basawan]. On their way they halted at Hazarh, a dependency of Jallalabad. It is supposed that they will, after staying one day at Jalalabad, and stationing there Mr. Mackeson, proceed to Cabool by forced marches.

News of Cabool Dated 12 August, 1839 [Sawan 29, 1896 Bk.]—

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten and the attendants of the Durbar waited upon His Majesty. The King remarked to Mr. Macnaghten that the circumstance of so extensive a Kingdom having been obtained with only 37 persons killed and wounded in the battle of Candahar and Ghuznee was a sure sign of the mercy of the Almighty. That
154 gentleman replied that Providence was favourable to His Majesty, else human wisdom would have been of no avail. Subsequently a *Purwana* and a *Shoga* were issued to Prince Teymoor and Colonel Wade directing them at wait
157 upon His Majesty forthwith.†

15th August, [1839, Bhadon I, 1896 Bk.]—Lahore Ukhbar††—

The Maharaja took the air on horseback towards Anarkali. Being the first of the month (Bhadon)
157 he gave to the Brahmins 11 cows, 25 dresses, 5 golden

†Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy R. 12 Oct., News of Colonel Wade's Camp, dated 14 August, R. 28th, August, No. [?] of 29 August

†† Received on the 20th August, 1839,

and 5 silver ornaments, 500 Rs. and 7 times his own weight of gram, ghee, suger &c. The Peshawur *Ukhbar* mentioned the battle near Ghuznee. and the proposals made through Nuwab Jubbar Khan, &c. From an *Arzi* of Chuni Lal *hirkara* it was learnt that Fyz Talab Khan, Allah Dad Khan and Khybarees had agreed to protect the Pass from robbers for 3000 Rs. Orders were sent to Deewan Sawan Mull and the *Nazim* of Kashmere to prepare their *Nuzzurs* for the *Dasehra*, and Fakir Nuruddeen was ordered to prepare 500 muskets.

16th August [1839, Bhadon 2, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja took the air in Jemadar Khushal Singh's Garden. He held a *Durbar* in the Hazuri Bagh, at which were present Sirdar Inswunt [Jaswant] Singh, Kadar, the *Vakeel* of the Chamba Raja, who represented that Mian Zorawar Singh, the Raja's Brother, wished to pay a visit of condolence.

News of the battle of Kot Kazi was received from Peshawur. News was received from Nundpore [Anandpur Makkowal] that the Sodhis were disputing among themselves, and robberies were frequent. Orders were issued to Lala Ramdial to take precautions accordingly. An *Arzi* was received from Rai Govind Jus mentioning that the son of the late Dewan Singh of Bussi had obtained permission from Mr. Clerk to pay a visit of condolence to Lahore. In the evening there was a heavy rain and the Maharaja watched the progress of the flood of the Ravee from the top of the Saman Burj. ‡ 159

19th August [1839 Bhadon 5, 1896 Bk.]—Punjab Ukhbar—

The Maharaja having held his *Durbar*. Bhaees Ram Singh and Govind Ram requested the recall of Koonwur 251

‡ Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 12 Oct. Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, R. 20 August, Cons. 23 Oct

Now-Nihal Singh from Peshawur on the occasion of Mr. Clerk's arrival at Lahore. In consequence the Koonwur was desired to make over charge of the troops at Peshawur to some of the principal Chiefs and to come himself to Lahore by *Dak*. Fuqueer Azeezooddeen complained that Surdar Mungul Singh had confiscated his son's jageer. He was ordered to take 5 Rs. per day from Bhuya Hurree Singh, instead of a *Jageer* and to have the *Purwanas* written by Dewan Deena Nath. Surdar Mehan Singh's report being read, he was ordered to send Meean Ruttun Chund, the prisoner, to Lahore, 252 under strict guard and also to apprehend Pirthee Chund as soon as possible. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh had asked Kisshin Chund how much money might have been expended by the British Government in the Cabool expedition and he conjectured about a crore of Rupees. Raja Ajeet Singh of Ladvah paid his visit with his sons and *Moonshee* Jeweyut [*sic.* Jamiat] Raee. Raja Dhian Singh asked the Chief the news about Hindoostan, and about the arrival of Mr. Clerk. It was observed that that gentleman had raised a loan from the Sikh Chiefs to aid in the Cabool expedition, and that now the loan was in course of repayment with interest. Raja Dhian Singh observed that the Company's Government is ever true to its word 253 ("*Rast Koul*"). A *Khillut* of 17 pieces, a horse with golden saddle, an elephant with silver *hauda*, a *musnud* and pillow, a *Chavur* and *Moorchal*, an embroidered *palkee*, a silver *Ata* [*? asa*, a stick] were given to the Ladvah Chief as an addition to the title of *Raja* granted to him by the British Government. A *khillut* of 11 *parchas*, 3 *ruqums* of jewels, and a horse with silver saddle, was given to Nihal Singh, and nine *parchas*, a horse with silver saddle, and 3 *ruqums* to Deedal Singh, sons of the Chief, and

a *khillut* of 5 *parchas* each to seven of his servants. A letter was addressed to the Governor-General on the subject. The case of the Ladvah Chief regarding the exchange of his estate in Cashmere for one in the *Doaba* is yet pending in the *Durbar*. The Chief is to march for Ladvah after two or three days. Captain Nuthall will cross the Ravee early on the morning of the 22nd August [Bhadon 8]. He has left the presents received from the *Durbar* with Lalla Hursurdoss to be made over to Mr. Clerk on his arrival at Lahore. From the Cabool News dated 12th August, it appeared that Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk having held his *Durbar*, all the Ministers and W. H. Macnaghten Esquire attended. The king thanked God for his successes, and asked the officers of the troops how many men had fallen in the action at Ghuznee and Cabool. They reported the number to be only 15, and that of the wounded 17 men, and that it was through the aid of Providence that such a country was so easily conquered. The King acts according to Mr. Macnaghten's advice. Prince Tymoor and Colonel Wade have been ordered to attend at Cabool after making every arrangement in the countries on the road. A congratulatory letter was addressed to the Lahore *Durbar*.‡

24th August, 1839 [Bhadon 10, 1896 Bk.]—*News Of Lahore*—

An *Urzee* from the News-writer of Peshawur was received to this effect that Shah Zadah Jumsorie had taken up his abode at Peshawur, in consequence of the displeasure of Col. Wade.

‡ Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 12 Aug. Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, D. 27 August., Cons. 23 Oct.

25th August. 1839, [Bhadon 11, 1896 Bk.]—

The native doctors attended on the Maha-Rajah and administered medicines.

Fuqueer Azeezooddeen represented that a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General containing friendly expressions and requesting that Sheikh Busawan may be permitted to accept the sword bestowed upon him on account of his gallantry displayed in taking the Fort of Ullee Musjid had been received, whereupon the Maha-Rajah ordered Rajah Dheyan Sing to attend to it, and at the same time expressed great
162 satisfaction saying that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General knew the value of friendship.†

359 1st September [1839, Bhadon, 1896, Bk.]—Punjab Akhbar.

The Maharaja offered a *Jageer* of 5,000 Rs. to Bhaee Gobind Ram as a grant on the occasion of the *Julloos* but he declined to accept it at the present on the grounds that every one would aspire to obtain a *Jageer*. Raja Dhian Sing was ordered to prepare suitable *Khilluts* for all the servants. Mehan Sing of Cashmere was ordered to send 2 ponies with gold saddles and 101 ducats on account of the installation. The *punchayut* of the city presented their *nuzurs* and congratulated the Maharaja. Orders were issued to all the State Officers at different places to send their *nuzurs* in gold, money, and horses, according to their several ranks. The *Kotwal* was ordered to illuminate the City. Nuwabs Surfuraz Khan and Zoolfkar Khan of Mooltan presented 21 ducats and a caparisoned horse each, and sons of Shah Ayaub 11 ducats. They were promised *khiluts*. The installation was proclaimed in the

City. *Moonshee* Sunt Ram reported that at the time of *Julloos* a multitude of spectators had assembled on the roof of Missur Beilee Ram's *Toshekhana*, and the roof being old fell in, killing the Missur's brother-in-law, and wounding 7 or 8 persons. Towards the evening the Maharaja rode about the City with all pomp and granted 4,000 Rs. to the poor. Rupees were thrown over his head in the bazar. After seeing the illumination and the fireworks the Maharaja entered the Sumun-boorj.

2nd September [1839, Bhadon 19, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja rode out and was saluted by the Artillery under Illahae Buksh. Letters were written to the Governor-General, Colonel Wade, and Mr Clerk, informing them of the installation. Lall Chund, *Vukeel* of Konwur Now-Nihal Sing, reported his master's arrival at Rawulpindee. 2,000 Rs. were given to M. De La Roche. Koonwur Sheer Sing paid a visit and described the bravery his troops had displayed at Peshawur. They were promised some recompense. Surdar Vuzeer Singh requested through Raja Dhian Sing the farm of Seealkote for 18,000 Rs. per annum. 361 Surdar Luhna Sing reported his having punished some rebellious zemindars of Noorpore. He was ordered to suppress all disturbances in the Hills. Bhaee Purdumun Sing was ordered to present 1,100 Rs. to the Hurmunder [at Amritsar] and 2,000 Rs. to the different *Bongas* at Amritsir on account of the installation. The Maharaja asked the reason of Missur Beilee Ram's absence, and it was ascribed to the death of his brother-in-law. Messrs. John Home and Foulkes were recalled from the Hills in consequence of the appointment of Sirdar Luhna Sing in that quarter. Sooltan Mahomed, Peer Mahomed, and Syud Mahomed were ordered to send the usual pre-

sent of horses on the Dussuhra. Mungul Singh was promised 10,000 Rupees to repair the lines for Missur Sookhraj's troops. A *Hurkara* arrived from Cabool and reported that the king was at Balla Hissar making every necessary arrangement, that he had coined new money, that his troops were encamped all around Cabool, while the British forces were at a distance of 2 or 3 coss from the town, and that the troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had submitted to the Shah. Rate of corn at Cabool is 15 Seers. Colonel Wade is at Charbagh and is prepared to march to Cabool. Goormookh Singh Luma was offered a Jageer of 25,000 Rs. in Cashmere, but he applied for one in the Manjha district. Kunhiya Lall

362 *Vukeel* [of the Ahluwalia chief] complained that Missur Rooplal had sent 200 Sowars, and 2 guns at Bonga [Bhunga to the north of Hariana in the district of Hoshiarpur] belonging to his master. He was referred to Raja Dhian Singh. The Raja observed that Beilee Ram was very little attentive to his orders. The Officer at Lubanawalla reported that the Officers of Dewan Sawunmal had committed 22 murders in this district and that in consequence the people were daily deserting. The Maharaja ordered Bhuya Tuttoo to apprehend Ram Chund and Devidial, nephews of Sawunmul, instantly and to realize from them a fine of 22,000 Rs. Raja Dhian Singh interceded in their behalf. Raja Heera Sing applied for the *Khilluts* to all the servants on account of the installation. From the Huzara News it appeared that Colonel Mehtab Sing, having regulated matters at Huzara, was now encamped near Nursinggurb and that he intends entertaining a new garrison for the fort. Rain has fallen at Huzara. It is said that though the Officers of Surdar Tej Sing embezzled a great deal of money, the Surdar did not take the least notice of it. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing has ordered Surdar

Teij Sing to invite Sheerzeman Khan of Gundgurbh to submit.†

17 September [1839, *Assuj* 3, 1896 Bk.] — *Punjab Akhbar*— 257

The Maharaja went to Jemadar Khooshal Singh's Garden. On his return Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, Bhaees Goormukh Singh, Gobind Ram and Ram Singh, Deena Nath and others attended. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh reported that he had paid a visit to Koonwur Sheer Singh and received a *Khillut* of 21 *parchas*, 5 *ruqums* of jewels, an elephant with silver *houda*, and a horse with gold trappings. The Maharaja observed that Koonwur Sheer Singh, though extravagant in his expenses, possessed very little *Jageer*, and the Ministers recommended some addition to be made to it. M. Avitabile was ordered to sell the stores of salt, and to remit its price. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh obtained orders for the appointment of some troops to check the aggressions of Illahadad Khan of Tank. The British Mission paid their visit and on taking leave received *Khilluts*. Surdar Teij Singh was ordered to prepare 2 Companies to go to Simla with Fuqeer Azeezooddeen. M. Avitabile was ordered to assist the British Commissary Agents in the purchase of corn towards Peshawur. At Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's recommendation some *Jageer* towards Goojranwalla was promised to the son of the late Hurree Singh Nulwa. Surdar Luhna Singh was ordered to return to Lahore as soon as he had settled matters in the Hills. 258

18th September [1839, *Assuj* 4, 1896 Bk.]—

Jawahur Singh *Bustree* was ordered to report as soon as he had reached Filore with the Nabha Chief. Surdar Arjun Singh received 5,000 rupees. Koonwur 346

† Secret Sept. 1839 Dept., Punjabee Ukhbar, Dt. 1st Sept., B. 31st October.

Sheer Singh paid a visit, and requested leave to return to Buttala, but it was deferred. 500 Rs. were given in alms on account of his recovery from the bite of a snake. Surdar Futteh Singh reported that Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh was not very well. The best shawls and other presents were examined for despatch to Simla. Hakim Raee, the Nahun Agent, requested orders to Raja Runbeer Chund for the decision of some money matters. Raja Heera Singh reported that the son of Jamadar Khooshal Singh had presented 21 *parchas*, 3 *ruqums* and an elephant with silver *houda* to Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh. Surdar Cheit Singh remarked that it was no wonder for the Jemadar enjoyed a large estate. At Missur Beilee Ram's request M. De La Roche was ordered to send the Honorable Company's 5 lakhs of rupees onwards to Peshawur under a guard of fifty sowars. 30,000 Rs. received from Mundeewere deposited with 259 Lall Singh. 50 sepoy were enlisted in Dhonkul Singh's Regiment. 50,000 Rs. were received from Hurreepore. Fuqeer Azeezooddeen reported the departure of the British Mission towards Hurreekei.‡

24th September [1839, *Assuj* 10, 1896 *Bk.*—*Punjab*
261 *Akhbar*—

The Maharaja received the Battalion under General Shookhraj, and the Artillery. The Jeend Agent reported that his Master would arrive at Lahore about the middle of October. Missur Beilee Ram was ordered to send the usual sum of money to Raja Heera Sing on account of his birthday. A congratulatory letter was received from the Beekaneer Chief. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing requested through Raja Heera Sing the dismissal of

260 ‡ Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 13 June, Abstract of Punjabee
Akhbar, 17 Sept., R. 26th Sept., No. [?] of 3rd Octr.

Surdar Cheit Sing, but this was not complied with. The Officers on the road were ordered to send *Zeeafuts* to the Mission proceeding to Simla. Koonwur Cashmera Sing and Peshawur[a] Sing reported the alarm they had felt on hearing of the grant of Seealkote to Surdar Vuzeer Sing, and their intention to visit Lahore. Missur Beilee Ram requested the appointment of General Ventura at Cashmere to look after the revenue matters. Colonel Goolab Sing was ordered to appoint 200 sepoy's at Akora, and as many at Khyrabad to guard the Peshawur Road. Raja Goolab Sing recommended that the propositions of Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing should always be complied with. The Maharaja replied that he was ready to give horses, 262 elephants, money or estate, but could not attend to the Koonwur's unreasonable displeasure. Deena Nath obtained orders to realize 20,000 Rs. from Hurree Sing, the *Sayer* Officer. Kurreem Bukhsh, Boatman, was asked if his boats have returned from Shikarpore. He answered in the negative. Raja Heera Sing reported that his father had gone out hunting.

25th September [1839, Assuj 11, 1896 Bk.] —

Cheit Sing Commandant returned from Hurreekee with a letter from Mr. Clerk. Utter Sing and Bhuma Sing, Commandants of the Orderlies, returned from Peshawur and presented *nuzzurs*. They were ordered to encamp with their 500 Sowars near Summon Boor[j], and to be on the alert. Ruttun Singh and Tuhul Sing Commandants were directed to remove to the Palace with 4 Companies well armed, and to obey Surdar Cheit Singh's orders. Bhuya Sing was ordered to have the cattle restored which were carried off by Rooplall from the Allowalla's people. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing requested a *Jageer* of 20 lakhs of rupees through Surdar Futteh Sing Maun. He was promised an estate of 12 or 10 lakhs if he behaved

properly to the Muharaja and remained on good terms with Surdar Cheit Sing. Devedial was urged to pay the Mooltan revenues. Dewan Deena Nath represented the necessity of attending to the revenue accounts, as 25 lakhs of rupees would soon be required to pay the troops. Surdar Ruttun Sing reported that some disturbances had again arisen in the Manjha district. Colonel Sheikh Bussawun was promised pay for his troops, and ordered to obey Colonel Wade. Dewan Hakim Rae requested the farm of Seealkote. Raja Heera Sing requested some *Jageer* for the Noorpore Raja. The Maharaja asked Raja Socheit Sing the reason of Bhaees Ram Sing and Gobind Ram's absence, and he ascribed it to the enmity which existed between them and Surdar Cheit Sing. Surdar Cheit Sing was ordered to place proper guards round the Summon Boorj. The Maharaja in a loud tone ordered the Sepahees of Surdar Cheit Sing's Regiment to be on the watch at all times with their musquets loaded, and immediately to attack any one who should molest the Surdar. The courtiers hearing this were silent. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing, who before attended Durbar so regularly, is now withdrawing, and the Bhaees Ram Sing and Gobind Ram have positively refused to attend. The Koonwur is soliciting a *Jageer* of 25 lakh per annum. The Maharaja offers him about 12. It seems likely that all the *Durbar* will unite to procure for him a *Jageer* of about 20 lakhs. But today the Koonwur observed to the Maharaja: "I care little about *Jageer*. My care is for the welfare of the State. Let Raja Dhian Sing remain, but Surdar Cheit Sing's interference with any of the affairs of the State is highly improper." All are on the watch to seize Cheit Sing. The *Durbar* is selecting qualified officers to meet the British Army at Peshawur,

and attend upon it during its march through the Punjab.†

26th September [1839, *Assuj* 12, 1896 Bk.]—*Punjab* 265
Akhbar—

Bhaee Mahoo Singh of Katur reported his arrival at Peshawur with Captain Burn, and his intention to return to Lahore. Surdar Luhna Sing Mujethia presented 11 ducats and 500 Rs., and requested a private audience. This was deferred. *Moonshee* Ruttun Chund requested the farm of the seal at an increase of 5000 Rs. per annum. Surdar Uttur Sing Kalehwala was ordered to enlist some sowars, and to take 5000 Rs. from the Treasury. He applied for a *Jageer*. Raja Heera Sing was asked why Jemadar Khooshal Sing had not attended. He replied that the Jemadar was displeased and offended because his 500 *Sowars* were ordered, at Surdar Cheit Singh's suggestion, to encamp near Summon Burj without himself being apprised. Raja Dhian Sing observed that all the army, the state, the treasury and the servants were entirely at the command of the Maharaja and ready to obey his orders with heart and soul, but that Surdar Cheit Sing ought not to be empowered to issue his 266 orders. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing having attended, the Maha-Raja offered him a *Jageer* of 15 lakhs rupees per annum, that is, both Kuchees on the river, the territories of Chuchh Huzara, Rawulpindee, Dhunnee Gheb and others. But the Koonwur requested the grant either of the whole Doaba territory or that of Mooltan. This discussion continued for some time in the *Durbar*, but nothing was settled. Futteh Khan of Tiwana was ordered to furnish 200 camels. Colonel Ameer Sing

† Secret 1839 Dept, Copy, R. 14 Jan., Abstract of Punjabee Akhbar, 24 Sept.

- Maun was ordered to repair his line at the Durbar expenses. Surdar Mungul Sing reported that he had removed the Artillery under him to Meean Meer's Tomb near the city. The affairs [? officers] at Vuzeerabad, Zuffarwal, Pissroo[r], Kooshuk [? Daska] and other places were ordered to furnish 200 soldiers' tents, each to be distributed amongst the troops. The *Kotwal* was directed to release the prisoners apprehended in the late Maharaja's time after punishing them according to their guilt.
- 267 Missur Rooplal was ordered to furnish a statement of the receipts and disbursements of Doaba revenues. Beilee Ram requested that his brother should be sent for, but this was deferred till November. Raja Dhian Sing requested leave of absence for Raja Goolab Sing to go to Jummo. It was promised after the Dussuhra. In the evening Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing attended by Hakim Raee, Tukoomul [? Nikku Mall] and Surdar Futteh Singh Maun went in procession towards Anarkuilee with seven caparisoned horses before him and a Regiment of Sikh *Sowars* in his train.†

- 269 27th September [1839, *Assuj 13, 1896 Bk.*—*Punjab Akhbar*—

Rajas Socheit Sing and Heera Sing, Surdars Luhna Singh Mujjeethia, Cheit Singh, Ajeet Singh, Utter Singh, Dhunna Sing and Teij Singh, Bhace Ram Singh, Beilee Ram, Deena Nath and others attended the *Durbar*. M. Avitabile was ordered not to interfere with the districts belonging to the Khyber Pass. Surdar Mungal Singh proposed to give in the accounts of the Kullawur revenues. He was referred to Sunkur Nauth. Mahan Singh was ordered to send the usual present of 500 ducats, hill

ponies with best trappings, &c., on the Dussuhra. Mohunlall *Vakeel* reported that the Khyrpore Chief had deferred the despatch of his presents till the arrival of those from Hyderabad. He was ordered to return with the Khyrpore presents only, and not to wait for the others. Surdar Amur Singh having attended, requested orders for an adjustment with his brother Nehal Singh of Kuppoothula but Raja Dhian Singh desired him to abide by the late Maharaja's orders in the case. Surdar Uttur Singh Sundhanwalla was sent for. Surdar Luhna Singh reported that he had paid the garrisons at the Hill forts and requested payment from the Treasury. He was ordered to give in his accounts to Dewan Deena Nath. Raja Socheet Sing reported that Meeans Pirthee Chund and Rutten Chund and other rebels were brought in chains from Kangra. They were ordered to be confined in Illahee Buksh's Artillery lines. Raja Dhian Singh 270 proposed that such criminals should be confined for life. Ameer Buksh, *Jamadar* of Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, obtained orders for the restoration of his *Jageer* in the Doaba. Missur Rulia Ram obtained permission to make the best arrangements of the transit duties on merchandize from Filore to Peshawur. Raja Omed Singh of Jusswal was ordered to appear at the Dussuhra. Raja Runbeer Chund reported his intention to visit Lahore soon. Surdar Futtah Singh Maun was ordered to desire Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to give in his acquittance by accepting a *Jageer* of 15 lakhs. The Surdar requested on the Koonwur's part an estate of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. Raja Goolab Singh and Surdar Futtah Singh Maun on the part of the Koonwur attended to counsel the Maharaja who sent for Raja Dhian Singh and Fukeer Azeezooddeen. The Raja sent for answer that such counsel had been now often given without any good result. Raja Goolab Sing and Futtah Sing Maun then, on the

Koonwur's part, told the Maharaja that Cheit Sing should attend at the Durbar time only, as other servants do. The Maha-Raja declined to control Cheit Singh in any degree. The Koonwur's messengers, therefore, withdrew with that answer. *Purwanahs* were again issued to the authorities between Lahore and Peshawur for the
 271 collection of supplies for the British army at each stage. The Bhaees recommended Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing to possess himself of the administration. The Koonwur answered that Mr. Clerk had recommended he should do nothing without due consideration and especially to avoid any open rupture. He, therefore, was in no hurry as he was sure that hostilities amongst themselves would make them the laughing stock of the English and of people in general. Now-Nihal Sing holds Durbar twice a day at which hundreds of the first in rank and most respectable attend.†

273 28 September [1839, *Assuj* 14, 1896 Bk.]— *Punjab Akhbar*—

The Officers on the road to Peshawur were ordered to send the usual *Zeeafut* to Captain Nuthall on his return. Bhaee Goormookh Sing arrived from Amritsur. The Tehara Agents received 500 Rs. They were promised dismissal after the Dussuhra. Faqeer Azeezodeen and other members of the Mission were instructed to inform the Governor-General (if asked regarding the present ill feelings existing between the Maharaja and his son) that there was a discussion going on for a *Jageer* which will be adjusted, and that no other difference subsists between them. Raja Dhian Sing requested the dismissal of the Nahun Agent with a *Khillut* for his master. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing and Surdar Futteh Sing Maun attended.

† Secret 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 14 Dec., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, 27th Sept., No. [?] of 7 Oct.

The former requested a *Jageer* of 20 lakhs. The Maharaja offered him about 15, saying that if he received a *Jageer* of 20 lakhs, he should furnish 8 battalions of Infantry, and 2,000 *Sowars*. The discussion continued for some time without any decision. 5000 Rs. were given to the Ranees. Raja Dhian Sing observed that it would be better to satisfy Now-Nihal Singh, but the Maharaja said that the Koonwur should mind his orders. Surdar Cheit 274 Sing requested instructions that Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing might be enjoined to be kind to him. Surdar Hurdut Sing was ordered to take 5000 Rs. and to distribute them to his *Sowars*. Jemadar Khooshall Sing and Raja Socheit Sing a *Jageer* for Koonwur Sheer Sing. The Maharaja offered him the estate promised by the late Maharaja. Colonel Golab Sing was ordered to obey M. Avitabile. At the request of Raja Heera Singh, flags of gold and silver cloth and Kinschah [*sic. Kimkhab, brocaded silk*] were promised to the troops on the Dussuhra. Missur Lall Sing was ordered to prepare broad-cloth coats. Amreek Rae proposed the *Jageer* troops of the retainers should be reviewed on the Dussuhra.

29th September [1839, *Assuj 15, 1896 Bk.*]—

Surdar Juggut Sing of Bhuddaur presented a horse and 11 *parchas*. Teij Sing was promised an elephant. Jemadar Khooshal Sing reported the disturbance created by Payundeh Khan of Durrabund. Surdar Futteh Sing was ordered to inform Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing of the Maharaja's offer of a *Jageer* of 16 lakhs, out of which 12 lakhs to be assigned for the pay of the contingent to be furnished, a *Jageer* of 25,000 to Surdar Futteh Singh Maun, and as much to Chunda Sing, the Koonwur's maternal uncle, and the remaining 3 lakhs and a half to 275 be appropriated to the Koonwur's private expenses. Raja Dhian Sing was accordingly ordered to send the *purwanah* confirming the grant of *Illakas* of Chucha [*Chhachh*]

Huzara, Hussun Abdal, Rohtas, Rawulpindee, the Jelum, Kadurabad, Gorang, Ahmedbad, Kuchees on the river, Goojranwalla, and others to the Koonwur amounting to 16 lakhs, but the Raja delayed this till the Koonwur's approval. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Capt'n. Burn and some other officers were encamped at Allee Murdan Khan's Garden and preparing to proceed to Cabool. Hakim Rae was dismissed with a *Khillut* of 11 *parchas* for his master, the Nahun Chief, and a hundred rupees for himself. One lack of rupees remitted by Surdar Luhna Singh were deposited with Missur Ram Kishun. The officer at Attock was ordered to collect a number of boats and to prepare a bridge over the river for the passage of the British Army, as requested by Mr. Clerk Khooshal Sing was presented with a caparisoned horse. Missur Ram Kisshun was ordered to give 15,000 Rs. per annum to Gool Beegum in lieu of her forfeited estates. Mohan Sing was ordered to pay his troops. Beilee Ram was ordered to lay up the revenues of the Maharaja's former estates. Surdar Luhna Sing Mujjeethia has urged the Maharaja to agree with Now-Nihal Sing and to grant a sufficient *Jageer*. The Maharaja ordered Surdar Cheit Sing to appear only as the other officers do at the Durbar, because all the *Khalsah* desire he should not interfere with the State affairs, and Dhian Sing to carry on the affairs as in the time of the late Maharaja, and the Battalion that was on duty day and night to protect Cheit Sing was ordered back to its lines, and Cheit Sing was ordered to throw himself at Now-Nihal Sing's feet and ask forgiveness. Cheit Sing promised to do so, but asked for a *Jageer*. He was told this should be granted to him. Raja Dhian Sing is desirous of procuring additional *Jageer* for Koonwur Sheer Sing to conciliate him, but nothing has yet been determined on this subject. Thousands of rupees goods are being purchased against the Dussuhra festival. Many of the

courtiers desire it should be celebrated at Lahore. Raja Dhian Sing says the Court ought to celebrate it at Amritsur, because such was the custom of the late Maharaja.†

30th September [1839, Aassuj 16, 1896 Bk.]— Punjab 279 Akhbar—

Surdar Chunda Sing requested the farm of Nuggul, Sirdar Jewunt Sing Mokul requested the farm of Choonian, Jettapore and Dealpore, &c., but these places were promised to Surdar Uttar Sing Kalehwallah for the pay of his Sowars. Dewan Sawunmul was ordered to make over the Gorang territory to Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing. Fuqeer Shahdeen was ordered to send via Shurrukpor and Ramnugur the elephants and camels going to Peshawur for the British Army. Surdar Teij Sing was ordered to remit the collections made from the Eusufzaee. Fuzuldad Khan of Rotas was ordered to appear with the present of a horse at the Dussarah. Raja Goolab Sing, Beilee Ram and others were ordered to put Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing in possession of *Jageer* of 16 laks assigned yesterday. The Allowala was directed to attend at the Dussuhra with usual presents. The Sodhees of Nandpore [*Anandpur*] were desired to come to Lahore. Dewan Hakim Raee requested the appointment of some troops at Doorubnoon [Darra Bannu] and Tank. This was deferred for a few days. Purtaap Singh, son of Koonwur Sheer Singh, attended. The Maharaja seated him by his side and asked him if he had [learnt] Persian, which he answered in the affirmative. Jummaldeen Khan requested his dismissal. At Raja Dhian Singh's request, the *Jageer* of Kirpa Ram *Daftree* was restored. M. Avitabile reported that since Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh's departure the people between Attock and Peishawur had commenced

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† Secret 1839 Dept., Abstract of Punjab Ukhbar, 28 and 29 278 Sept.

their depredations on travellers and merchants and that the Kha[s]gee Sowars were very inattentive to his orders. Colonel Goolab Singh Commandant of the Sowars was strictly ordered to obey M. Avitabile.

1 October [1839, Assuj 17, 1896 Bk.]—

Raja Dhian Singh reported that the Cashmere revenue remitted by Mehan Singh had arrived at Bumtee on its way to Lahore. The Maharaja desired Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to appoint his confidential servants at Rawulpindee, Rohtas and the Jelum to make proper arrangements, and the Koonwur proposed to nominate Sheikh Golam Moheeoodeen. Ameer Chund Commandant was ordered to repair his lines. Gooroo Golab Sing
281 presented a horse and requested a private audience. Some British officers arrived from Cabool on their way to Simla, [and] were entertained by M. Avitabile. He was ordered to report as soon as he was informed of the number of the British troops and the date of their march from Cabool. Baba Uttur Singh, son of the late Sodhee Bishun Singh, was ordered to give up the district of Hoojrah [? Hazro] or to pay a *nuzaranah* of a lak of rupees. The Rajah of Bussollee was summoned. The custom officers at Amrutsur were ordered to prepare a statement of their receipts and disbursements.

2nd October [1839, Assuj 18, 1896 Bk.]—

The Zamindars of Nuddoun stated their inability to pay the revenues in consequence of the plunder of their district by Meeans Prithee Chund and Ruttun Chund. They were promised some remission. Hukeem Mahomed Arif reported that Kazee Mahomed Afzul had arrived at Peshawur with presents and 4 horses from Shah Shoojah and would soon visit Lahore. Colonel Ameer Singh Maun was ordered to march with
282 the battallion under him to decide all disputes between Missur Roop Lall and Sirdar Nihal Sing of Kuppoorthulla and to fine the parties 1000 rupees for each homicide.

General Hurdut Singh was directed to march one of his battallions to put Kunwur Now-Nihal Singh in possession of his new *Jageer*. M. Court received 11 *parchas* and a sword and was promoted to the rank of General. Surdar Amer Singh was desired to present a *nuzarana* and the orders would then be issued to his brother to make a partition of the estates and other property with him. The Surdar replied that he had no ready money but that he would willingly give a promissory note. Surdar Lahna Sing Mujjeethia asked which battallions and *Sowars* would be put under Koonwur Nownihal Singh's Command. Raja Dhian Singh was desired to carry on the administration in concert with Surdar Cheit Singh. The Raja replied that the Surdar was too self-sufficient, and that he (the Raja) would obey the orders of the Maharaja, but not those of Cheit Singh's. Koonwur Sheer Singh paid a visit. Bhya Aflatoon represented 283 that 100 rupees per day allowed to Koonwur Sheer Sing by the late Maharaja from Cashmere were now paid by Mehan Singh in shawls. Orders were promised for payment in cash. Rajah Dhian Singh suggested the appointment of some Officer to accompany the British Officers from Peshawur, who were on their way to Simla from Cabool. Beilee Ram was ordered to make over Gooj-ranwallah to Kunwur Nownihal Sing. Mr. Avitabile was ordered to furnish a list of the stores and ammunition supplied to Colonel Wade. Rajah Dhian Singh being ordered by the Maharaja to conduct affairs in concert with Surdar Cheit Sing, he replied with joined hands: "I am the servant of the Maharajah and of the Koonwur Nownihal Singh but cannot serve Surdar Cheit Singh." It is the wish of the Koonwur Nownihal Singh and Sheer Singh and the Rajas that Dussehra should be held at Amrutsur, but Sirdar Cheit Sing and the Maharaja are 284 most anxious to remain at Lahore.†

† Secret 1839 Dept., Coy, R. 14 Dec., Abstract of Punjabee 286
Ukhbars, dt. 30 Sept.

278 9th October, 1839 [*Assuj* 25, 1896 *Bk.*] — *Punjab Akhbar*—

The Maharaja went towards the Shalimar Garden on an elephant, with Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing fanning away the flies with an handkerchief, and Surdar Mungul Sing holding the Umbrella. Jemadar Khooshal Sing, Rajas Dhian Sing, Heera Sing, Goolab Sing and Sccheit Sing were in his train. On his return he held *Durbar*, and orderes were issued to the officers in the *Doab* to obey Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing. The members of the Mission to Simla were apprised of the assassination of Cheit Sing and the imprisonment of Beilee Ram and his relations. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing was ordered to confiscate Cheit Sing's estate, and to remit its revenues. The officers at Attock were urged to construct the Bridge of boats across the river. Vuzeer Sing and Futteh Sing, the prisoners, were ordered to report where Cheit Sing's property was concealed. The Officer at Feldre was ordered to prevent any property of Missur Rooplal's crossing the Sutlej. Dhonkul Sing Commandant was ordered to confine General Sookhraj very closely. Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing ordered all the public and private servants to desist from
 288 any act of disloyalty, otherwise they would be punished. The property of Cheit Sing and the Missurs is being confiscated. Hurdut Sing, brother of Cheit Sing, is a prisoner and is going to be dispatched to the Kangra Fort. Missur Megh Raj, one of Beilee Ram's brothers, in charge of the Gobindgurh Treasury, has been apprehended, Beilee Ram, being brought before Raja Dhian Sing and Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing, was ordered to be beaten and was asked where the missing pearl-string, worth many lakhs of rupees, and the precious daggers were? He replied that a few pearls out of the string and the daggers were still in the Treasury. The Raja[Dhian Singh] told him

he also would have been killed had not the Koonwur kindly interceded for him and the Missur resigned himself to the Koonwur's will. The captive Missur requested permission to eat and drink which had been denied to him for two days. His best horses have been confiscated. Commandant Cheit Singh was ordered to accompany Mrs. Macnaghten on her entering the Punjab. Now-Nihal Sing issues his orders with the advice of Raja Goolab Sing, and Surdar Futtu Sing Maun and Blae Ram Sing, and the most important cases only, as the grant or 28 confiscation of *Jageers* are reported to the Maharaja. The Maharaja observes that he has nothing to do with the State and its rule, they are all gone with Cheit Sing, and that he will be contented with his former *Jageer*, leaving everything else to Raja Dhian Sing and Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing. With a view to console the Maharaja, the Koonwur and the Raja dine with him. General Ventura has incurred the displeasure of the Court, for, of all the Chiefs of the State, only the General and Koonwur Sheir Sing were not accessory to the assassination of Cheit Sing. Some troops have been despatched to Amrutsur preparatory to the Dussuhra festival. The Maharaja and the Koonwur will perhaps march tomorrow if it is a good day. The Raja and the Koonwur are not very easy in their minds as to the consequences of the opinion the British Government may form of their late proceeding.†

11th October, 1839 [Assuj 27, 1896 Bk.]— Punjab Akhbar— 291

About mid-night the Maharaja attended by Koonwur Now-nihal Sing, Rajas Dhian Sing, Socheit Singh and Goolab Sing, Jamadar Khooshal Sing and other chiefs,

† Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbar, R. 15th October. No. [?] of 17 Octr.

mounted on elephants, marched from Amb Dholeewalla, and at day break arrived at Amrutsur and put up at the Barrehdurree Sheesh Muhul near Rambugh. A salute of guns was fired from the Gobindgurh fort. Raja Dhian Sing was ordered to appoint 2 battalions for the Maharaja's personal guard, and to direct all the chiefs to encamp outside the city.

12th October [1839, Assuj 28, 1896 Bk.]—

Bhya Meeadoss was sent to conduct the embassy from Shah Shooja arrived at Lahore, and to prepare its supplies. Tajooden presented his *nuzzur* and reported the apprehension of Missur Meghra[j] according to the orders of the Durbar. He was ordered to put him in irons. The custom officers at Amrutsur presented their *nuzzurs*. At Raja Heera Singh's request, 200 rupees were given to the *Sowars* and other servants. General Ventura was desired to visit Captain Conoly daily and to afford him every accommodation. Bhaee Ram Sing reported that Missur Ramdoss, son of Beilee Ram, was about to abscond, but that he had been consoled and obtained by him. Bhaee Gobind Ram was summoned from the Hills. The report of Missur Roop Lal's having poisoned himself appears to be premature. He has sent off his family to the 'Protected Sikh States.'

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13th October [1839, Assuj 29, 1896 Bk.]—Amrutsur—

The Maharaja went with Koonwur Nownihal Sing, Raja Dhian Sing, Jemadar Khooshal Sing and other chiefs to the holy tank of Amrutsur, and having bathed went to the *Hurmundeer* and presented 1,100 Rs. to the *Grunth Saheb*, 200 Rs. to the *Grunthees*, 500 to Akal Bonga and to Jhunda Bonga, and the same sum to the poor people. Having returned to his encampment at the *Barrehdurree*, he held Durbar, and Fuqueer Nooroodeen, Mungul Sing, Khooshul Sing, Utter Sing, Raja Goolab

Sing, Bhaees Ram Sing, Goormookh Sing and others attended. Surdar Vuzeer Sing and his brother Futteh Sing were sent in irons to be confined in the Kangra fort. The custom-officers at Amrutsur were ordered to ascertain where Missur Sookhraj's property was concealed. Kunhyalal, *Vukeel* of the Allowalla Chief, reported that Misser Rooplal, hearing of the apprehension of his brother Beilee Ram, had betaken himself to the Bijwara fort, and Chaudhree Mahomed Buksh and Colonel. Ameer Sing Maun had laid siege to the place. The following day Rooplal was prevailed upon to surrender, and was put in irons by the Chaudhree, and the Colonel. They were ordered to bring the prisoner to the *Durbar*. Jemadar Khooshal Sing reported that the family of 293 Rooplal, having absconded with some treasure and other property, had sought refuge with Baba Bikurman Sing in "Oona Saheb" [the town of Una in Hoshiarpur district]. Troops were directed to be sent to bring them back. The Officer at Kangra was ordered to give two rupees a day to Vuzeer Sing and Futteh Sing, the prisoners. The Allowalla Chief was ordered to secure any of Rooplal's officers passing through his estates. Devedial presented five Mooltan chintzes, gold and silver plates and other presents on the part of Dewan Sawunmul. Chowdhree Mahomed Buksh and Colonel Ameer Sing Maun reported their march from Bijwara with Missur Rooplal, the prisoner. Koonwur Nownihal Sing was ordered to give a *Jageer* of 5,000 Rupees per annum to the parents and the widow of Surdur Cheit Sing, and to leave the property of the widow to herself. Roop Chund, *Vukeel* of Mehan Sing of Cashmere, presented splendid shawls, *Jemawurs*, beautiful gold and silver Chairs, shawl-quilts and pillows and a bill for 2 lakhs of rupees on the part of his master. The Maharaja seemed highly gratified with those presents.

14th October [1839, *Assuj* 30, 1896 Bk.] —

The Maharaja went out with the Koonwur and the Surdars and ordered General Teij Sing to form a line of his troops as usual. 2 elephants of Beilee Ram's were
 294 confiscated. Jemadar Khooshal Sing requested the release of Beilee Ram's relations. He was ordered to give security for them, which he declined. Dewan Deena Nath was ordered to prepare the Custom accounts of Amrutsur. Baba Bikurman Sing was ordered to send back the family of Rooplal. The Maharaja asked the courtiers if General Ventura should be put in charge of Cashmere, and they replied that Mehan Sing was better than Ventura. †

PUNJAB AKHBAR—AMRUTSUR

257 15th October [1839, *Assuj* 31, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went to the sacred tank and granted 11 cows, 25 suits, 2 horses, and 2,000 Rs. to the Brahmins and presented 550 Rs. to *Grunth*, 250 to Jhunda Bonga, and 250 to the poor people. Shumsheer Sing Sundhanwalla was sent to conduct the Jeend Raja from Filore. The Huzara Officer reported that he had opposed Futteh Khan of Punjtar with about 2000 Militia and that many were killed and wounded on either side, and that Futteh Khan himself was wounded. Bishun Sing, nephew of Jemadar Khooshal Sing, received a *Khillut* and was put in Command of two battalions lately under Ram Sing. Surdar Ajeet Sing Sundhanwalla was promised the command of 2 battalions of Missur Sookhraj. The officer at Attock was urged to hasten the construction of the Bridge of boats. The Cashmere News related that 1800 shawl looms in Cashmere are shut up this year in consequence of the

† Secret, 1839 Dept. Copy, R. 26 Decr. Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, 11 Oct., R. 26th October.

Persian King having declared it impropitious for his people to wear shawls. Illahee Buskh was ordered to accompany Mr. Macnaghten from Lahore to Peshawur. Dewan Hakim Rae was directed to ascertain the concealed property of 298 the late Surdar Cheit Sing in Dehra Baba Nanuk, &c. Raja Dhian Sing reported that Koonwur Sheer Sing had repaired to Vuttala, and would return soon. Chunda Sing was ordered to prepare shawls uniforms for all the orderlies. The Maharaja informed his courtiers of his intention to visit Kangra, Jowalla Mookhee and other places, which was approved by all.

16th October [1839, Katik 1, 1896 Bk.]—

Missur Rooplal, the captive, was ordered to bring along with him all the property he had concealed. The Amrutsur shroffs were ordered to deliver up Missur Meghraj's treasures, if deposited with them. *Khilluts* of 18 *parchas* each were given to Rajas Dhian Sing, Heera Sing, Goolab Sing, Socheit Sing, Surdars Uttar Sing Sundhanwalla, Lehna Sing Mujjeethia, 11 *parchas* to each of the other Chiefs and 5 *parchas* to each of the writers and other servants on account of the Dussehra festival. 100 horses were added to the Horse Artillery. M. Avitabile was ordered to purchase corn for the British troops. Raja Dhian Sing desired Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing to look to accounts of the resources of the State, and this was referred to Dewan Deena Nath.

17th October [1839, Katik 2, 1896 Bk.]—

The Peshawur news-writer reported Colonel Wade's march towards Peshawur. The Mission to Simla reported 299 their kind reception. Ram Chund, nephew of Sawunmul, was ordered to despatch some officer to conduct the boats presented by the British Government, coming up the river Sutlej. Surfuraz Khan of Mooltan received a *Khillut* of 11 *parchas*. Sons of the late Hurree Sing Nulvah

presented 2 horses with gold trappings. Lall Sing Commandant reported the confiscation of all Cheit Sing's property from Sydookee. Surdar Lehna Sing Mujjeethia was ordered to prepare himself for Peshawur to accompany the British troops. Missur Lall Sing was ordered to give nothing out of his *Toshekhana* without permission from Ghoolam Moheeoodeen and Deena Nath. The Raja of Nabha was invited to come to see the Dussehra fair. Surdar Raja Sing of Ludhran presented a horse and 11 *parchas*. All the Chiefs and servants were ordered to present their *nuzzurs* on account of the festival. The Maharaja adorned himself with jewels and precious garments, and Koonwur Now-Nihal Sing put on armour, and all the Surdars were splendidly clad, and performed the worship of Dussehra. The Nabha Chief attended, and was very civilly received. 51 ducats were presented by each of the Rajas, the Jemadar, Surdar Luhna Sing and Ajeet Sing, and suitable presents were made by all the State servants. Koonwur Sheer Sing attended on the occasion. A representation of Ram and Luchman, the deities, and of Lunka, was exhibited, and troops were reviewed, and presents made to the dancers.

18th October [1839, Katik 3, 1896 Bk.]—

Rajas Dhian Sing, Socheit Sing, Heera Sing, Goolab Sing, and Jemadar Khooshal Sing presented each a horse with gold trappings. Bhaee Mahoon Sing was ordered to accompany Colonel Wade. Surdar Mungul Sing and Dewan Hakim Rae presented 2 horses. Quazee Fuzul Ahmed, the Ambassador from Shah Shooja, conferred with Raja Dhian Sing. The *Soucars* of the City presented their *Nuzzurs*. Lala Kisshun Chund was sent to Mr. Cunningham with 250 Rs. Surdar Nihal Sing of Kuppoothala paid a visit. He was desired to make up matters with his brother Amcer Sing, but he said

that Ameer Sing was too extravagant. The Officers on the road were ordered to prepare everything for Colonel Wade's Camp. 2 Hill ponies and 11,000 Rs. were presented on the part of the Mundee Raja.

19th and 20th October [1839, Katik 4 and 5, 1896 Bk.]—

Bhaee Mahoon Sing was ordered to see the bridge 301 of boats constructed over the Attok. Bhaee Gobind Ram returned from Jowalla-Mookhee. The Raja of Nabha invited the Maharaja to his encampment. He was in return requested to stay till Dewallee. Surdar Lehna Sing was ordered to prevent the constant occurrence of thefts in the Manjha district, Hoozooree Shah was appointed to ascertain the property of Cheit Sing and Goordut Sing. The Officers on the Sutlej and the Bias *ghats* were ordered to let no armed man cross without permission. Ghoolum Moheeoodeen was offered authority in the Doab, but he declined. Deena Nath was urged to enquire into the State of the resorces. The courtiers observed that the passage of the British troops through the Punjab would be very expensive to State, but the Maharaja said that the alliance between the two Governments admitted of such expenses. The Raja of of Sokeit was ordered to send the Dussehra *nuzurs*. A conference was held with Shah Shooja's ambassador. †

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

3rd April, 1840 [Chet 23, 1896-7 Bk.]—

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Maharaja Khurruk Singh went out in the morning, and having returned to his house in the City, Surdar Mungul Singh, Ram Singh, Ruttun Singh, Moonshee Dilliing, [*sic*. Dilbag] Raee, Chiragaooodeen and others attended. Sunkur Nauth *Dufturree* was directed to prepare the Sheikhopoora accounts. Surdar Mungul

† Secret, 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 26 Decr., Abstract of Punjabee Ukhbars, 15 October, Recd. 29th October.

Singh obtained permission to sell the old stores at Sheikhoopoor and to buy new ones. Koonwur Nownihal Singh came attended by Rajah Dhian Sing and General Ventura, and requested the Maharaja to proceed to Amrutsur on the occasion of *Sunkrant* in the month of Bysakh. He was directed to march before the Maharaja. Orders for 10,000 Rs. to be paid to Bashee Lall from Cashmere were reported. Bhaee Nidhan Singh reported that Bhaees Ram Sing and Gobindram would soon attend 376 the *Durbar*. Koonwur Nownihal Singh held his *Durbar* near the Summunboorj gate. Rajahs Dhian Singh and Heera Sing, Surdars Lehna Singn Munjeethia, Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, Fakeers Azeezodeen and Nooroodeen, Dewan Hakim Raee, Urjun Singh and Uttur Singh Kalehwalla paid their respects. General Ventura reported that he had marched his infantry battalions to Amrutsur and that his cavalry was also prepared to march the following day. He was directed to realize the usual tribute from the Hill Rajah soon, and that he would afterwards be appointed to collect the revenue from the Usufzaees. Surdar Utter Singh applied for an increase of his *Jageer*. Dewan Deena Nath and Golam Moheeoodeen were ordered to prepare an account of the farms given to Rajahs Goolaub Singh and Socheit Singh and of the estates of the *Misseldars*. Rajah Dhian Singh being asked reported that of the Lancer Sowars 50 were on service with a party of Europeans proceeding to Peshawur, and about 75 were present at Lahore. The Koonwur ordered that all these *Sowars*, when assembled, should be stationed at Nundpore [Anandpur] Makhowal. Dewan Kirparam was ordered to take 10,000 rupees from Surdar Utter Singh Sundhanwalla. Soorujbhan, 377 Adjutant, was ordered to seize the late Surdar Megh Singh's widow, and to confiscate her estate till further instructions.

4th April [1840, Chet 24, 1896-7 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh went towards Choteh Ram's Garden. On his return he held his *Durbar* in the *Baradurree* attached to the Summunboorj gate. Sham Singh Attareewalla was sent for. Koonwur Sheir Singh was ordered to furnish a contingent of 100 chosen Mahomedan *Sowars* to be sent to Peshawur. Bhya Bhujjoo reported from Kuppoothalla that Surdar Nehal Singh had sent a battalion of Infantry and two guns to Lahore, but that he delays in furnishing the contingent of *Sowars*. The Alloowalla *Vakeel* was consequently urged to comply with the former orders. A bill of 40,700 rupees transmitted by the Huzara Officer was deposited with Missur Lall Singh. Rajah Goolaub Singh reported his arrival at Allahabad and his intention to proceed to Gya. Chuttur-bhooj, *Gomastah* of Nouheryas, presented a *nuzzur* and requested assistance in the recovery of 40,000 rupees belonging to his master and Nurrayun-dass merchants, plundered at Jumrode. The Koonwur observed that M. Avitabile could do nothing against the Khyburrees, who had committed this robbery, but the *Durbar* would 378 forward copy of his petition to that officer and to Captain Mackeson at Peshawur. Fakeer Nooroodeen was sent to enquire after Captain Spiller's health.

PESHAWAR

27th March 1840 [Chet 16, 1896-7 Bk.]—

The Afreedees, whose property had been plundered by the Zeea-oodeen Kheil and Nusseer-oodeen Kheil Afghans, requested Khan Bahadur Khan Mulluk to fulfil his promises of having their property restored from the plunderers, as the latter had now cleared themselves of the other case pending against them by making over the offenders. Khan Bahadur proposed to select 54 aged and principal persons from the different Kheils to go to the plunderers with the complainants, and to take their

379 rations from the former until the restoration of the property of the latter. Mujeed Khan Arbab (or headman) has proceeded to meet Captn. Mackeson with some plundered property of Mr. Curzon, and with two criminals. A gang of about 70 robbers of the Istree Kheil Afghans had arrived in the Beisee Hills from Bara with the intention of robbing the treasure in progress thro Khybur, but its transmission being delayed and the robbers being dismayed by a report of the arrival of troops, and exhausted of their supplies, returned. They have, however, agreed to return once more for a similar purpose, and every one of the Afreedees is diligently inquisitive about the despatch of treasure. There are two places on this side of Choura, named Baree and Tungee, pierced with innumerable caverns, and having very little arable land. These are now occupied by the Rokee Kheil Afghans, tho' it was originally the country of the Kummun Kheils. The latter, therefore, requested Khan Bahadur Khan to have it restored to them, but he has deferred it some other time.†

383 *PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE*

9th April 1840 [Chet 29, 1896-7 Bk.]—

The Maharaja, having received the troops under Surdar Ameer Singh Maun, returned to his house in the City. On holding his *Durbar*, Koonwur Nownihal Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh Maun, Ameer Singh Allowalla, and others attended. Surdar Ameer Singh applied for redress of his grievances. The Maharaja desired Koonwur Nownihal Singh to grant 5,000 rupees to the Surdar and tell his elder brother Nihal Singh to give him a *Jageer* of a lakh of rupees of annual revenue. The Koonwur held his *Durbar* in the *Baredurree*, and Surdars Lehna Singh, Ajeet Singh, Jodh Singh Mokul, Rajas Dhian

† Lahore Intelligence to the 3rd of April, Reed. 25th April.

Singh and Heera Singh, Misser Beilee Ram and others attended. 1100 Rs. and 7 gold bracelets were granted to some orderlies who had killed some wild boars. The *Jageer* of some *Sowars* who had returned from Peshawur without permission was confiscated. Sheikh Peer Buxeh 438 was appointed news-writer with the troops under Raja Socheit Singh. Sukhee [? Lakhi] Shah, the officer at Dara Ismaeel Khan, having reported balances due from *zumeen-dars*, was ordered to appoint *Sowars* to realize the money. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to return the 9,000 Rs. duty levied by his officers from the Girang merchants to Sukhee [? Lakhi] Shaw. Fukeer Shahdeen was ordered to request Capt. Lawrence to assist in the apprehension of plunderers of the property of the Nahoorya merchants on the left bank of the Sutlej. Orders were issued to the guard on the *Toshekhana* to allow Misser Beilee Ram to take whatever he pleases. Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla obtained leave of absence. General Ventura was instructed to visit the fort of Dhukkee and take possession of it without having recourse to any hostile measures.

10th April [1840, Chet 30, 1896-7 Bk.]—

The Koonwur held his *Durbar* in the *Barehduree*. Orders were issued to replenish the grain stores. The Peshawur news-writer reported that the British Convoy had proceeded from Peshawur to Jullalabad. Missur Lall Singh was ordered to exhibit the presents prepared for Shah Shooja 385 to Peer Mahomed Khan. Dewan Deena Nath and Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen were ordered to prepare the accounts of the Mooltan and Cashmere revenues. Dewan Kishan Lall was ordered to report what decision he had made of the dispute pending among the Nundpore [Anandpur] Sodhies. Pay was issued to some *Sowars*. Sodhee Run Singh of Nundpore [Anandpur]

presented a horse and pieces of clothes. An elephant and 5 *parchas* were presented by Sodhee Jodh Singh.

11th April [1840, Baisakh 1, 1897]—

The Maharaja went with Koonwur Nownihal Singh, Raja Dhian Singh and others to the Turgurh *Barehdurree* on the other side of the Ravee. He granted 11 coins, an *elephant*, 2 horses, 2,000 Rs., gold and silver images, gold bangles and other things to the Brahmins on account of the day of *Sunkrant*. Some presents were also made to the beggars. Koonwur Nownihal Singh held his *Durbar* and the ministers attended. The Dooaba *zumeendars* preferred complaints of some oppressive exactions against Missur Roop Lall. Surdar Mungul Singh reported that the Maharaja
386 wanted to set out towards Amrutsur this week and had desired the Koonwur to prepare himself for the march. Raja Dhian Singh proposed to dismiss Captain Sinclair. Sukhee [? Lakhi] Shaw the officer at Dera Ismaeel Khan was ordered to realize the revenue from the Bunoo Tank Zemeendars and punish the refractory people there in concert with Raja Socheit Singh. Sheikh Goolam Hussein was appointed a Tehseeldr at Jehlum and Roh-tasgurh. Koonwur Sheir Singh reported his intention to visit the *Durbar* soon. The Peshawur news-writer reported that some Afreedee Afghans at Jumrode had stolen 2 horses and camels from the Europeans proceeding to Caubool. Bukram [*sic.* Bikrama] Singh of Oona was addressed on the subject of the murder of his nephew with orders to release the family of the murdered, and to surrender his fort of Dhukkee to General Ventura without delay.

12th April [1840, Baisakh 2, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur having held his *Durbar* the Ministers
387 attended. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was ordered to erect a *Bonga* on the Tank at Amrutsur for the Koonwur. He received orders for 10,000 rupees on Missur Beilee Ram

Tohshekhania. Surdar Lehna Singh represented that the British Government had taken possession of the Kuhlore territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, and requested permission to annex to the dominions of the Khybur [? the Kuhlore] territory on the right bank of the Sutlej. He was ordered to wait till the *Vakeel* has consulted the Political Agent at Ambala. M. Avitabile begged either to be relieved or placed on a permanent footing in his present situation. Captain Sinclair paid a visit. The Peshawur news-writer reported that the confidential Agents on the part of Shah Shooja had arrived at Chemkurree [Chamkanni] and that on the arrival of the guns they would with the other presents proceed to Lahore.†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

13th April, 1840 [*Baisakh 3, 1897 Bk.*]—

The Maharaja went to the Ravee to see the pleasure 391 boat, attended by Koonwur Nownihal Singh and others. Koonwur Nownihal Singh, having returned to the palace, held his Durbar and the ministers attended. Dewan Sawun Mull reported that he would soon send to to the *Durbar* 5 horses presented by the Mooltan *Jageerdars*. An Agent on the part of Raja Juggut Chund of Belaspore presented a *nuzzur*, and after some remarks on the late occurrences in that quarter requested an audience. He was directed to report what he had to say to Raja Dhian Singh and Surdar Futteh Singh Maun. Jemadar Khooshal Singh obtained permission, to recall his 120 *Sowars* on duty near Dera Ismaeel Khan as he saw no use for them there, owing to Raja Socheit Singh having been despatched with troops to that place. A Bill of 2,50,000 Rs., transmitted by Dewan Sawun Mul through his nephew Deveedial, was deposited with

† Pnnjaub Akhbur, dt. the 9th April, R. 3rd May.

- 392 Misser Lall Singh. The Officer at Kangra reported that he had shown the troops under him to Surdar Sardool Singh and requested orders for pay, which was promised him. Some *zumeendars* of Munavah near Dhurumkote complained, thro' Sheikh Goolam Mohecodeen, against the extortions of the Sodhees, their masters, and the matter was referred to Raja Dhian Singh. 2 pairs of gold bangles, 2 of shawls, and 500 Rs. were granted to the Ganges Brahmins.

14th April [1840, Baisakh 4, 1897 Bk.]—

- The Koonwur went towards Shah Billawur in the morning. He prepared himself to march to Amrutsur by next Friday. Colonel Sheikh Bussavin requested 4,000 Rs., in addition to the 11,000 which [were] already paid him. He was directed to draw some at Peshawur, on which subject M. Avitabile was addressed. Raja Dhian Singh stated that the stipulated troops under Sheikh Bussawun had crossed the Ravee and put up at Shahdera from whence they will march to Peshawur as soon as the whole body is assembled. It was reported that Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla had arrived at the Shalamar Garden.
- 393 Some deserters from the battalion under Dhounkul Singh were ordered to be apprehended and imprisoned. Raja Dhian Singh reported that the Lancer *Sowars*, who escorted the British convoy, had returned from Peshawur. These *Sowars* were ordered to be stationed at the different *ghats* of the Sutlej in order to prevent Akalees from crossing the river. An enquiry was made into the accounts of the Hushtnuggur Doaba with Peer Mohammud Khan. 250 Rs. were sent to the *Vakeel* of Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore. At Sheikh Golam Mohecodeen's suggestion, Moorad Allee Shaw was sent to escort Moolla Hussain, the Agent of Shah Shooja, with the presents from his encampment on the other side of the

Ravee, to Lahore. Raja Socheit Singh applied, from Bheira, for a *purwannah* in the name of Alladad Khan of Tank to direct him to attend immediately on the Raja. Bhaee Goormookh Singh presented two elephants bought at Hurdwar for 700 rupees.

15th April [1840, Baisakh 5, 1897 Bk.]—

At the request of Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, the 394 Maharaja went to the palace, and Captain Sinclair was brought in by Nooroodeen. 200 Rs. and a pair of shawls was granted to each of the two Europeans accompanying the Captain, and a hundred rupees and a piece of cloth each to 15 working with him. The Captain having applauded the services of Surfuraz Khan Khurl and recommended him, a *Jageer* of 300 Rs. per annum and a *Khillut* of 5 *parchas* and 125 Rs. were granted in his name. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was desired to prepare uniform for a Company of soldiers according to the English pattern. Moolla Mohomed Hussein, Shah Sooja's Agent, being introduced, presented 11 Rs. The Koonwur having enquired about the state of affairs towards Cabool, the Moolha reported that the several Chiefs in that quarter not excepting Beejouries, Kafirs and others had acknowledged obedience to the King. A geographical description of the Kafir country was given by Fakeer Azeezooden. The Koonwur further remarked that it was scarce prudent in the King to send for his family so soon until things were quite settled at Cabool. The Agent expressed his Majesty's entire confidence in the precautions taken by the British Government. The Koonwur asked him if the report of the arrival of the Russian and 395 the Persian troops at Mushhed to intimidate the ruler of Bokhara with a view to effect the release of Dost Mohomed Khan was true. The Agent replied it was not to be relied on. Pay was issued to the Kangra garrison,

and they were ordered to guard the prisoners, Hurdut Singh and Vizeer, strictly. Bussuntgeer, a *Gooshaeen*, lately arrived from Nepaul, received 200 Rs. and a horse. The Peshawur news-writer reported that a European proceeding from Jullalabad with a party of men was attacked by the Khyberees, who separated the Mahomedans from the Hindoos, and the latter with the European were instantly put to death, while the former were allowed to proceed. Mr. Mackeson has proceeded to Jullabad with a company of Sepoys furnished to him by M. Avitabile. The son of the Munkeira Nawab, having attended, received his dismissal, a *Khillut* of 11 *parchas*, an elephant and a jewel for his father, and of 10 *parchas* with a pearl bracelets for himself, as well as a *Jageer* of 2,000 Rs. in Dera Ismaeel Khan.

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16th April [1840, Baisakh 6, 1897 Bk.]—

Ruttun Chund and other sons of Pirthee Chund, who had lately excited disturbances in the Hills, were introduced by Surdar Lehna Singh. They were referred to Raja Dhian Singh. An Agent came from Puteeala, and was lodged at Shah Billawur. Mohomed Hussein, the Shah's Agent, presented a letter from His Majesty, with 44 horses, 24 mules, 20 swords, 11 daggers, 25 pieces of *Kimkhab*, *urman* and other kinds of cloaks, and reported that the *Durbar* would shortly be presented with 7 guns from Dost Mohomed Khan's plundered property. *Zeeafut* was sent to the Agent's Camp. General Ventura reported his arrival on the Bias. Raja Dhian Singh and Surdar Futteh Singh represented that the Dukkee fort ought not to be taken possession of on account of the respect which the Sikh Government was bound to shew to a Beidee, but that the Koonwur should order the family of Utter Singh Beidee to be released and restored to the Mulseean fort.

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PESHAWAR

24th March, 1840 [Chet 13, 1896 Bk.]—

The Sepae Afghans are one of the Orukzaee tribes,

and inhabit a part of the Hill south of Kohat. They are great robbers and the pest of the roads, and have more than once plundered the Kohat villages, Shoregool and Gumround, and sadly harrassed the people of that country. A dispute having arisen between Saadut Khan Mohmund and the Dooeezaee Afghans regarding the claim of the former to the Sheikh Ismaeel lands, which were given to him by Toorrehaj Khan of Lallpoora on the marriage of his sister to Saadut Khan, and which are now occupied by the Dooeezaees, Saadut Khan has requested the assistance of the Mucheennee people, the Khwakezaee and other tribes of Afghans in his measures to repossess himself of those lands. The Allumzaees have, however, refused to assist him. Khan Bahadoor Khan went with all the Mulluks to Bazar and effected the restoration of the plundered property or its price for the owners. The Afreedees in Teerah sent a message to Khan Bahadoor Khan to demand their [share] from the allowance he received from the British Government or otherwise they would raise disturbances in the Khybur Pass. Some of the Istree-Kheil Afgans and other Arukzaees are said to intend to attack the British treasure proceedidg to Cabcol. 398

8th April [1840, Chet 28, 1896 Bk.]—

About a hundred *Sowars* of Peer Mohomed Khan, having run over the Mucheennee villages, forced away the cattle, tho' not without a skirmish, in which about 4 men and some horses on both sides were killed and wounded. A dispute was also about to break out between Fyz Tullab Khan and Allahdad Khan, the Zekha Kheils, but it has been stopped for the present by Khan Bahadoor Khan. Hail fell in various parts of the country. A party of ten women of the Istree Kheil Afghans was carried away by a gang of Zeeadoeen Kheil robbers by force from the jungle, and their husbands and parents having been

informed sent a message to the perpetrators to effect their restoration. The Zeeaoodeen Kheil, however, not listening to their entreaties or threats, the Istree Kheil
 399 preferred a complaint before Khan Bahadoor Khan, and the latter has now despatched some Zeekha Kheils and others to recover the women.†

403 **PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE**

17th to 22nd April, 1840 [Baisakh 7-12, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja having held his Durbar in his house in the city, Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, Raja Dhian Singh, Futteh Singh Maun, Ram Singh, Jowaher Mull and others attended. The Koonwur mentioned that he had sent out his horse to Amb Dhorewalla, preparatory to his march to Amrutsur. The Maharaja defers his departure for the present in consequence of a slight bowel complaint. Allahee Buexh of the Artillery was fined 1,100 Rs. for having injured the cultivation at Sheikhoopoor. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh held his Durbar in the Huzooree Garden. M. Avitabile was informed that he will receive 5,000 Rs. per annum, in addition to his usual allowance. Pay was issued to the Sowars under Hookum Singh. The officers at Multan and Kuchee were ordered to send 100 cows each to
 404 Lahore to be given in alms. At Fakeer Azeezooddeen's representation a passport was granted to Golam Hyder, Agent of Mirza Abdool Gias Khan, proceeding from Loodiana to Caubool. A *Killut* of 11 *parchas*, 3 jewels, and an elephant was sent to Dewan [?] Mull. At the request of the Pateeala Agent, Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobindram were ordered to despatch some one to conduct the son of the Pateeala Chief to Lahore.

18th April [1840, Baisakh 8, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur reviewed the Goorkha troops under

† Lahore Intelligence, 13 April; Peshawur, 24 March.

Arjun Singh. Raja Dhian Sing was ordered to attend to the requisition of Sheikh Bussawun and Bhoop Singh Commandants in order that they might be dismissed with *Khiluts* and proceed to Peshawur. A Jagger of 210 Rs. per annum was granted to Amreek Raee. Raja Socheit Singh was ordered to send for Lukhee Shaw to gather some information regarding Dera Ismaeel Khan, and having furnished [*sic.* punished] the refractory Zemeendars there, to proceed in the direction of Bunoo [and] Tank. 200 maunds of gun powder was supplied to the orderlies. The Peshawur news-writer reported that the Barrikzaee Afghans who had long since refused to pay any tribute have now submitted to M. Avitabile thro' the Peshawur Arbabs, and promised more regular payments in future. General Ventura reported that the garrison at the Dhukkee fort, hearing of the arrival of the troops under his command, had prepared to oppose him. Cheit Sing Commandant was ordered to proceed with 300 Lancers to guard the Sutleij *ghats*. Fakeer Azeezodeen was ordered to see if the presents received from Shah Shooja accorded with the list in the Tripartite treaty. Moolla Mohamed Hussin requested leave to proceed to Loodiana in order to accompany the Shah's family on their way to Caubool. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Lieutt. Mackeson had proceeded to Jullalabad to accompany the Shah and Sir W. Macnaghten to Caubool. 405

21st April [1840, Baisakh 11, 1897 Bk.]—

At the request of Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh Raja Dhian Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh and Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, the Maharaja held his Durbar in the palace. The Officer at Soorean [Saurian] was ordered to supply 200,000 maunds of *Chunam* for the building of the late Maharaja's monument. The Agents of Payundeh Khan of Darbund requested audiences. They were referred to Raja Dhian Singh. General Ventura and 406

Mehan Singh were ordered to realize the usual sum of 7,000 Rs. from Cashmere, and of 2,000 Rs. from Killour [Kahlur] and Mundee Chiefs for Jamadar Khooshal Singh. A *Jageer* of 500 Rs. per annum was granted to Devee Dial in Multan. Captain Sinclair paid a visit. The Agent of Koonwur Sheir Singh presented a *Nuzzur* and reported that his master was detained by pain in his teeth and that he would attend the Durbar as soon as recovered. The Agents of Shah Shooja, and of Puttecala, being sent for, the former was presented [with] 7 *parchas* and 2 *jewels*, and the latter with 7 *parchas* and 3 *ruqums*. The former was dismissed with a letter to the Shah.

22nd April [1840, Baisakh 12, 1897 Bk.]—

407 Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh held his Durbar. General Ventura reported that he had marched towards the Mulseean Fort and that he had received a letter from Beidee Bikurum Singh stating that he would die sooner than surrender his fort of Dhukkee. The General was ordered to remain 2 coss distant from the Mulseean Fort, to take no forcible measures without further instructions from the Durbar, to avoid shedding the blood of any of the respected Beidees by the hands of the soldiers and to try to possess himself of the fort by persuasion. Some ammunition was sent to the General. The Peshawur News-writer reported that one of the Gilzaee Afghans who had lately made his escape from Peshawur was now infesting the road between that place and Jumrode, joined by a gang of Khyburree and Afreedee robbers, and that the Arbabs had now urged M. Avitable to pay the money promised them on account of the Barah water. An order for 70,000 Rs. was issued on the Attok revenues to be paid to the troops under Colonel Goolaub Singh.

PESHAWUR

13th April, 1840 [Baisakh 3, 1897 Bk.]—

408 Rahmut Khan, nephew of Ahan Khan Orukzaee, urged Khan Bahadoor Khan to give him the share of the

Arukzaee Afgans from the allowance he received from the Shah and the British Government for his guarding the roads in the Country of their tribe and thus to avoid the consequences of a civil war between them. Khan Bahadoor Khan desired him to agree with all his tribe of Arukzaees before he made a demand on their part. Khan Bahadoor Khan has given the same opinion in his reply to an order he had received from His Majesty Shah Shooja on the subject. The Khan, however, hearing that Allum Khan was endeavoring to excite the whole of his tribe against the Afreedees, had appointed a place for their meeting at Barah, in which he thought matters would be compounded between them, but this the latter refused to comply with, stating that he would secure the right of his Kheil 409 as well as of the Shunwarrees either by the assistance of the British Government or by force of arms. The Istree Kheil women lately carried away by Zeeaoodeen Kheil robbers have been restored to their homes through the assistance of Khan Bahadoor Khan and Illahdad Khan Zekha Kheil. Aboolrehman Kohee Kheil has assembled about 600 armed men at Kafurtungee with an intention of raising some disturbances in the Khybur pass, if his men apprehended by M. Avitabile at Peshawur were not released in 3 days. Sheir Mohomed Khan having been assisted by the several Mohmund and Othman Kheil tribes inhabiting the vicinity of Bajore, a fight took place between him and Meer Mohomed Khan, brother of Meer Alum Khan of Bajore at the village of Tungee, in which about 20 men and 30 horses of the latter [were] killed and wounded, while Sheir Mohomed Khan suffered a loss of 4 men and 6 horses. Ameer Khan Navukee, father of 410 Sheir Mohomed, has now repaired to Bajore at the request of the people and possessed himself of many of its villages.†

†Lahore Intelligence from 17 to 22 April; Peshawur Intelligence, dated 13 April.

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

411 *23rd April, 1840 [Baisakh 3, 1897 Bk.]—*

The Maharaja went out in the morning. Ran Singh Nukkee presented a horse. On his return, Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, Raja Dhian Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh Maun and others paid their respects. The Maharaja asked the Koonwur if he was quite prepared to accompany him to Amrutsur on the 14th of Bysakh, and he replied that he was obedient but that it was not a propitious day for their departure. Surdar Mungul Singh requested leave of absence on account of his health but it was deferred. Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh went out shooting with Raja Dhian Singh. On his return the ministers attended. 500 maunds of gun-powder and an equal quantity of salt-petre sent by Dewan Sawunmul were deposited with Nooroodeen. Fakcer Shahdeen was ordered to appoint 40 of his Sowars and 50 Sepahees to guard the Sutlej ghats. Bhaee Ram Singh having complained of the conduct of one Boodh Singh towards the Zumeendars of Khalewall, and of his extorting 110 Rs. 412 from them, Sowars were immediately ordered to apprehend him and to fine him 2000 Rs. The Peshawur news-writer reported that Boodh Singh, the Thanadar at Futtehghurh, having marched against the Khybur Afgans, they opposed his progress, but that they were put to flight, 2 of them killed and 12 taken prisoner. M. Avitabile was consequently ordered to take such measures as to prevent all future disturbances by the Afghans. Dewan Kishen Lall was ordered to appoint the Sowars under Dul Singh and Lall Singh, the Doaba Jageerdars, to watch the movements of the Nundpore [Anandpur] Sodhees who were about to aid Beidee Beekrum Singh in defence of the Dukkee fort.

24th April [1840, Baisakh 14, 1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh having held his Durbar, the ministers attended. An Adjutant in the Artillery under Illaheebuxsh reported that

he had apprehended a few Artillery-men who had quarrelled at Dekka and brought them to the Durbar. Bhaee Ram Singh reported at the request of Beidee Beekrum Singh's Agents that the Beidee was willing to 413 give up all the plundered property of Beidee Bishen Singh and to evacuate the fort of Mulseean for the residence of his family. In reply he was desired first to release this family, to send them to Lahore and to give up possession of that fort, and then the Durbar would do what was proper. A pearl bracelet and an inlaid necklace were granted to Surdar Futteh Singh Maun. The Huzara news-writer reported that matters were now settled in that quarter, that the brother and the nephew of Pa[y]undeh Khan of Durbund were taken prisoner. Surdar Chutter Singh of Attaree, Commanding the troops there, was therefore ordered to send the prisoners to Lahore in irons. The Rawulpindee Officer was ordered to pay the 11,000 Rs. due from him to Surdar Teij Singh. The Officer towards the Khuttuk country was directed to realise the revenues from the Usufzaees. General Ventura reported that Beidee Bikrum Singh had assembled about 13,000 armed men, and was ready to oppose his progress at Mulseean. The General was ordered to 414 engage in no hostilities against the Beidees till further orders, but to detach some troops towards Oona. Dhounkul Singh was ordered to send 4 guns to M. Avitable. Surdar Lehna Singh was ordered to enlist 2,000 Hill soldiers. Koonwur Sheir Singh, having reported his recovery, was desired to come to Lahore and to direct his son Purtab Singh to proceed with troops towards Ramnuggur. Raja Goolaub Singh reported his return from Gya.

15th April, 1840 [Baisakh 5, 1897 Bk.]—Peshawur— 415

A party of Punjaub merchants proceeding with 4 loads of merchandize through the Khybur pass to Julala-

bad were plundered by a gang of Alemzaee robbers near the village of Surreesia. Mulluk Hindkee Khan, the headman of the tribe, being close by in a village, Punj Pao, the merchants complained to him, and he effected the restoration of their property, not, however, without taking 50 Rs. from the owners, out of which 20 were shared with the robbers. The people of the Hushtnuggur Doaba are oppressed by the extortions and the outrages of the Officers of Peer Mohomed Khan. The sons and brother of Meer Alum Khan of Bajore, being harrassed by the Othman Kheils, have applied to the Muhmood Kheil Afghans for assistance, and sent for Alum Khan himself from Jullalabad. Meer Alum Khan Orkuzaee has in some measure succeeded in reconciling the several Arukzaee tribes, with each other with a view to demand,

416 with one common voice, their share of allowance granted by the British Government to Khan Bahadoor Khan for guarding the Khybur pass. Some property belonging to Allahdad Khan, son of Khan Bahadoor Khan, was stolen. No enmity seems now to exist between Allahdad Khan and Fyz Tullub Khan Afreedees but it continues still the same amongst the Sooltan Kheil and the Neikee Kheils. Some of the emigrant Afreedees are now returning back to Teerah. Of the Afghans in the British service at Jullalabad, many have taken leave of absence for Teerah, to which they have returned leaving their Regimentals behind.†

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

419

25th April, 1840 [*Baisakh* 15, 1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh Singh Maun, Ram Singh and others attended on the Maharaja at his house in the City. The Koonwur was informed that the Maharaja would march tomorrow to

† Lahore Intelligence dt. 28 April; Peshawur, Int., 15 April.

Amrutsur. He promised to join the Maharaja the day after. Fakeer Azeezodeen was deputed to Ferozepore to meet Mr. Clerk. The Koonwur visited Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, who presented a horse, an elephant with silver *howda* and 1100 Rs. The Koonwur accepted the horse only. The Koonwur also paid a visit to Misser Lall Singh on his return to the fort. Surdars Lehna Singh Munjeethia and Sundhanwalla, Rajas Dhan Singh and Heera Singh, Fakeers Azeezodeen and Nooroodeen and others attended. General Ventura was ordered not to demolish the redoubt erected by Sardar Nihal Singh Allowala on the boundary of Doosanjh, the 420
[?] of his late quarrel with Missur Roop Lall, as the Surdar had offered 3,000 Rs. *Nuzrana* to the Durbar. Dewan Sawun Mnil was applauded for his offer to farm the Bunnoon, Tank and Dera Ismael Khan districts, but he was desired to offer 25,000 Rs. more for the farm of the former place. Misser Lall Singh was ordered to prepare a *Zeeafu*[t] for Mr. Clerk to be sent with Fakeer Azeezodeen. The Fakeer was presented with a pair of gold bangles, a Benares Doputta and 250 Rs. and ordered to proceed to Ferozepore. The Koonwur went with Bhaee Ram Singh to Surdar Mungul Singh's house to enquire after his health, and presented him with 11,000 Rs. In return the Koonwur was presented with 2,100 Rs. and 2 horses, Meean Odhum Singh and Raja Heera Singh with a horse each and Bhaee Ram Singh with 500 Rs. On taking leave the Koonwur granted 1,000 Rs. cash and Jageer of 1,000 Rs. of annual income to the son of the Surdar.

26th April [1840, Baisakh 16, 1897 Bk.]—

At the request of the Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh, the Maharaja held his Durbar in the Palace. Captain Sinclair 421
being brought in by Nooroodeen, was presented with a *killut* of 15 *parchas*, 4 jewels, 1 horse with silver saddle and a

sword. The Captain having proposed to stay at Lahore till the receipt of an answer to his letter from Mr. R. Bell, Nooroodeen was desired to attend to his requisitions during the interval. Orders were repealed to the Allowalla Cheif and the Jageerdars to send their troops to join General Ventura. M. Avitabile was ordered to appoint troops to realise the revenues from the Assifzaee Afghans as soon as he has settled matters towards Khan Kote. The Gujranwalla District was assigned to Lalla Teik Chund on 80,000 Rs. per annum. Dhounkul Sing was praised for his bravery. The Maharaja marched with Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh to the Amb Dholeewalla in the evening.

27th April [1840, Baisakh 17, 1897.Bk.]—

The Maharaja marched to the bridge of Tuwayuf [Pul Kanjri] with his ministers. Futteh Deen Khan of Kusoor
 422 received a shawl, and was ordered to march to Peshawur. Surdar Lehna Singh Sundhawalla was ordered to send 100 *sowars* against Koonwur Cashmera Singh who had confiscated the property of Mae Dya Koonwur. Bhuya Nurayun Singh was ordered to accompany Col. Sheikh Bussawun to Peshawur. Surdar Teij Singh was directed to give 6,000 Rs. to Shunker Nath Jothshee. Surdar Lehna Singh Mujeethia sent some ice and reported that a boat freighted with it had arrived at Gujranwalla.

*28th April—*The Maharaja arrived at Amrutsur and put up at the Sheesh Muhul Baraduree. General Mehan Singh was informed of the progress of Hajee Mohomed Shah merchant to Cashmere, and ordered to attend to all his requisitions. Goshaeen Bussejitgeer of Nepaul was presented with 1,000 Rs. and a shawls and dismissed. He was also desired to attend to what Bhaee Ram Singh might tell him in private, and to act accord-
 423 ingly. General Ventura reported that his troops were in want of pay. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen was ordered to remit 80,000 Rs. to the General. An Agent of Beidee

Bikrum Singh having attended, Bhaee Ram Singh and and Surdar Futteh Singh Maun represented that the Dukhee fort should be spared owing to the respect in which the name of the late Sahib Singh is held. The Koonwur desired them to procure a written engagement on the part of Bikrum Singh to release the family of his nephew, and to surrender to them the Mulseean fort, and this being instantly signed by Misser Diooundee, the Agent of the Beidee, orders were issued to General Ventura to see this engagement immediately carried into execution.

29th April [1840, Baisakh 19, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja held his Durbar in the Sheesh Muhul Baradurree, and Surdar Ruttun Singh, Goordut Singh, Hukeem Jowahur Mull, Chiragoodeen and others paid their respects. Koonwur Sheir Singh arrived from Vuttala [Batala] and presented 500 Rs. At Koonwur Nownihal Singh's request, the Maharaja went to the Hurmundur and presented 520 Rs., 250 Rs. to Akalboonga and 125 Rs. to Jhund Boonga. Koonwur Nownihal Singh returned to Rambagh, and Surdar Lehna Singh Mujeethia, Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh and others attended. Dharee Vazeer of the Mundee Chief presented 5,000 rupees on account of the tribute. A *Dak* of *Hurkarras* was ordered to be stationed to Ferozepore via Kussoor. General Ventura reported that he had put himself in possession of the Mulseean fort by throwing only 4 shells into it, and released the family of the late Beidee Utter Singh. The Officer at Deira Ismael Khan was ordered to decide the claim of Ahmud Khan and his brothers to their patrimony by appointing arbitrators. Koonwur Sheir Singh paid a visit. 424

30th April [1840, Baisakh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur held his Durbar in the Rambagh and the Ministers attended. Raja Golaub Singh just returned from Gya, presented 500 Rs. Letters were received from 425

Mr. Clerk through Lalla Kishen Chund. Ludha Singh, the Custom Officer at Amrutsur, presented 500 Rs. as Zeeafut. 2 Hackery loads of rice were received from Surdar Lehna Singh. An advance tent was sent to the Turun Tarun Tank, preparatory to the Koonwur's march to that place on the occasion of *Amawash*. M. Avitabile was desired to treat Peer Mohamed Khan proceeding to Sohat Beneir very civilly. Bhaee Dul Singh of Rawulpindee was urged to effect the restoration of the property of the Shikarpore merchants stolen at Sungzance. Raja Socheit Singh was ordered to release without delay all the hostages taken from Shahnawaz Khan of Munkeira. General Ventura was ordered to prevent the injury to cultivation by his troops. Amjud Aliee *Rissaldar* was ordered to proceed with 100 Sowars to watch the Sutleij ghats, to let no Akalees cross the stream, and to obey Surdar Lehna Sing. The Koonwur expressed his resolution of granting a Jageer of 13,000
 426 Rs. per annum to Missur Beilee Ram and of 10,000 to to Dewan Hakeim Raee. Lall Chund *Vakeel* brought word from the Maharaja that His Highness proposed viewing the Lancers.†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—AMRUTSUR

427 1st May, 1840 [*Baisakh 21, 1897 Bk.*]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh attended on the Maharaja in the Sheesh Muhal Baradurree and obtained permission to go to the Turn Tarun Tank. On his arrival at the Tank, the Koonwur granted 11 cows, 1 horse, wearing apparel and 1,100 rupees to the Brahmins. Fakeer Azeezooddeen reported his arrival at Ferozepore, his Visit to Mr. Clerk, and the intention of that gentleman to visit the Court. The Koonwur paid a visit to Bhaee Beer Singh at Suraae Ourungabad and presented him with 250 Rs.

† Secret 1840 Dept. Abstact of Lahore Ukhbar, R. 19 May.

2nd May [1840, Baisakh 22, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur returned to Amrutsur in the morning and Surdar Lehna Singh, Jummadar Khooshal Singh, Raja Dhian Singh and others attended. Fakeer Azeezodeen was ordered to consult Mr. Clerk about the Peer Kote case and to adjust the dispute according to his determination. Surdar Teij Singh was ordered to detach from Lahore two battallions under Ameer Singh Maun 4 guns, and the Akal Regiment to Amrutsur. Raja 428
Dhian Singh was ordered to assemble 1900 Sowars from the different Surdars to be shown to Mr. Clerk. At Raja Dhian Singh's request the Koonwur went to see the Maharaja. Three tents were ordered to be pitched at Chibal [Jhabal], Kulseean, and Kheim Kurun for Mr. Clerk, and Jumadar Khooshal Singh's garden was prepared for his accomodation. The Koonwur granted a Zeega [Jigha] to the son of the Jemadar. Alahyarkhan of Kalehbagh and Hussein Khan of Kusoor were ordered to obey Surdar Goormookh Sing Luma. Dewan Sawun Mull was informed of the grant of a village in the Akalgurh district to Deveedial. The Koonwur held a conversation with Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen. M. Avitabile was informed of the deputation of Alaf Shah and Puret Raee Agents with Peer Mohomed Khan to the Court of Shah Sooja to settle the disputed boundry of Sohat and Bansee, and desired to possess himself of that district in concert with these Agents. The Officer at Dera Ismaeel Khan was directed to consign some district of 20,000 Rs. annual revenue to Peer Buxeh news-writer. 429

PESHAWUR

18th April, 1840 [Baisakh 8, 1897 Bk.]—

Khwaja Mohomed Khan was directed by his father to try to re-open the Salt trade at Peshawur and he engaged about 53 camels from the Fakeer Kheils, and

some from a merchant, to carry the salt to that place. About 10 or 12 villages in the Akora district have been deserted by their inhabitants, and Peeara Mull [and] the Sikh Officer at that place are endeavouring to recall the emigrants. The salt mines being guarded by the men of the Jummo Rajas, the rate of salt has risen considerably at Peshawur, and the people are consequently dissatisfied. Khwaja Mohomed Khan has often been requested by his followers for their pay. Some property of Moortuzza Khan of Kohat was stolen, and he himself [was] wounded by the theives. Humeedoola Khan, 430 brother of Toora-baz Khan Mohomed, bought a few horses from the country of the Khuttuks. A party of merchants of Muggud [Makhad], a town on the west bank of the Attok about 24 coss from Kohat, has gone over to the Lahore Durbar to complain of the arbitrary duties levied by its local authorities at that place. Russool Khan Khuttuk of Jyree has assembled some troops and militia to effect the subjection of the Baruk country. He has also requested the assistance of Saeed Khan of Punshee in his intention to put Abdoolla Khan in possession of the Shukkur Pass and to turn Moostafa Khan out of it. Saadut Khan Mahomed held a private council with the Alumzaee Mulluks, but the subject of their discourse there is yet unknown. He was preparing to proceed to Bajore, but he has been dissuaded by different people from the design, since he was not justified in assisting either of the adverse parties there. He has, however, requested Nuwab Khan of Pundeealee to afford an asylum for his family. Sheer Allee Khan, Mohomed Omur Khan and Mad Khan are 431 dissatisfied with the arbitrary taxes always levied by Sultan Mohomed Khan and his son with the present demand of 500 Rs. and the people for the purchase of

camels to carry salt to Peshawur. Abundant rain has fallen in Kohat and fertilized the country. The price of corn has fallen considerably, but the people are dejected in consequence of the oppressions of their rulers. Khwajeh Mohomed Khan desired the Afreedee people to bring salt from the mines and to sell it at Peshawur, but they requested him to allow a free trade of this article at any place they chose.

19th April [1840, Baisakh 9, 1897 Bk.]—

All the roads to Bajore have been shut against Meer Alum Khan by Ameer Khan Nookee and his son. Meer Alum Khan had applied to Shah Shooja for assistance, but His Majesty returned him a discouraging answer. Ameer Khan Nookee aided by the Mosee Kheil, Ibrahim Kheil, Alumzaees, Baezaees, Othman Kheils and others has conquered his ancient country of Bajore after many struggles. Abdoolah Khan, together with the Salorzaees and others beseiged Payandeh Khan, brother-in-law of Alum Khan, in the fort of Peesht and possessed himself of the surrounding country. The Othman Kheils have beseiged the family of Jamal Khan, brother of Alum Khan, in the Jar fort, but the garrison has not yet yeilded Guffar Khan, cousin of Meer Alum Khan, who had fled from Jundool leaving all his property behind on account of the violence of his uncle, returned to his native country with some troops and militia, assisted by Ameer Khan, Mujeeb Khan and others, and had a skirmish with Meer Zeman Khan, son of Meer Alum Khan. The latter was at last obliged to shut himself up in the Bandah fort, which was immediately beseiged by the invader, and the country around was taken possession of. Guffar Khan was also acknowledged by the people who were glad to see the restoration of the family of their

ancient rulers. Gool Mohamed, another cousin of Meer Alum Khan, long an exile at Lajlook, a village in the Usufzaee country, found this a favorable time to return to his native country of the Mydan pass, and having assembled some troops fought a battle with Utta Mohamed Khan, son of Alum Khan, killed him and repossessed himself of the pass. Meer Mohamed, brother
 433 of Meer Alum, is besieged in the Mamundeh fort, and in short all the Bajore country is now in the possession of the invaders, excepting the Mamanda and Bardah forts and a town which still continues to offer resistance.

20th April [1840, Baisakh 10, 1897 Bk.]—

Syud Hashum has excited some disturbance in the Koonar pass, and Baboo Khan, its ruler, has requested assistance from Shah Sooja. Some Afreedees of the Kokee Kheil tribe plundered a party of Hindoo travellers beyond Kafur Turgee, with about 2,000 Rs. worth of property. They say that until the British Government rescues them from the oppressions of M. Avitabile, who generally seizes these people, they will not cease to do mischief in the Khybur pass. They are led to suppose that the Sikh Government is thoroughly dependent on the British, and that the latter therefore may, with propriety, prohibit M. Avitabile from apprehending or punishing the Afreedee people.

21st April [1840, Baisakh 11, 1897 Bk.]—

Saadut Khan Mohumud having requested some pecuniary assistance in his present distressed circumstances from Sooltan Mohamed Khan, the latter has
 434 given him every hope and appointed a place for their meeting. The former was advised by Baboo Khan to put himself under the Shah's protection, but he refused

to do so, afraid of the consequence of his past conduct.†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—AMRUTSUR

5th May, [1840 Baisakh 25, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja having held his Durbar at the 435
Sheeshmuhel Baradurree, Surdar Ram Singh Chapa,
Ruttun Singh, Chiraghoodeen, Dilbaghraee and others
attended. The officer at Kullawer was ordered to remit
the balance of its revenues soon. Koonwur Nownihal
Singh having attended, the Maharaja asked him if the
case of Beidee Bikrum Singh was disposed of, and he
replied that the Mulseean fort was taken possession of
and the late Utter Singh's family released. The Koonwur,
having made some offerings to the planet Mars, held
his Durbar, and Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla,
Jummadar Khooshal Singh, Bhaee Ram Singh, Moonshee
Sunt Ram and others attended. Koonwur Sheir Singh
paid a visit. The Beekaneer Agent delivered a letter
from his master, acknowledging the receipt of the presents
made to him by the Durbar. An order for one thousand
rupees on Khatin and M. Avitable, and a Jageer of 436
3,000 Rs. per annum were granted to Dewan Bisakah
Singh, an attendant on Koonwur Sheer Singh, and he
was ordered to proceed with the Mahometan sowars to
Peshawur. Raja Socheit Singh reported his arrival in
Mooltan district. Orders were repealed to Lukhee Shah
to attend on the Raja. Fakeer Azeezoodeen intimated
that Mr. Clerk agreed to see the stipulated presents for
Shah Shooja when he visited the Court, and that he
disapproved of any importunity with Shah's Agents
about the 2 lakhs of rupees. Fakeer Shahdeen reported
that a fire had taken place in the Ferozepur Cantonments,
which occasioned a great loss of property and houses, 437

†Conf. 1840 Dept., Abstract of Lahore Ukhbar, Recd 24 May.

and that 1200 camels hired for the conveyance of the Shah's family were dismissed for the present in consequence of their departure being delayed. Bhaee Ram Singh reported the arrival of an Agent from Nepaul with presents for condolence on the death of the late Maharaja Runjeet Singh, and in the evening the Agent
 437 presented *parchas*, and a letter from his master, and was civilly received.

6th May [1840, Baisakh 26, 1897 Bk.]—

Word was sent to all the Surdars that the Koonwur would not hold his Durbar today. Mean Ulbeil Singh at the Salt mines reported his want of carriage, and orders were issued to all the Officers in the vicinity to provide him conveyance. The Peshawur news-writer reported that about 30,000 Russian troops had arrived at Avah Gunj, that the Bookhara Chief had prepared supplies for them, that Dost Mohmed Khan had given his daughter in marriage to the Bookhara ruler, and that the latter had taken a gold cloth worth 6 rupees 4 annas from every trader in that article in his country and thereby levied about 5 lakhs of rupees to support Dost Mohummud Khan, and appointed Mohomed Akbur Khan to the command of 20,000 sowars, and that Mohomed Akbur having now marched with about 1,000 Sowars to Bameean, the people of which are still dissatisfied, the British Envoy, Mr. W. Macnaghten, is preparing to defend that place. The news-writer was ordered to
 438 ascertain how much of this news was true. Orders were repealed to Rae Gobind Jus to confiscate the Jageer of the late Megh Singh. Raja Socheit Singh reported that he had made every arrangement at Dooriburm, [sic. Darrah Kurrun] and Kohat, and punished the robbers at

Dera Ismaeel Khan. Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan was ordered to report what arrangements he had made at the salt mine. General Ventura was ordered to realize a fine of 20,000 Rs., from Beidee Bikrum Singh. Some disputed cultivation having been out by the Khyburrees, Mr. Avitabile requested Mr. Mackeson to prohibit them, till the disputed boundry should be adjusted; but that officer not listening to his request, the General rode out himself and put a stop to any further reaping of the crop.

7th May [1840, Baisakh 27, 1897 Bk.]--

The Maharaja having held his Durbar, Purtap Singh II son of Koonwur Sheer Singh presented 250 Rs. *Tussudduk*, and 500 Rs., 11 ducats and a horse as *nuzur*. 250 Rs. were also presented by a slave girl who had attended the Koonwur. 500 Rs. were granted to him in return, and 500 to the girl. Purtap Singh presented 250 Rs. to Koonwur Nownihal Singh, and in return received an equal sum. He was carried by Koonwur Nownihal Singh to the Hurmunder [Golden Temple, Amritsar] to perform some religious ceremony and 2 gold saddles, and 1,000 Rs. were presented to the *Gurunth Saheb* at the Koon-
 439
 wur's expence. On his return Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Surdar Ajeet Singh and others attended. General Ventura reported that he had fined Beidee Bikrum Singh 25,000 Rs. He was directed to realize 12,000 Rs., the revenues of the Khureaf crops besides, and to put the family of the late Uttur Singh in possession of the Mulseean forts not, however, without taking a *Nuzrana* amounting to 15,000 Rs. from them. The Mundee Nazier was urged to pay the balance of the tribute. A Jageer of 600 Rs. per annum was granted to Moonshee Gunput Raze in the Mulseean district. An order for 15,000 Rs. was drawn out on Cashmere. The Sowars sent against Koonwur Cashmera Singh to effect the

restoration of Mae Dya Koonwur's property lately confiscated by him were recalled. 225 Rs. and 15 jars of sweetmeats were sent to the Nepaul Agent. Orders were issued to the Allowallah Chief to settle the boundary dispute between Jugraman, [Jagraon] and Dhrum Kote
 440 by arbitration. The officer at Tank and Bunnoo was ordered to send the Mulluks of their places to Raja Socheit Singh.

8th May [1840, Baisakh 28, 1897 Bk.]—

General Ventura was ordered to return as soon as he has realized the *Nuzrana*. Bhya Rujjoo was urged to hasten Surdar Nehal Singh Allowalla to furnish without delay one Battalion, 2 guns and 300 Sowars. 12 Sowars were appointed with Hukeem Raee, the Officer at Dhurumkote, to realize its Revenues. A settlement of the Puttee district was concluded in the name of the Zemindars for 17,000 Rs. per annum. Ramchund, nephew of Dewan Sawunmul, returned from the Ganges. Fakeer Azeezodeen reported Mr. Clerk's arrival on the Sutlej and his meeting with Surdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia. Zorawur Singh reported from Iskardo that in consequence of the disaffection of the people of that country, owing to the oppressions of Raja Ahmed Shah, his son Mohomed Shah, who had long found an asylum with the Governor of Cashmere, had taken possession of Iskardo, and that
 441 order was now restored there. *Purwannahs* were issued to all the *Illakehdars* to order off to Peshawur immediately any men of Mahomedan Battalions they might have with them, and directing a fine of 100 Rs. to be levied on every *Illakedar* who neglected to do so.†

443 **PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—AMRUTSUR**

11th May 1840 [Baisakh 31, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja held his Durbar in the Sheesh Mahul

442 † Sec. and Confl. 1840 Dept., Punjab Intelligence, Umrutsur,

5 May

Baradurree, and Surdar Mungul Singh, Ram Singh Chapa, Moonshee Dilbagh Raee and others attended. The son of Ram Singh Chapa obtained leave of absence and was presented with a pair of shawls and a horse. Raja Goolab Singh, Surdar Leyna Singh Sundhanwalla, Surdar Shiam Singh Attareewalla reported that they had conducted Mr. Clerk to Jemadar Khooshal Singh's garden. Devesh Dial, being asked, reported that the refractory Zemeendars in the Dera Ismaeel Khan district had been properly punished. Raja Dhian Singh reported that Surdar Jodh Singh Mokul was still unwell. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to pay the revenues of his farms.

12th May 1840 [Jeth 1, 1897 Bk.]—

Mr. Clerk paid a visit to the Durbar and was received with the usual honors. A battalion under Jemadar Khooshal Singh was reviewed. 11 cows, 25 ⁴⁴ wearing apparels, and coral strings, 2000 Rs. and other things were presented to the Brahmins. Bhaee Ram Singh was asked what sum of money was proper to be sent to the Alloowalla Chief on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, and he replied that the late Maharaja had given 21,000 Rs. on the marriage of the Surdar himself. Colonel Sheikh Bussawun reported his arrival with his contingent at Goojranwalla. Orders were issued for the apprehension of some deserters from Colonel's troops. The Agents of Beidee Bikrum Singh, having requested audience, were referred to speak to Bhaee Ram Singh.

13th May [1840, Jeth 2, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja ordered Fakeer Azeezooddeen to prepare some medicine for him as he felt feverish. Pay was issued to the Artillery-men. Surdar Futteh Singh Maun recommended the Maharaja to hold the Durbar in the Rambagh, where Koonwur Nownihal Singh used

to do. The Maharaja replied that he was satisfied with the abode he occupied. Koonwur Nownihal Singh went to the Hurmunder: [Golden Temple of Amritsar] 445 and ordered the foundation of a new *Bonga* to be laid there. Jemadar Khooshal Singh was ordered to pay the revenues of his farms. The confiscated Jageer of Khan Singh Mujjeethia was restored. Orders for 5,000 Rs. to be paid to Raja Socheit Singh were drawn on Mooltan and Tank and Bunoo. Lukhee Shah reported from Dera Ismaeel Khan that Vuzeeree and Khuttun, the followers of Allahdad Khan of Tank, had come over to him and promised to apprehend Allahdad Khan, if they could be supported by the Durbar. He was ordered to give them a Jageer of 500 Rs per annum and to enlist them amongst the Durbar Servants. M. Avitabile reported that he was desired by Capt. Mackeson to fix a boundary between the Peshawur district and the Khybur pass, that he had pointed out the boundary at the mouth of Khybur Hill, while the Captain was desirous of fixing it at the Futtehgurh fort.

14th May [1840, Jeth 3, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja having returned from Surdar Hurree Singh's garden held his Darbar in the *Baradurree* and the ministers attended. Punjaub Singh son of the late Surdar Hurree Singh Nulva presented a horse. The Maharaja proposed to Koonwur Nownihal Singh to return to Lahore, but the latter requested him to remain a little. Mr. Clerk paid a visit and the presents prepared by the Durbar for Shah-Shooja-ool-Moolk were shown to him. The Agents of the Shah were informed of the preparations of the presents, with some confidential Agent of the Durbar, and they were recommended to be ready to march. Coll. Goolaub Singh was ordered to return to Lahore as soon as other troops reach Peshawur to relieve him. Conversation was held in private with

Lalla Kishenchund and Fakeer Azeezooddeen. Surdar Mungul [Singh] observed that the Maharaja had talked very cordially with Mr. Clerk, and he was desired to keep the Maharaja in the same wise course, and to recommend his holding Durbar in the Rambagh. An Agent of Surdar Jysingh Attarreewalla's wife was fined 3,500 Rs. and released. Dharee Vazeer of Mundeë proposed to pay up the tribute by instalments, and requested that the march of General Ventura in that direction may be countermanded. This was not complied with. A Jageer of 500 Rs. per annum was granted to Lall Chund Vakeel†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—AMRUTSUR 451

15th May [1840, Jeth 4, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja having held his Durbar, Surdar Mungul Singh, Ram Singh Chap[a], Goordut Singh Mulvaee, Moonshée Dilbag Raee and others attended. Utter Singh Kalehwalla requested orders for his Jageer, but they were deferred till the Maharaja's return to Lahore. General Ventura reported that he had taken a written engagement for 12,000 Rs. on account of the revenue of the Mulseean district for the *Khurcef* crop and one for 25,000 Rs. on account of *Nuzzurana* and that he only awaited the orders of the Durbar for his setting out towards Mundeë. In reply he was directed to march to the latter place immediately, to avoid as much as possible injuring cultivation on the road, and to make his reports daily to the Durbar. Sodhee Run Singh presented a shawl and a turban on his own part, and a letter from the Raja of Ladwa. The Vakeel of Newab of Shahnawaz Khan of Dera Ismaeel Khan represented that Dewan Sawunmul had not yet released Asud Khan Seekherwala, although his master had given

† Confl. 1849 Dept., Punjab Intelligence, dt. 11 May, 450
Umrutsur, 21 June.

in the security for him demanded by the Durbar. Raja Socheit Singh reported his arrival at Bunnoo and his making some collections there. Surdar Chutter Singh Attareewalla reported that he, with all the troops under him, was encamped at Hussien Abdal, [Panja Sahib] and was making every arrangement there. He was instructed to take every proper measure to check the mischief of the Afreedees and other robbers [who] infested that road. Orders were issued to Rajah Ahmed Shah of little Thibbat that all his past irregularities and misconduct, viz., his refusing to pay the usual *Nuzrana*, his assembling the troops and apprehending Mohomed Shah from within the Khalsa territory, his killing Nidhom [Nidhan] Singh *Thanadar* and garrison and lastly his omitting to send his Agents like all the Chieftains to pay a visit of condolence to the Lahore Durbar, would at once be forgiven, if he still returned to obedience and despatched his Agents with the tribute through Vazeer Zorawur 453 Singh to the Durbar. At the request of M. Avitabile 4 guns were sent to Peshawur, to be placed on the Futtehghurh fort. A writer was ordered to be appointed to prepare a list of the garrisons of the Hill forts. Nujjuf Khan Khuttuk was ordered to obey M. Avitabile. The Chiefs of Koolloo and Sokeit were informed of General Ventura's appointment and urged to pay their usual tribute. A pair of gold bangles and a pearl bracelet was granted to Surdar Mungul Singh and Ram Singh. Soorut Singh, an Agent of Nepaul, presented a letter from the Raja, his master, and received a *Khillut* of 4 *parchas* for himself and of 2 for one of his attendants.

16th May [1840, Jeth 5, 1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh received the troops under Ameer Singh Mun. The Maharaja asked if it was in the Koonwur's contemplation to recall M. Avitabile from Peshawur, and was replied that this had been postponed

by Raja Dhian Singh, who suggested the necessity of his being kept at Peshawur to attend to the wants of the British officers generally frequenting that place. Chowdree Rahim-bux was ordered to prepare himself to proceed to Cabool with the presents. Sumdoo, the shawl merchant, was ordered to have the old shawl goods of the *Toshekhana* repaired. Moonshee Gunput Raee was ordered to enlist two hundred men to be sent to the Kongra fort. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to desire Koonwur Sheir Singh to despatch 500 of his Sowars and 25 *Zumbooruks* to Peshawur. The Raja deferred it till after the Dushera. The Koonwur held a private conversation with Lala Kishenchund, Fakeer Azeezooddeen, Surdar Lehna Singh and Raja Dhian Singh.

17th May [1840, Jeth 6, 1897 Bk.]—

Surendars Ram Singh and Mungul Singh, Moonshee Dilbagraee, Sunker Nath *Dufturree* and others paid their respects to the Maharaja. The *Dufturree* was ordered to realize the Sheikhopoorana revenues. 1,000 Rs. remitted by the officer at Saheewal were deposited with Bashee Mull. At Koonwur Nownihal Singh's request the Maharaja went to show Mr. Clerk the review of the battalions under General Teij Singh, and the Sowars under Kurrum Singh, and the Akal Regiment. The Koonwur on his return held his Durbar in the Rambagh, and the ministers attended. 3,00,000 Rs. of the Mooltan Revenues were presented by Devidial. Two Hill ponies were sent by Raja Raheemoolla Khan of Rujoorree. The Maharaja sent word to Koonwur Nownihal Singh, through Ram Singh Chapa, to prepare for Lahore, but this was deferred. M. Avitabile was ordered to buy some grain for the Futtehgurh fort. Raja Dhian Singh reported the arrival of Baba Munshurdas from Patceala. Surdar Futteh Singh represented that the Maharaja was

desirous or remitting the *nuzrana* to Beidee Bikrum Singh. The Koonwur replied that the Maharaja was quite indifferent about the revenue, and that if such clemency should be shown, how were the expences of the State to be defrayed, and how could its affairs be managed. However, that 5,000 Rs owing to the Maharaja's intercession should be reduced from the amount. Beilee Ram was
 456 ordered to send 503 Rs. to Lalla Kishen Chund on account of Coll. Wymer's plundered property.

18th May [1840, Jeth 7, 1897 Bk.]—

General Ventura reported his arrival at Hooshiarpoor. He was directed to march via Nadoun to Mundee. Mr. Clerk attended the Maharaja's Durbar. A letter was received from the Raja of Nabha. Bhya Ruttunchund was ordered to proceed and bring in Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan from Peshawur. 25,000 Rs. were received from Huzara through Surdar Teij Singh. Surdar Sham Singh Attarreewalla was ordered to prepare himself for Peshawur together with the troops. Bhya Bujjoo reported his arrival at the Gugrewall Ghat with Surdar Nihal Singh's battalion. 36,000 Rs. of the Doaba revenues were presented by Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen.

19th May [1840, Jeth 8, 1897 Bk.]—

Shunker Nath *Dufturree* reported the arrival of the garrison officers of Noorpore, Putteean and Kote, &c., to demand their pay. The Koonwur reviewed the troops under Ameer Singh Maun, and 25 recruits were enlisted in General Teij Singh's Regiment. On his holding
 457 Durbar, Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Surdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia, Raja Goolaub Singh, Heera Singh and others attended. Mehan Singh at Cashmere was ordered to pay the troops there. Beilee Ram was directed to realize the bills amounting to three lakhs of rupees revenues

from Mooltan and deposit the sum in the Gobindgurh fort. M. Avitabile was ordered to hasten the despatch of Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan to the Durbar. The Custom Officer at Amrutsur was directed to levy 10,000 Rs. worth of iron, and as much gunpowder to be kept in the Gobindgurh fort. Hakeem Nooroodeen was desired to prepare four guns. Raja Socheit Singh was directed to give a Jageer of about 2,000 Rs. per annum to the Zumeendars of Gudhee [Garhi] Dilasa Khan, and was informed of the despatch of Syud Goolshah to him, by whose means he would be able to induce Alahdad Khan of Tank to come over. M. Court was directed to pay up his troops for 4 months and to receive the money from Lukhee Shah. Surdar Lehna Singh requested the recall of General Ventura from Mundee and promised to 456 pay the tribute due from that place himself. A conference was held with Lalla Kishenchund, Fakeer Azeezodeen, Bhaees Godindram and Ram Singh. 100 *parchas* for Shah Shooja, 20 for Sir W. Macnaghton, 11 for Sir A. Burnes, 7 for Moola Shukoor were despatched with letters to Caubool, and Chowdree Raheem-buxeh, the Agent of the Durbar, proceeding with these presents to Caubool received 9 *parchas* and a pair of gold bangles. 11 *parchas* and a Jewel with 800 Rs. were granted to Kazeer Fuzul Ahmed and a shawl, and 200 Rs. to Abdoolkurreem, his brother. Sodhie Runjeet Singh of Nundpore [Anandpur] Makhawal presented an elephant, and 11 *parchas*, and the usual *zeeafut* was sent to him.

20th May [1840, Jeth 9, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went out and granted 100 Rs. to the Akalees. The Koonwur observed that 7 lakhs and 25 thousand Rs. worth of salt should annually be taken out of the salt mines and sold throughout the Sikh Kingdom. Missur Ram Kishen was ordered to prevail upon Khan

594 Zeman Khan of Gundgurb to attend on the Durbar, and some arrangement would then be made to restore his Jageer. A private conference was held with Dewan Deena Nath, Bhaee Ram Singh, Fakeer Azeezooddeen, and Lala Kishen Chund. Bujjoo Bhya attended and reported and he had brought a battalion and a gun from Surdar Nehal Singh Alloowalla. Orders were issued to the officers at Kangra, Teera and Nadoon [Nadaun] to attend to the requisition of General Ventura for troops.†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—AMRITSAR

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29th May 1840 [Jeth 18, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went with Koonwar Nao Nihal Singh to the Hurmendar [Golden Temple, Amritsar] intending to return to Lahore after his ablutions in the Ramteeruth and the Koonwar promised to join him after visiting the Futtehgurb fort and Turun taurun. Koonwar Now Nihal Singh having held his Durbar, Bhaee Ram Singh, Gobind-Ram, Sardars Ajeet Singh Shandhanwalla, Lehna Singh Majeethia, Rajas Heera Singh, Dhian Singh and Goolaub Singh, Jemadar Khooshall Singh, Teij Singh, Fukeer Azeezooddeen, Sheikh Gholom Moheenddin, Deena Nath and others attended. The Agent of the Cashmere Officer reported that his employer had remitted 2 lakhs of rupees to the Durbar, which would soon arrive. From the Peshawur Akhbar it appeared that General Avitabile was desirous of having more troops. He was informed that besides the two Najeeb Battalions, 2 battalions under Colonel Sheikh Busawan, 1 under Mr. Steinbach, 1 under Colonel Ford and 1 under Bhoop Singh of Maree were already at Peshawur. A battalion of Sardar Nihal Singh Alloowalia was detached to that place and that the

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†Conf. 1840 Dept, Lahore Ukhbar, 15 to 20 May, Recd. 5 June.

Missaldar and the Mohamadan Sowars of the stipulated 464
 Contingent, and those of Koonwar Sher Singh, were
 coming to him. How could he, therefore, complain that
 the troops with him were few. He was further instructed
 that being thus amply provided he should discharge his
 duties well. Peeara Mul in the Khuttuk country was
 ordered to pay compensation for the loss of cultivation
 in the Boolak district occasioned by the encampment
 of Khas Sowars. General Goolaub Singh was ordered to
 attend on the Durbar after making proper arrangements
 for the revenues of the Usafzaee country. A pair of gold
 bangles was granted to Moonshee Gunpat Rae at the
 recommendations of Bhaee Ram Singh. Sardar Lehna
 Singh Sundhanwala requested leave of absence. Surdar
 Lehna Singh Majeethia was ordered to repair his artillery
 lines at the expence of the Durbar. According to the
 suggestions of Bhaee Ram Singh, 30 Sepoys under Tiloke
 Singh Jamadar and a writer were despatched to Loodeeana
 to remain at Todurpore and Kheira, the late Sardar
 Megh Singh's possessions. Misser Ram Kishen reported
 that Khan Zuman Khan of Gandgarh had acknowledged
 submission and agreed to pay 2500 rupees and 2 horses
 in *Nazranah*, as well as to depute his son to the Durbar,
 if his former conduct would be forgiven. The Missur 565
 was praised for his fidelity and ordered to take good
 security from the Khan. Rae Gobind Jas was ordered to
 attend on the Durbar after placing the Lahore [*sic.*
Phillaur] Thana in Sardar Megh Singh's Estate. A
Khillat of 9 *parchas* and 500 rupees were given to
 Azmuttoolla Khan grandson of Nawab Bhumbhoo Khan,
 of Najeeabad. Missur Beilee Ram, Meghraj, Sardar
 Teij Singh, Sheikh Gholam Moheudeen, Sardar Lehna
 Singh and others reported that the Toshakhana at
 Gobindgarh was going to be made over to Lala Talok
 Chand. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to provide his
 Sheer Regt. with swords and matchlocks, and get 10,000
 rupees on this account from Missur Beilee Ram. 40

recruits were enlisted for Colonel Sheikh Bussawun's battalion. 200 Cannon balls were transmitted to General Ventura. Cheit Singh Commandant was promised an appointment on the other side the Sutlej for the apprehension of thieves, robbers and other mischievous characters in the Lahore districts of Kotkapura, Wadnee, Maree, 466 Zeera and Dharmkote, &c. He applied for his Jageer.

30th May [1840, Jeth, 19, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Konwar received the Ghrochuras. On their return the ministers attended. Surdar Futteh Singh Maun was directed to realise the 25,000 Rs. *Nuzarana* from Hur-Sahee Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Sooltanpind for the release of his Jageer. The Konwar expressed his resolution to repair the ramparts of the Futtehgurh fort, and this was approved of by Bhaee Ram Singh. The *Mootsuddee* at Kangra was directed to submit a list of things in the fort. Bhaee Ram Singh requested the intercession of the Durbar in the case of Dewan Gunpat Raee, apprehended by Konwar Sheir Singh. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to make proper arrangements for the deserters from Peshawar. Dharee, *Vuzeer* of Munde, requested the recall of General Ventura and agreed to pay the usual tribute. A *Khillut* of 9 *parchas* was in consequence sent to the Munde Raja through the General with Dharee, and Bhaya Shamdas together with engagements from the Koolloo, Munde 467 and Sookait Agents for the payment of 3 lakhs of rupees, and the General was ordered to forward it to the Raja after he had realized the sum agreed upon, otherwise to act as he thought proper. Surdar Lahna Singh Majeethia reported that the Kahloor Raja had agreed to pay 4000 rupees in addition to the former tribute, and General Ventura was in consequence ordered to protect his cis-

Sutlej possessions. Orders were issued to Missur Ram Kishen at Khatur to assure Khan Zernan Khan of Gundgurbh of the restoration of Jageer soon after the attendance of his son on the Durbar. 5,000 rupees were given for expenses of the building of the new Bonga. It was reported that the Agents of Raja Socheit Singh and General Court had been deputed to bring over Allahdad Khan of Tank. Raja Jaswant Singh's* death was reported to the Durbar. The waywardness of the Maharaja is delaying the march to Lahore. His Highness was before in haste to go. This perplexes the ministers who have to make great preparation at Lahore against the anniversary of the Maharaja's death.†

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—AMRUTSUR

31st May, 1840 [Jeth 20, 1897 Bk.]—

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The Maharaja granted 11 cows, 11 wearing apparels, 5 gold images, 2,000 Cashmere rupees and grain, &c., to the Brahmans and Akalees at the holy tank of Amritsur. He held his Durbar in Bhaee Gobind Ram's Bonga, and the Ministers attended. Jemadar Khooshal Singh was ordered to distribute 500 rupees per day continually for a week to the poor people. Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh went to see the Gobind-Garh Toshakhana. Surdar Lehna Singh Majeethia was directed to take charge of the stores, and of the repairs of the fort of Gobindgarh and of all papers relating to them, from Fakeers Imamooddeen and Tajooddeen. Sheikh Gholam Moheeoodeen and Amarnauth, son of Deena Nath, were directed to prepare and present the lists of the Toshakhana separately, and Fakeer Tajooddeen was ordered to ascertain if anything had been embezzled out of the Toshakhana by Missur Beilee Ram and Meghraj's men at the

* Raja of Nabha † Punjab Intelligence, Amritsur, 29 May.

time of their apprehension. The Fukeer declared on his oath that no such embezzling had ever taken place.

472 *Takas* of shawls and Broad Cloth, plates and jewels, accumulated during the reigns of Maharaja Maha Singh and Ranjeet Singh were shewn to the Koonwur, and he returned to Rambagh at noon. Bhaees Ram Singh, Gobind Ram, Rajas Heera Singh, Dhian Singh and Goolab, Singh Fukeer Azeezooddeen, Deena Nath and others attended. The Parchas or headmen of the Dera Ismail Khan district presented their *Nuzurs*. They were asked how the Syud was killed, and replied that he had committed irregularities in the Khalsa territory. Each of them received a Multan *Kheis*, and was dismissed. Dewan Devee Sahae was recalled with the *Khas* Sowars from Peshawar. From the Peshawer reports it appeared that the three battalions of Rajas Heera Singh and Goolab Singh and Mr. Cortlandt had marched towards Lahore and that some Sepoys in Col. Steinbach's battalion had quarrelled with their officers. Orders were issued in consequence to General Avitabile to punish the criminals and to effect the restoration of the camels of the merchants laden with *Ghee*, which were plundered by the Afreedees. An agreement to pay 60,000 rupees

473 for the farm of the Salt mines forwarded by Surdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, was accepted, but he was told that the Mines should still be superintended by Raja Goolaub Singh's men. Surdar Mungul Singh complained of the conduct of Raja Soochait Singh's officers in his Jageer of about 4,000 rupees revenue at Vazeerabad, and he was desired to take ready money in lieu of it. Surdar Fattah Singh Maun reported the death of Ram Singh, an old servant of the Durbar and it was very much regretted. Bhaee Ram Singh admired the bravery displayed by General Court and Raja Soochait Singh at the

capture of Gudhu [Garhi] Dilasa Khan, and recommended that *Khilluts* should be sent to them.

1st June, 1840 [Jeth 21, 1897 Bk.]—

The battalions and the *Sowars*, the Stable and the Regt. under Jamadar Khooshal Singh, were ordered to march to Lahore. Jodhbeer Chund, son of Raja Sansar Chand, reported General Ventura had advanced as far as Dokoha, 12 coss further off Nudown. Jamadar Khooshal Singh was ordered to send troops and a gun from his forts of Khaugrana and Bhurtgarh to co-operate with Bassawa Singh Commandant in capturing the fort in the possession of Surdar Megh Singh's widow. Surdar Nehal Singh Alowalia was ordered to restore the plundered property of the Nauhuryas traced to his territory or to make over the robbers. Suddar Singh *Buheerya* reported that Koonwur Sheir Singh was preparing to furnish the required contingent of troops. The Officer at Attok was ordered to punish the robbers infesting the road to that place. The agents of Baba Bikarma Singh requested some remission in the Nuzrana agreed upon and 5000 Rs. were given up. Khowajeh Mohomed Shah Naqshband was ordered to attend on the Durbar to give some requisite information. Baba Kishen Chund was directed to obtain permission from Mr. Clerk for a party of 200 *sowars* for crossing the Sutlej in their way to act against the widow of Surdar Megh Singh.

Tents in advance for the Court were ordered off to the Tuwayaf Bridge [Pul Kanjri] and another to Shalamar. The Maharaja marched in the evening to the former places and the Koonwur marched on to Shalamar.

2nd June [1840, Jeth 22, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja marched from the Tuwayaf Bridge [Pul Kanjri] to Shalamar and the Koonwur removed to

Mottee Ram's Garden. Sheikh Gholam Moheeoodeen, Amarnath and Surdar Teij Singh were despatched back to Amrutsur to enquire into the *Toshekhana* accounts. 2 lakhs of rupees worth of shawls and 1 lakh 50,000 rupees by bills, were received from Cashmere. Raja Goolaub Sing reported that Surdar Attur Singh Sindhanwala was at Gya. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was ordered to prepare a sketch of the fort and the ramparts
 476 of Futtehgarh. Orders were issued to General Avitabile to comply with all requests of Captain Mackeson consistent with the treaty.

3rd June [1840, Jeth 23, 1897 Bk.]—

General Matbur Singh asked orders to stay at Amrutsar or to come to Lahore. Pundit Mudsoodun, the astrologer, was consulted about the entry into the fort of Lahore. Raja Dhian Singh recommended the deputation of some agent on a visit of condolence to Nabha. 11 guns were ordered to be fired from each artillery corps to salute the Court's entry in Lahore. Jowala Nath, Agent of General Ventura, reported that his Master had advanced a stage further than Dokoha, and had demanded the tribute from Raja Runbeer Chund of Muhal Moree, from which place he would march to Munde. Those present in the Durbar praised the fidelity
 477 of the General. The officers at Dhunnee-Gheib were ordered to prepare 100 tents of armour for the *Khas* Sowars. From the Peshawar *Akhbar* it appeared that Payandeh Khan, an Agent of Surdar Sooltan Mohomad Khan, had reported to General Avitabile the receipt of orders from the Durbar calling for the attendance of the Surdār Sooltan Mohamad Khan with the Ghilzaee Chiefs, and that in consequence they will proceed from Kohat to Lahore having first waited on the General at Peshawar and that the General had sent for Surdar Peer Mohamad Khan from the Doaba. Orders were issued to General

Avitabile to prohibit Peer Mohamad Khan for the present from making any interference with Sowat Booneir till the right of the Government may finally be ascertained.

PESHAWAR

26th May, 1840 [*Jeth 15, 1897 Bk.*].—

Mulluk Dilasa Khan and others of Bunnoo are inimical to the Sikhs and in consequence of the arrival of the Sikh troops have requested the assistance of the influential Mohomedans for troops, making their case as a religious cause and announcing a crusade against the Sikh infidel. Some people from Bala Bungush are said to have joined them a'ready and others are daily coming in. Surdar Sultan Mohamed Khan urged the Khans of Kohat to join Raja Soochait Singh who had so often requested their attendance and shewed the orders of the Raja. He also wrote to Russool Khan Khattak, and Dooezeh Khan and others to attend on the Raja with their troops, and apprised his brothers Peer Mohamad Khan and Syad Mohamad Khan of his departure for Bannoo. Russool Khan has founded a strong fort in the Bank [Tank] Country, and his Nayab Doouzeh Khan has laid the foundation of another equally strong, near the village Toagh to check the occasional incursions of the Nurreeaub robbers, in the Hingoo district. The Danishmund, Tal and Boolund Kheil people are disobedient to their rulers. †

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE

4th June, 1840 [*Jeth 24, 1897 Bk.*].—

The Maharaja reviewed Surdar Teij Singh's battalions and granted them 500 Rs. He then entered his house in the City of Lahore and the ministers attended. Shunker Nath *Dufturree* was ordered to prepare the revenue accounts of the Sheikhoopoor district. Koonwur

†Punjab Intelligence, dt. 31st May.

484 Nownihal Singh held his Durber in the garden belonging to Nooroolla. Orders were issued for the apprehension of 10 deserters from General Ventura's troops. Sheikh Goolaum Moheeoodeen, Amernath, Misser Beilee Ram, and Surdar Tej Singh were ordered to attend soon after enquiring into the *Toshek Khana* accounts. Allahyar Khan of Kalehbagh was ordered to present the usual number of horses and camels. Ruttun Singh Kongloo and Lall Chund Vakeel represented that His late Highness used to send *Zeeafuts* to all the principal Chiefs on the termination of every tour. Fakeer Nooroodeen was in consequence ordered to carry a Zeeafut first to the Maharaja and the usual sum to all the Chiefs. The ministers held a council which lasted 2 hours. Hursookh Rae proposed to form the public seal and it was left for Blaee Ram Singh to consider. Mohun Lall Vakeel requested the dismissal of Bishen Das, the Khyrpore Agent. Dilawur Khan *Darogha* was despatched to Coll. J. Skrmr [Skinner] to purchase horses, and some other things. From the Peshawur Akhbar it appeared that the Custom Officer at Attok had given umbrage to the British Officers by demanding duty on goods when crossing that stream in progress to and from Hindoostan and Cauboul. Orders were immediately issued to the Custom Officers strictly prohibiting them from such interference. The Koonwur, with Raja Heera Singh, attended on the Maharaja, and requested him to remove to the palace.

5th June [1840, Jeth 25, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja went to his late father's tomb and presented it with 100 Rs. He held his Durbar in the Huzzooree garden and the Koonwur and the ministers attended. Nujjuf Khan Khuttuk applied for restoration of his Jageer and he was ordered to give up his habits of robbery and plunder before he could expect restoration. 500 Rs. were sent to the late Maharaja's widows. Raja

Socheit Sing, General Court and Lukee Shah reported that the capture of Gudhee [Garhee] Dilasa Khan had induced the zumeendars of the district to come over and to pay the revenues voluntarily, that collections were going on, that persons were deputed to bring over Dilasa Khan and Allahdad Khan, the fugitives, and that security was going to be taken from every *Jumeendar* [Zamindar] who was addicted to plunder. The *Pushmeena* remitted with the bills by General Mehan Singh from Cashmere was shewn to the Koonwur and it was deposited in Misser Lall Singh's Tosheh-Khaneh. The artillery was ordered to be thoroughly repaired before the Dusheira festival. The Dhurruum Kote officers were ordered to remit the revenues. Arsullah Khan of Zeedah, on the west bank of the Attok in the Usufzaee country, was ordered to send the usual nuzrana horses to the Durbar. Raja Goolaub Singh presented 15 guns made at Jummoon and he was ordered to prepare 100 more of the same kind. Bhaee Mahoon Singh was promised an appointment at Attok. 25,000 Rs. presented by Raja Heera Singh on account of his farms were deposited with Beilee Ram. A reply was received from Sooltan Mohomed Khan to the 486 orders lately sent to him, saying that they had found him setting out with his troops to join Raja Socheit Singh, that he had now entrusted these to his son Mohomed, Khan, that Gool Mohammed Khan Ghilzaee had gone away some time ago, and that he should attend, as ordered, on the Durbar, with the other Ghilzaees who remain with him, but that he recommended his being allowed to look after the interests of the Durbar in the direction of Khybur. A *purwanneh* was to-day despatched in reply

on the 24 Jeth (5 June)† saying that the Surdar had done wrong in letting Gool Mohamed Khan go, after he had come to him, that this circumstance would cause discussions between the *Surcars*, that he must repair immediately to the Durbar with Surdar Syud Mohamed Khan and all the Ghilzaees, including Abdool Rehman Khan himself, that he must take some immediate measures for the recall of Gool Mohamed Khan and that he must not interfere on any subjects connected with Khybur or Sohat Bunneu or Bajore or even address the Durbar
 487 about these subjects, but that he must attend quickly with the Ghilzyes. The ministers remarked to the Koonwur that Sultan Mohamed Khan, Peer Mohamed Khan and Syud Mohamed Khan were creating differences between the two Governments. Thro' the influence of the Bhaees, the Koonwur is again becoming rather estranged from Raja Dhian Singh. The latter asked for leave of absence. He was asked why? The Raja said to go Hog hunting. He was told to go. Raja Goolaub Singh has been absent for two days from the Durbar on pretence of sickness. The Maharaja is on more kindly terms with the Koonwur. The Bhaees are encouraging this. The preparation of presents for the queen of England—but nothing is decided about their despatch until the wishes of the Governor General may be known. Khojeh Mohamed Shah Nukshbund has been summoned from Cashmere. On his arrival it shall be ascertained for what purpose. Some embezzlement is said to have been discovered in the Govindghur *Toshekhanah* under

† There appears to be a day's difference in the date corresponding to June 5. According to Tarkalankar and Saraswati's *Chronological Tables* (1764-1900), the 5th of June, 1840, corresponded to Jeth 25 *Vilayati* which generally agrees with the Bikrami solar dates in the Punjab. In the text above Jeth 24 is mentioned. This is shown against Bengalee, Moolkee and Saccas eras in the Tables.

charge of Fakeer Imamoodeen, but in that entrusted to Misser Beilee Ram not an article is missing. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen and Surdar Teij Singh promised the fidelity of the Missurs. All that was under the 488 charge of Fakeer Imamoodeen has now been transferred to Surdar Lehna Singh Mujjeetee and to Missur Meghraj. The Koonwur is ordering the repairs of the fort of Futteghur, his mother's village, intending to transfer to it many of the valuables that are now in Govindgurh. The Maharaja and the Koonwur together visited the Bhaees and remained there during two Gurries [gharis, watches] Dussounda *Jemadar* of *Hurcarahs* was directed to go and attend the passage of the *Kafilehs* from Ferozepore and to ascertain the numbers in order to the preparations of boats on the rivers as the rains are at hand.

6th June [1840, Jeth 26, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Koonwur reviewed the troops under Mr. John Holmes, and presented him with a pair of gold bangles. At the Durbar the Ministers attended. The writers in the Attok fort were ordered to furnish a list of the stores and other things there. Dewan Lukhee Mul of Dera Ismael Khan reported that he had collected revenues from the Mourut [Marwat] district and was going to realize those due from the Isa Kheils according to their written engagements for the payment of 35,000 Rs. He was ordered to request the assistance of Raja Socheit Singh and General Court, now present in that 489 country, for punishing the insurgents. 11 Goorkha recruits were enlisted. General Matabar Singh arrived at Lahore. 11 pairs of fine shawls, *Jamawars* and *Romals* out of the Cashmere presents, a golden chair, one of silver, three gold and silver saddles were presented to the Maharaja who was pleased. 10,000 Rs. were given to Fakeer Nooroodeen to

continue the repairs of the ramparts of the town. General Ventura having reported the want of supplies for his troops in the neighbourhood of Mundee, orders were issued to all the Hill Officers to assist him in getting them. Surdar Teij Singh, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen and Amur Nath reported that they had prepared all the accounts of the Gobindgurh Toshekhana. A letter was received from Mr. Clerk. Peer Dowlut Khan was ordered to attend with his sowars. 200 Rs. were granted to the Cashmere Agents. Orders were issued to the officers on the ferries on the Sutlej to let no one cross without a passport from Raee Gobindjuss at Loodiana or Fakeer Shahdeen at Ferozepur. The merchants of the towns having attended, the Koonwur enquired about the state of trade.

493 *7th June [1840, Jeth 27, 1897 Bk.]—*

Koonwur Nownihal Singh reviewed the troops under Colonel Mehtab Singh. 4 guns newly prepared were entrusted to Surdar Arjun Singh. Lukhee Mull Dewan reported that Shah Nawaz Khan Isa Kheil had murdered his five brothers and he was ordered in reply to apprehend the criminal and send him to the Durbar. Surdar Futteh Singh Maun and Jemadar Khooshal Singh requested the restoration of General Sooltan Mohmood of the Artillery since he had promised to drink no spirits in future. His restoration was deferred till further proofs of his amendment. 50,000 Rs. were given to Raja Heera Singh to be paid to his sowars. The Officer at Goojranwalla was ordered to furnish a supply of grain for the Lahore stores. 3,00,000 of Rs. of the Dooaba revenues were deposited with Misser Lall Singh. The Koonwur held a private conference with the Ministers. General Avitabile was ordered to send the Barukzaee Chiefs to the Durbar instantly, and Alla Singh, another orderly, was despatched to Kohat to bring the Surdars with the

Ghilzyes. A Nuzrana was ordered to be taken from 491
 Devee Dial, nephew of Dewan Sawun Mul, for Munkera,
 which was farmed out at a very moderate revenue.
 Dewan Kirpa Ram Chopra represented that if the
 accounts of Dewan Sawun Mul should be enquired into,
 it would be discovered that lakhs of rupees had been
 embazzeled. Copies of the orders issued to the Baruk-
 zae were forwarded to Lalla Kishen Chund for the infor-
 mation of Mr. Clerk.†

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

8th June, 1840 [Jeth 28, 1897 Bk.]—

495

The Maharaja and the Koonwur went towards
 Shah Billawur. Koonwur Sheir Singh joined them by
Dak. At the Durbar the Ministers attended. Raja
 Socheit Singh reported that he had demolished the
Gudhee [*Garhee*] of Dillasa Khan, and that he would
 attend the Durbar as soon as he had made all proper
 arrangements for the revenues of the district. According
 to his request 3,000 flints were sent to him. Beela Singh,
 son of Jodh Singh Mokul, presented two horses. 5,000 Rs.
 were granted to Jemadar Koooshal Singh. Dewan
 Kishen Lall having reported the apprehension of 6
 robbers who were concerned in robbing the Nahooreeah
 merchants from the Alloowalia territory. Orders were
 issued to Sirdar Nihal Sing to restore the plundered
 property. Hussein Khan, brother of Nujjuf Khan
 Khuttuk, was ordered to send the usual *Nuzrana* horses,
 &c., and that then his Jageer would be restored. Raja
 Heera Singh reported the arrival at Goojrat of his
 battallion and artillery from Peshawur on their way to
 Lahore, and he was ordered to give them leave of absence.
 Pay was issued to the troops at Huzara. Dhonkul Singh
 reported his return from Huzara to the Chinab river.

† Lahore Ukhbar, Reed. 24 June.

496 Dewan Hakim Raee requested his appointment at Cashmere. 3 months' pay was issued to the garrison at Khyrabad on the west bank of the Attok. Lukhee Shah was ordered to pay 4,000 Rs. to Genl. Court out of the Mourat [Marwat] revenues. Hookum Sing, son of Dhunna Singh Mulooee [Malvai] reported that the Officer at Dhunnee Kheit [Gheb] had killed 2 or 3 persons, and orders were, therefore, issued to that officer to report the case. Arsulla Khan of Zeedah reported that he would attend on the Darbar with the *Nuzrana* horses. A Jageer of one thousand Rs. annual revenue was granted to Ruttun Singh Birjakia [Gharjakhia] in the Dera Ismael Khan district. Misser Ram Kishen reported from Katur [?] district that Khan Zeman Khan of Gundgurh would soon send his son to attend on the Durbar. General Ventura reported from the Skundura Dhar that he was going to prepare a road to Mundee, and that he would soon arrange regarding the tribute from that place.

9th June, 1840 [Jeth 29, 1897 Bk.]—

495 The Maharaja having held his Durbar, Koonwur Now-Nihal Singh and Sheir Singh, Misser Beillee Ram Raja Heera Sing and others attended. Misser Beillee Ram was ordered to show the things prepared for the anniversary of the late Maharaja, and he exhibited 12 silver bedsteads with purshmeena quilts, coverlets, and pillows 50 sets of male and female apparel, plates of gold and silver, an elephant with silver *howda*, 2 horses with gold and silver saddles, 120 ducats, 5,000 Rs. to be given to the Brahmins. All this was distributed to the Brahmins according to the advice of Pundits Mudsoodun and Radda Krishen, and of Bhaee Ram Singh. The Koownur then held his Durbar. Answers were written to the letters of the Government General and of Mr. Clerk. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to purchase 50 bullocks

for the artillery, and Goolam Mohecoodeen was directed to sell a quantity of salt lying in the Dooaba. Ahmed Khan and Roshan Khuruls were ordered to send the usual *Nuzrana*. The *Vakeel* of the Alloowalia reported that his master had detached Ganda Singh, Commandant, with a Gun to assist in the evacuation of Todurpore, the estate of Megh Sing Kakur. Raze Gobind Juss was, therefore, ordered to take possession of this estate immediately. The Cashmere Officer was ordered to send 50 couples of beautiful pigeons. Raja Goolaub Sing reported the attendance of the Kadurabad and Ahemdabad officers to give in their accounts. Genl. Avitabile reported that he had dismissed Rehmud Khan Aurukzye, who was proceeding to extremities in all the little cases relating to the collection of the revenues from the Khyburree cultivators, and had appointed Boodh Sing Thanadar in 496 his stead, with particular injunction to propose nothing repugnant to the Khyburrees till a final adjustment about them on Captn. Mackeson's return from Lallpoora. In the evening the Koonwur went to review the troops.†

PESHAWUR

18th and 19th June, 1840 [*Harh* or *Asarh* 7-8, 1897 Bk.]—

Some heads of cattle belonging to Abdoorrehman 497 Khan Kokee Kheil were stolen by the Zekha-Kheils. The Zekha-Kheils are emigrating in numbers to Teerah, some for the purpose of seeking their livelihood or attending to their cultivation there, and others to graze their cattle, and the Khybur Pass is at present somewhat free from their mischief. Hostilities were yet going between Allahdad Khan and Fyztullub Khan, the heads of the Zekha-Kheils, but they have been inflamed by a recent cruel proceeding of the former. Three boys went from

† Punjab Intelligence 8 and 9 June, 1840.

Fyztullub's fort to fetch water from the Tank under the Gurhee. Lala Beig and Alladad being informed soon fell upon them with a few armed men and butchered all the three like sheep. Surdar Sooltan Mohomed was this day prepared to march to Lahore with all the Ghilzaees. He was visited by Syud Mohmud, his brother, who dissuaded him from his design of taking some families with him. There is general mourning in the Gilzaee families, and they all blame and curse Mama Khooda Nuzzur for bringing them to Kohat. The Mama himself is quite disconcerted. Thefts and robbery are very frequent at Kohat. Mama Khooda Nuzzur, Abdoorrehman Khan, Sehat
 498 Khan, Hussein Khan, Meer Ahmed Khan, Usuf Khan, nephew of Gool Mohomed, are always with Sooltan Mohomed Khan. 12,000 Rs. per annum are allowed by the Surdar to the Mama, and 10,000 to Abdoorrehman, but the latter is still discontented, and always desirous of returning to his native country.

19th June [1840, Harh or Asarh 8, 1897 Bk.]—

At Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan's request, Raja Socheit Singh dismissed Khwajeh Mohomed Khan with presents, and he has arrived at Kohat. All the Khans of Kohat together with Surdar Sooltan Mohomed were meditating the despatch only of Khwajeh Mohomed to Lahore, but in the meantime strict orders were received from the Durbar calling for the immediate attendance of Sooltan Mohomed with the Gilzaees. He, therefore, procured about 20 horses from his friends and relations for presents and set out from Kohat with all the Khurees and the Gilzaee Chiefs. The Gilzaees are quite disconcerted on this occasion. There is a general cry of lamentation in their houses, and they are sorry to anticipate that their fate would be either imprisonment or gallows, or that they would be made over to the British Government. About 120 bullocks laden with salt by the Khuttuks were

plundered by the Afreedees, and some of their attendants were wounded. Peer Mohamed Khan and Sooltan Mohamed Khan have been ordered to appoint 100 Sowars 499 each to guard the road from Nowshera to Akora and Peshawur. Nawab Khan, who went to Danish Kote to effect a reconciliation between his subject tribes of Ibraheem Kheils and Esa Kheils has not yet returned. Ameer Khan Naokee being sent for by the confederated tribes at New Town [? Bajore]* was prepared to set out when he received the intelligence that the only well in the fort of Enayut had fallen down. He, therefore, put off his departure and placed his men to guard the rivulet outside the fort to reduce its occupants to distress for want of water. The fort, however, holds out, notwithstanding the exertions of the invaders, and their attempts to capture it have as yet proved useless. Sheir Mohamed Khan, son of Ameer Khan Naokee, has jointed his father. Hubeck Khan, an officer of Ameer Khan, at the head of some Salarzaees has besieged Meher Allee, a slave of Alum Khan, in the Kotekee fort situated in the Charwing pass. †

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

20th June to 25th June, 1840 [Harh or Asarh 9-14, 1897 Bk.]— 501

The Maharaja and the Koonwur reviewed the Goorkha Battalion and granted them 500 Rs. Raja Dhian Singh described the usefulness of the Goorkhas in mountain warfare, and orders were issued to enlist any Goorkhas that might happen to come to Lahore. The Koonwur

* Peshawer News, p. 572 (original text).

† Confl. 1840 Dept., Punjab Intelligence, Lahore, 30 June to 3 July; Peshawur, 18 and 19 June. 500

502 having held his Durbar, orders were issued to Rajah Dhian Singh to apprehend fifteen deserters from the troops at Peshawur and to take proper measures to prevent such desertion in future. General Aitable was offered the farm of the Katur district at an increase of 30,000 Rs. on its present revenues. Surdar Lehna Singh Majeethia's accounts of 5 years being enquired into, about a lakh of rupees was found due from him. Dewan Kirpa Ram Chopra represented that if the accounts of Dewan Sawun Mul and of Mehan Singh of Cashmere were enquired into, it would be a great saving to the Durbar. 25,000 Rs. were received on account of the Goojranwala district. A pair of Shawl Chaudrs was granted to Kant Singh, a servant of Koonwur Sheer Singh. 2,000 Rs. were given to Meewa Singh Commandant to repair the lines of the Artillery. The officers in the Hill districts were urged to attend to the requisitions of General Ventura. A conference was held with Raja Goolab Singh. Dewan Lukhee Shah was promised a Jageer of 10,000 rupees of annual revenue if he could bring over Allahdad Khan of Tank, and Surdar Futteh Singh observed that it was indispensable to all satisfactory arrangements at Tank that Allahdad Khan should be conciliated or subdued. Pay was issued to the *Ferrash*. A report from Lala Kishen Chund was read to the Koonwur by Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen.

21st June [1840, Harh or Asarh 10, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Koonwur went out to review the troops. The Raja of Mundee requested orders to General Ventura to desist from hostilities and that he was quite ready to pay the former and the present tribute. In reply he was informed that the duplicity of the Mundee Government was too well known and that no one had yet

attended on the General to make overtures about the tribute. General Ventura was informed of the despatch of reinforcements under Surdar Urjun Singh Runghur- 503 nungleela and ordered to press his demand. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to pay 10,000 Rs. to General Teij Singh. From the news of Bunnoo and Tank it appeared that a gang of the Vuzeeree Afghans had fallen on the grass-cutters of Raja Socheit Singh in the Jungle and carried away some mules, camels and ponies, and also killed and wounded some of them. The Raja instantly detached a party of 1,000 Sowars under Vuzeer Keisree Singh after the robbers. A fight took place between them in which about 80 persons were killed and wounded on either side, but the plundered property was, however, rescued from the hands of the robbers. Raja Socheit Singh was ordered to report fully on the subject. The garrison officer at Kangra was ordered to detach 200 Sepoys to Mundee. The Vukeel of Mundee reported that his master had agreed with General Ventura to pay the tributes and requested that the latter should, therefore, be recalled. He was answered that the General had as yet reported nothing except the obstinacy of the Mundee people. Fukeer Noorodeen was desired to prepare 2,000 Rs. worth of the best gunpowder.

22 June [1840, Harh or Asark 11, 1897 Bk.]—

504

The Maharaja and the Koonwur inspected the troops under Muzhur Alee. Surdar Teij Singh requested his appointment towards Mundee, but this was not complied with. The Koonwur having held his Durbar, the ministers attended. Koonwur Cashmera Singh was sent for. A letter was received from the Bhaee of Kythul complaining that some of his officers had made their escape from his service into the Lahore jurisdiction. Orders were issued to Raae Kishan Chund to make over

505 Futteh Singh Mullun, the Kythul officer, from wherever he might be found in the Khalsia Government. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was asked if Koonwur Sheer Singh had yet despatched his Sowars towards Peshawur, and he replied that the Sowars claimed arrears of pay, which they demanded before they would set out. The Ministers observed that Koonwur Sheer Singh was very extravagant in his expenses. A letter was received from Mr. Clerk. Colonel Goolab Singh reported that he and his troops were marching from the Usifzaee country with the present-horses. Devedial was ordered to send for 200 maunds of gunpowder from Mooltan. Fukeer Noor-odeen was ordered to prepare about 10,000 Rs. worth of cannon balls from the iron deposited by the late Maharaja for the purpose with Jemadar Himmur Singh. The Jageer of Tunsookh Raee, Physician, was restored

23rd June [1840, Harh or Asarh 12, 1897 Bk.]—

Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram presented 2 horses. The former applauded the honesty of Missur Beilee Ram. The Koonwur desired the Missur's Moot-sudee to hold his office as usual. General Ventura reported that the Raja of Mundee was obedient and enclosed Hoondees for 76,000 Rs. from the Raja and requested further orders. In reply he was informed that he ought to press his demand for the *Nuzrana* in concert with Surdar Mugin [Maknan] Singh, that the Raja was a defaulter, that Mundee should be taken possession of. General Avitabile reported the appointment of Sowars to guard the Akora and Jehanegeera roads. A *Khillut* of 11 *parchas*, a horse, and a Jageer of 500 Rs. in lieu of an elephant was granted to Surdar Goolab Singh Shuheed, and his Vukeel received 7 *parchas* and a pair of gold bangles, and was dismissed. The ministers admired the late administration of the Allowala Chief under Sheer Alee, whom,

they said, the Surdar had sent for again in consequence of the unfitness of Moulvee Goolam Mohmed, his present minister. Jumyut Raee, a Loodeeana merchant, requested some remission of duties on salt, and recommended the kind treatment of merchants as practised by the British Government. 506

24th June [1840, Harh or Asharh 13, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Koonwur went out. Mutab Raee, brother of the *Vukeel* [of] Alowalia, reported that a Lahore Thanah was introduced into the Todurpore fort. Orders were issued to Raee Gobindjuss calling for a report on the subject. Raja Heera Singh was ordered to purchase some bullocks for his artillery. About a lakh of Rs., saving by deducting from the pay of troops, were deposited with Missur Lall Singh. The officers at Peshawur were ordered to obey General Avitabile. The officers on the *ghats* of the Sutlej were ordered to let no one cross without a passport from Raee Gobindjuss, guarding by night the boats on the west bank of the river. Raja Dhian Singh paid 50,000 Rs. of the Lahore custom revenues.

25th June [1840, Harh or Asarh 14, 1897 Bk.]—

At the Durbar Surdar Lehna Singh represented that the Sokeit agents were ready to pay the tribute due from that State. Dewan Deena Nath stated that it amounted to 28,700 Rs. and, the balance being signed by the agents, their agreement was sent to General Ventura to have it realized. A *Khillut* of 11 *qarchas* was also prepared for the Sokeit Raja. Raee Gobindjuss reported the occupation of the Todurpore fort, and the forfeiture of 2 guns and a few horses. He was desired to make over charge of the fort to Sheikh Goolam Moheodeen's men and to dismiss the troops. 50 men were enlisted in Ameer Singh Maun's battalion. Orders were issued to plant trees on either side of the road from 507

Amrutsur to the Turun Tarun Tank. Lukhee Shah reported the march of Raja Socheit Singh from the Bunnoo and Tank districts to Lahore. Surdar Nihal Singh Alowalia was desired to present to the Durbar the elephant he lately bought for 5,000 Rs. Colonel Ford reported from Peshawur that he had fined all the officers and troops under him for their late disobedience. 59,000 Rs. were ordered to be paid to the troops at Peshawur. From the Peshawur news it appeared that some Afreedees and Shoonwarees had come over to Captain Mackeson but some were still refractory, that the Captain was making
 508 arrangements and that Surdar Syud Mohomed Khan had attended on General Avitabile and reported the departure of his brother Sooltan Mohomed Khan for Lahore. The General being displeased desired Syud Mohomed Khan to accompany his brother. Orders were in consequence issued from the Durbar to Syud Mohomed to attend immediately,

HILL INTELLIGENCE

600 *25th June [1840, Harh or Asarh 14, 1897 Bk.]—*

The agent of Raja Juggut Chund represented to General Ventura that his master would, if the General pleased, advise the Munde Raj by sending an agent to him or by writing to him. The General replied that he had already done his utmost to persuade him. There are 1,58,000 Rs. arrears due from the Munde Raj to the Lahore Government, out of which 8,000 Rs. only have been paid, and the Raja has not yet come over to pay his visit to the General who is still more displeased on this account. Meean Dilla is with the General, and this has frightened the Munde Raj. The General is intent on realizing the whole amount without remission, or on taking possession of the country, but he awaits instructions from the Durbar. Meean Dilla has been

ordered to enlist 1,000 men, and he has already enlisted about 300 at the charge of the Lahore Government. Some tribute has been received from Koolloo. The tribute from Sokeit will be realized through Surdar Lehna Singh. Some supplies have been required from the Kuhloor territory on the right bank of the Sutlej. General Ventura was requested by the Mundee Raja to come over with about 300 or 400 followers to a garden called 602 Kutkurrah within 2 coss of Mundee, where a meeting would take place between them, but the General declined this offer, and sent him word that he would now meet him with all his troops. Some provisions are supplied by Mundee for the Khalsa troops, and 50 Rs. a day are given in *Zeeafut* to the General himself. Strict orders have been issued from the Lahore Durbar to all its Hill and Jalundher officers to supply the troops in the field with every necessity. General Ventura told the *Vakeel* of Mundee that he would have no objection to meet the Raja if he first pays 58,000 rupees of the arrears. Reinforcement and ammunitions are daily coming to the General. It is probable that the Mundee Raja will soon come to visit the General, otherwise he will fly to the Kumlah-gurh fort. But people say that the Raja is prepared to fight.

PESHAWUR

8th June [1840, *Jeth* 28, 1897 Bk.]—

508

The heads of the Salarzaees, the Muhmoods and other tribes of the Bajour Afghans wrote a letter calling on Ameer Khan Nookee to attend, stating that they had accomplished everything and that he should now assist them in possessing themselves of the New Town [? Bajaur] and a few other places still remaining in Meer Alum Khan's possession. Ameer Khan, though unwilling to go and to share the infamy of having a

hand in the affairs of Bajour, was prevailed upon by his officers and counsellors to join his friendly tribes who were even ready to punish him in case of his longer absence. Having arrived at Rodbar, he and all the assembled tribes ordered the Othman-Kheils to besiege the fort. This was soon captured though not without some bloodshed on either sides. Ameer Khan with all his troops has now closely besieged the Enayut fort, in which there are some of the relations of Meer Alum Khan, and Afzul Khan, an influential man. A few followers of Afzul Khan having sallied out killed 2 headmen and wounded a few others of the besiegers and returned to the fort in safety. Fyztullub Khan, brother of Guffar Khan, has stationed himself in the Toorghundee fort with some of his Usifzaee and Othman Kheil friends. Some of Guffar Khan's family are in the Buwara fort, and he has deputed his agents to Ameer Khan and will perhaps send his son soon. Ameer Mohomed Khan, brother of Meer Alum, bribed some of the Othman-Kheils to remove his family and property to their villages. The sons of Meer Alum are in the neighborhood of the Khundehtar fort and some of their troops are in the new fort. Though deserted by a great part of their troops, the sons of Meer Alum seem still to maintain their courage, and have taken oaths from some of the Othman Kheils to protect their families. Gool Mohomed Khan and his brother Goolam Russool still maintain their authority in the Mydan pass. The Ensyut fort is still besieged by Ameer Khan Naokee. He has detached some troops to besiege the New fort and the Town. Captain Mackeson having prepared to march against the Shoonwaree and the Sinkoo Kheil robbers, all the Mulluks of the Afreedees offered to accompany him, but the Captain dismissed them with presents. Some of the Shoonwarees have marched to

meet the Captain. Toorrehbaz Khan and Khalid Khan with their troops are in attendance on him. They and the Captain have summoned the Sinkoo Kheils to obey. Alahdad Khan and Fyztullab Khan Zekha Kheils complained to Captain Mackeson that Khan Bahadur Khan does not make a just distribution of the money allowed by the British Government to their tribe and appropriates a great part of it, and that he ought to share with them the right of headmanship. †

PESHAWUR

11th and 12th June, 1840 [Jeth 31 and Harh or Asarh 1, 1897 Bk.]— 603

Saadut Khan Muhmund is in the Khushdur pass with his family, occupied in his religious studies, and seems to be abstaining from all worldly pursuits. His sons have not yet returned from the Sinkoo-Kheil and Kurmoo Kheils and the object of the Shoonwarees in supporting them is unknown. Nuwab Khan of Pundialew went to Darish Kaul [? Darwesh Gul] in order to suppress the animosities between the Esa Kheils and Ibrahim Kheils, his subject tribes. Some of the Alumzaee Mulluks of Gundal and Koomalew are still in attendance on Toorrehbaz Khan. Janee, Khyroolla and other Mulluks of the Alumzaee and Muhmund Afghans requested some salary from the sons and officers of the Surdar Peer Mohamed Khan and promised to stand responsible for any thefts or quarrels among their tribes. This was referred to the Surdar himself. Ameer Khan Naokee is encamped with all his troops and militia at Badshumoor, a village in the Rodbar district, near the Enayut fort, and many attacks have been made on the latter place, but in vain. The Muhmoods, the Salarzaees, the Kakazaees and other tribes inimical to Meer Alum Khan are making their best

† Punjab Intelligence, Lahore, 20 June; Peshawur, 8 June. 512

604 exertions to rescue the New fort and the Town from the hands of the relations of the latter, but have effected nothing as yet. Meer Zeman Khan, son of Meer Alum, protects his family amongst the Othman-Kheils and so does Ameer Mohomed Khan. Jafir Khan, Utta Mohomed Khan and Sooltan Mohomed Khan, sons of Meer Alum, are in the New fort which still holds out and generally sally out and return again after some bloodshed in the enemy's camp. Meer Alum has applied to the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shooja for assistance, but received no answer. His present misfortune is ascribed to his disrespectful and tyranical conduct towards his people and religious superiors. The fort of Bardah, when besieged by Guffar Khan, was voluntarily thrown open to him by the servants of Meer Zeman Khan, the besieged Ameer Khan Naokee has restored the various families of Bajour to the old places of their forefathers, with every consolation, and every one is satisfied with him and obedient to his orders.

12th June [1840, Harh or Asarh I, 1897 Bk.]—

Sahebzadah Futteh Mohomed states that he visited Saadut Khan Mohmand in the Shushdar pass and was civilly received. A conference being held between them, Saadut Khan complained to Futteh Mohomed of his injustice in exerting his influence in sending the Alumzæes to attend on Torrehbaz Khan, but Futteh Mohomed observed that all his proceedings were according to the orders of the Government of Peshawar to which he was subject. 605 Saadut Khan then described the services he had done to Sir A. Burnes, and the rewards in money as well as in lands he had received from Shah Shooja in consequence of his loyalty. A summons being produced by the *Sahebzadeh*, Saadut Khan agreed to attend on Captain Mackeson at Peshawur or at any of its villages

wherever he would be sent for, and promised loyalty to the British Government in future, if through the *Sahab-zadeh's* exertions his case could be heard and justice done him. He introduced as an example his fidelity to Surdar Dost Mohomed Khan to the last, notwithstanding the obvious disadvantages of siding with him against the British Government, and proposed to adjust all matters at Bajour, amongst the Shoonwarrees, or the opening of a passage through the Alumzaees, and to perform with great facility whatever service may be entrusted to him. He has declined all the offers of protection and support made to him by Peer Mohomed and Ameer Khan Naokee and is going to throw himself upon the British protection. †

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

26th to 29th June, 1840 [*Harh or Asarh 15-18,* 513
1897 Bk.]

The Maharaja and the Koonwur held their durbar in the Huzzaree garden [Hazuri Bagh] and the ministers attended. 4,500 Rs. were given to M. De La Roche to pay to his troops. Meean Cheit Singh was ordered to attend on General Ventura and was promised a Jageer in case of good service. Raja Goolab Singh received 3,100 Rs. in lieu of the grant of sword and shield. Mehan Singh of Cashmere was ordered to pay 7,000 Rs. annually to Raja Goolaub Singh. Sardool Singh of Kangra was ordered to join General Ventura with 2,000 Hill people, and Ameer Singh, a servant of Surdar Ameer Singh Maun, was substituted in his place at Kangra. Busawa Singh Commandant was ordered to remove from Toderpore to Zeerah with his troops, and there to await further instructions. Rae Gobindjus was directed to send the troops with him back to the Durbar under

608

†Punjab Intelligence, Lahore, 26 to 29 June; Hills, 25 June.

514 Bhuya Muhtab and to give 50 Rs. to the Bhuya. Nawab Surfraz Khan of Mooltan, having attended, was asked about the Mooltan affairs and of the state of the rains there. The Alowalia Chief was ordered to pay 2,000 Rs. to Colonel Goolab Singh for the murder of one of his zumeendars. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to report about the fair proposed by Mr. Clerk for mercantile purposes. A conference was held with the Ministers. Fakeer Shahdeen having reported the march of the British convoy from Feerozepore towards Peshawur, Bhuya Mehados was ordered to command the Detachment that has been sent to escort it to the latter place. Asa Nund *Vakeel* attended.

27th June [1840, Hark or Asarh 16, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur went on board the boat received from Bombay and granted 50 Rs. to the sailors. The *Vakeel* of Ladwa presented a caparisoned horse, and 21 *parchas* with a letter from his master. Sardar Lehna Singh Sundhanwalia reported from Felore [Phillaur] that there was no certainty as yet with regard to the arrival of the son of the Maharaja of Puteeala, and he was, therefore, ordered to return after 2 or 3 days. From the Peshawur news it appeared that Captn. Mackeson had summoned the Sinkoo-Kheil robbers with all the plundered property of the merchants and travellers, that, in consequence of their refusal to obey these orders, he had marched to Peishblak with his troops and those of the Afghans, paid for guarding the roads, that the Sinkoo-Kheils being afraid had then despatched their *Vakeels* to attend on the Captain, and that General Avitabile had hastened Syud Mohomed Khan to march to Lahore. Orders were again
515 issued to Sooltan Mohomed Khan and Syud Mohomed Khan to attend immediately. Bhoop Singh, a writer, was employed at Huzzara. Raja Goolab Singh was ordered to plant a garden for the Koonwur like that of the late

Surdar Hurree Singh. Bhaee Goormookh Singh was desired to prepare two embroidered tents. Sawun Mull was ordered to purchase 50 camels from Mooltan. Raja Dhian Singh recommended the grant of a *Khillut* to Raja Churrut Singh of Chumba. Surdar Lehna Singh was ordered to direct all his Hill officers to attend with their troops on General Ventura, otherwise their Jageers would be confiscated. The rains fell at Lahore.

28th June [1840, Harh or Asarh 17, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and Koonwur Nownihal Singh went on the Bombay boat on the Ravce. At the durbar Rajas Heera Singh, Dhian Singh and Goolab Singh, Surdars Teij Singh, Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, Lehna Singh, Uttur Singh, Jamadar Khooshal Singh, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen, Deena Nath and others attended. The grain and the *bhoosa* of the Soorean [Saurian] district was ordered to be stored. Bhaee Dull Singh reported from Rawul pindee that he had restored the plundered property of some merchants. Orders for 7,000 Rs. were drawn on the Dooaba to be paid to Nawab Surfuraz Khan of Mooltan. Raja Dhian Singh reported that Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan had crossed the Attok on his way to Lahore. 516 General Avitable was ordered to furnish Captn. Mackeson with whatever troops he may want for furnishing [*sic.* punishing] the Khyburrees, without waiting further orders of the Durbar. Rae Gobind Jus reported the occupation of the Todurpore villages and was ordered to attend on the Durbar. Genl. Ventura reported that he was still encamped in the neighbourhood of Mundee. In reply he was instructed to accomplish the prescribed service carefully and considerately. 2,000 Rs. were given to Fakeer Nooroodeen on account of the repair of the forts. The Koonwur remarking on the bad state of the road of Peshawur, Raja Goolab Singh took occasion to describe

the excellence of the roads in the British possessions. Rain fell at Lahore very abundantly. 500 Rs. were granted to the servants. Surdar Urjan Singh Runghunnglea was ordered to join General Ventura with all expedition. 10 Sepoys were enlisted by Ruttun Singh Commandant. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to station his Sowars from Lahore to Mundee at the interval of every 3 coss to hasten the Dak, so as to get news daily from that quarter. Raja Juggut Chund of Kuhloor was ordered to furnish General Ventura with 300 Sepoys from his possessions west of the Sutlej. Raja Socheit Singh was directed to give leave of absence
 517 to his followers. 6 Companies of Nujjees, who were appointed by the late Maharaja at Mooltan, returned to Lahore and, being paid, were ordered to Peshawur. The Custom Officers at Amrutsur were ordered to exact no arbitrary duties on merchandize. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to get 200 soldiers' tents prepared from the Dooaba.

29th June [1840, Harh or Asarh 18, 1897 Bk.]—

Durbar being held in the Huzooree garden, the ministers attended. Rain fell at Lahore. Fakeer Noorodeen was ordered to repair the old wall of the fort. General Ventura applied for 3 battalions and some ammunition, and Surdar Teij Singh was therefore ordered to join the General with 3 battalions and Horse artillery. He reported that his troops were on leave of absence and was instanced to form scattered companies into 2 battalions, and despatch them to Mundee, while he might await further orders. Surdar Lehna Singh was ordered to supply General Ventura with 100 *Dinaees* or skins used for crossing the river. Deewan Lukhee Shah was ordered to make some arrangements of the Esa Kheil

Revenues in concert with Raja Socheit Singh and to despatch Payundeh Khan, who had acknowledged submission, with 25 Sowars to Lahore. A bed worth 5,000 Rupees was granted to the Brahmins with some other things. The pictures of the ministers were presented by a painter. Rajas Goolaub Singh and Dhian Singh were 518 ordered to pay the Mutavur [Sic Minawar] revenues into the Treasury and that their loss of Revenue there would be made good to them.

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE LAHORE

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30th June to 3rd July. 1840 [Harh or Asarh 19-22, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Koonwur went towards the Ravee. It commenced raining and they returned to the Huzzooree garden. The ministers having attended, Colonel Mahtab Singh was ordered to proceed to Mundee with two battalions, and to get camels and mules from wherever they may be procurable. Dewan Ajoodha Prushaud reported from Mundee that the Hill rivers were swelling in consequence of the rain, and that the troops were suffering great inconvenience. He was ordered to encamp the troops on good ground, and to proceed with the Mundee business very prudently, Raja Dhian Singh requested a jageer for Meean Gopaul Singh of Junouta, [? Jasrota], an attendant on Surdar Lehna Singh. Bussawa Singh Commandant reported his return to Turun Tarun after accomplishing his duties at Todurpore. He was ordered to recross the Sutlej at Hurreekey with Bhuya Muhtab Singh and to attend on Fakeer Shahdeen, and there to await further instructions. Goormookh Singh Lumma was ordered to send Shah Nuwaz Khan an Afghan to Lukhee Shaw at Dera Ismaeel Khan. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen reported the return of the *Khas* sowars from

Peshawur to Lahore. Raja Dhian Singh reported that Meean Dilla a dependent of the Mundee Raja, had attended on General Ventura. A passport was issued for General Ventura's baggage coming from Loodiana. The Jageer of Moonshee Ruttan Chund was restored. Fakeer Noor-oodeen was ordered to repair the old guns. Surdar Lehna Singh was directed to furnish 5,000 maunds of grain for the Filore [Phillaur] stores.

1st July [1840, Harh or Asarh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur having held his Durbar in the afternoon, the ministers attended. Devedial was ordered to realize the usual instalment of the Mooltan revenues immediately, otherwise he would be consigned to Bhuya Futtoo for punishment. General Goolab Singh reported his arrival from Peshawur at the Chinab with the battalions, Artillery and the *Ghoorchurras*, on his way to Lahcre. 2,000 Rs. were given to the *Ranees* of His late Highness. Fakeer Shahdeen reported that the British convoy had crossed the Sutleij. Orders were issued to the Officers on the Ravee, Chenab, Jelum and Attok, to cross the British convoy with great care and attention. The Agents of Sokeit, having attended with Surdar Lehna Singh, received a *Khillut* of 11 parchas, 2 jewels, a *Choonwur* and *Mootha*, for their master. Bussunt Singh son of General Mehan Singh, was sent for Dr. [John Martin] Honi gherger was ordered to give medicine to Surdar Dhunna Singh Mulvae. Deewan Deena Nath and Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen reported that they had examined the

521 accounts of the Peshawur district during the administrations of Surdar Hurree Singh Nulva, Surdar Teij Singh and General Avitabile, and that 3 Lakhs of Rupees were found to be due from those officers. 2 Villages in the Sheikhoopoor district were restored to the Sodhees of

Baba Nanuk's Dera. [Dera Baba Nanak, District Gurdaspur.]

2nd July [1840 Harh or Asarh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur went towards the Ravee, and granted 50. Rs. to the boatmen. He from thence returned to Anarkullee and ordered 10,000. Rs. for the repairs of General Ventura's Lines. Having attended on the Maharaja, the Koonwur held a conference with him. Surdar Mungul Singh and Ram Singh represented that the Jummo Rajas were the old and faithful servants of the state, and that the *Mutaum* [sic. Minawar] district should not be taken from their hands. Raja Dhian Singh was ordered to give some increase in Pind Dadan Khan's revenues. He replied that he could pay whatever had been paid during the times of the late Maharaja. Surdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia submitted the accounts of the Gobindgurh Stores. He was referred to Dewan Deena Nath and Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen. Deena Nath was ordered to write the accounts in the offices and not to appear in the Durbar for 5 days. Kirpa Ram Chopra represented that the *langrees* or cooks enjoyed a sinecure Jageer of 25,000 Rs. per annum. Surdar Teij Singh introduced 2 artillery-men dressed after those in the escort of the Governor General, and the Koonwnr being pleased, ordered the Surdar to prepare the same dress for 100 *Golundazes* before the Dushehra festival. 10 Manjha Sikhs were enlisted in Ameer Singh Maun's battalion. Bokan Khan *Darogha* of the stable was ordered to entertain 200 men from Kussoor. Raja Socheit Singh reported his arrival at Saeewal, and Deewan Singh was appointed to conduct him from that place. Devedial presented bills for 3 lakhs of rupees on account of the Mooltan revenues, and received 200 Rs. reward. The Officers at Dhunnee Kheit [?Gheb] was ordered to enlist 300 men of the Khutree and Brahmin caste. Orders were issued

to General Avitabile and other officers on the Attock to enlist each 200 men and to despatch them to Lahore, by advancing them 2 Rs. per man. 2 Companies of the Nujjeeb battalions were despatched to escort the British convoy from Kussoor to Peshawur. Orders were issued to all the officers on the road to protect the convoy. Mr. Courtland [t] presented 5 ducats, and the Koonwur enquired of him about the affairs of Peshawur.

3rd July. [1840, Harh or Asarh 22, 1897 Bk.]—

Fakeer Shahdeen reported from Ferozepore that the occurrence of thefts and robberies were very frequent in the Mumdot district, and orders were issued to the Khan of that place to take proper measures to check the evil. Hydur Alee and other officers of Surdar Nihal Singh's Horse, presented their *Nuzzurs*. The former received a
 523 pair of shawls, and the latter a Doputta each. 25 Hindoostani Sepoys were enlisted in Colonel Dhonkul Singh's Battalion. Peeara Mull, the officer in the Khuttuk district, presented his *Nuzzur*. Amreek Rae and Bhuggut Ram *Mootsudies* of the *Khas* troops obtained orders for repairing the baggage of the Artillery Corps under Colonel Goolab Singh, Ameer Singh Maun, Jawaher Mull, Dewan Singh, Futteh Khan, Kishen Singh, and Meva Singh Commandants. Devedial was directed to write to his
 524 uncle to increase the Mooltan Revenues. The Bhaees are suggesting to the Koonwur to dismiss all the old garrisons and to replace them by soldiers of his own raising, hinting that those of the time of the late Maharaja are attached to Raja Dhian Singh.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

30th June and 1st July 1840 [Harh or Asarh 19-20 1897 Bk.]—

This afternoon Raja Bulbeer Sein of Mundee came, attended with about 1 or 200 armed men, to pay a visit to General Ventura at his tents according to agreement.

He was not admitted to an interview, but, when near the General's tent, apprehended and placed under the charge of Kant Singh Commandant of the *Khas* Battalion. A company with a gun was appointed to guard him. His followers returned to Mundee, but some *Vakeels* who came with the raja have shared his fate and are in confinement. A full report on the subject will be made afterwards.

1st July 1840, Harh or Asarh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

The apprehension of the Raja of Mundee has already been reported. The Mundee district is taken possession of by General Ventura, and the Khalsa Thanchs are placed in the Neirgurh, Goorkote, Bugeera, and Beergurh forts. The General sends for the Zumeendars of the district, gives them every encouragement, and dismisses them with presents of turbans, &c. He has promised to abolish all the arbitrary taxes levied by their late Raja, and has issued a general prohibition to all the Hill people against selling their children and wives into slavery, under the penalty of the severest description. A battalion was this morning detached to the town of Mundee. and its Commandant has now informed the General that he placed his guards on the Raja's house, his slave girls and on the Bias river. Goorognoo *Vazeer* has fled away, and no trace has yet been found of Meean Runjeet, who is supposed to have betaken himself to the Kumlahgurh fort. Dharec and Nuntram [Anant Ram] have also fled, but Goolloo, a Kuneit by caste, with a Mahometan, have been seized with the Raja, who is lodged in a small tent and a canopy, guarded by a company of Sepoys, only 5 or 6 *Khidmutgars* or servants of the Raja, are allowed to attend on him, and 100 Rs. per day are given by the General for the Raja's maintenance. It appears that special orders had been received by General Ventura for the apprehension of the Raja,

only an hour previous to the time appointed for their meeting. General Ventura has desired the Sokeit Raja to demolish all the forts in the country except one or two, saying there is no occasion for them in these days of peace. Surdaroo, a head zemindar, has been presented with a shawl *Khillut*, and despatched towards Huttee to join Jummayut Singh Commandant there. Orders have been issued to all the garrison officers including that at Kumla, that, according to the lists in the Raja's office, accounts of the stores and grain will be taken from them. 2 battalions and other reinforcements are said to have
 527 arrived at Nuddawn under Surdar Urjun Singh Ranghumugheea [*sic* Ranghar-Nangalia]. 200 balls and 100 skins of goats full of gunpowder, 5 guns, an elephant, have this day been received. The General seems bent upon capturing the Kumlahguruh Fort. Great friendship seems to prevail between the General and the Sokeit Raja. The Thanadars of the forts are sent for, and dismissed with *Khilluts* by the General with assurances that they are to continue in their situations undisturbed, but that they must introduce some of the General's Sepoys into their forts. But when they obey these orders, they are expelled from the fort by the new comers.

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PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE LAHORE

4th and 5th July 1840 [*Aarh* or *Asarh* 23-4, 1897 Bk.]—

The Maharaja and the Koonwur went towards Shah Bilawur. At the Durbar Rajas Dhian Singh, Heera Singh and Goolab Singh, Bhaees Ram Singh, and Gobind Ram, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen, Amurnath, Fakeer Azeezooodeen and others attended. Rajas Dhian Singh and Goolab Singh were ordered to admit the *Thanehs* of the Durbar in the Mutawur district, and after consulting Jemadar Khooshal Singh and Bhaee Ram Singh, the

Rajas represented that they were the faithful servants of the Khalsah Government, and were ready to give up not only the Mutavur district but every thing they had belonging to them. They requested the appointment of Sham Singh *Tosheh-Khania* at Mutavur [Sic. Minawar] but were ordered to give in their written engagement that none of their officers would resist the occupation of that district by Sham Singh. Raja Goolab Singh reported that he was this day ready to march to Jummo for the purpose, and he was, therefore, presented with a *Khillut* of 21 *purchas*, an-elephant with silver howda, a horse 530 with gold saddle, and a sword inlaid with precious stones. Raja Dhian Singh obtained 2 days' leave of absence for hunting.

From the Peshawur news it appeared that the Russian troops had besieged and taken the fort of Ourgunj, and were from thence sinking wells, and preparing supplies on the road to Bookhara which is very rugged and difficult, that the Russian ambassadors, having waited on the king of Bookhara, had effected the release of Dost Mohomed who had been confined there through the British influence, and had gained over that King to take up arms against the British and the Caubool Governments, that Surdar Dost Mahomed's family was at Khoollum and Dr. Lord at Bamian, that 300 Rs. pudoni allowed by the Caubool Government to Nuwab Jubbar Khan had now been discontinued, and that His Majesty Shah Shooja and the British Envoy and Ministers were engaged in making their arrangements at Caubool, and had ordered the demolition of the upper stories of the houses at Caubool, and the repair of the ramparts and the ditch of that fort.

After a consultation with Jemadar Khooshal Singh, Bhaee Ram Singh, Surdar Futteh Singh

531 and Fakeer Azezoodeen, orders were issued for conferring on Tooreh-Baz Khan the Jageer formerly held by Saadut Khan Muhmund of Dekka, and a letter was addressed to Mr. Clerk announcing the Durbar's compliance. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen reported the improper conduct of Mohun Lall [a Servant of Koonwur Sheer Singh] who had marched a Gun and troops on the village Ruttian in the Maree district, without permission, and put himself in possession of it. A letter was addressed to the Koonwur to punish Mohun Lall and Fakeer Shahdeen and Hakim Raee of Dhurm Kote were directed to check his further proceedings. Raee Gobind-jus was ordered to attend on the Durbar, and was informed that he would be appointed to remain in attendance on the Agent at Dehlie. Futteh Deen Khan of Kusoor was sent for with his Sowars. Sham Singh was ordered to proceed to Mutaum to occupy that district by placing the Thanchs of the Durbar there instead of those of the Rajas and to take an account of the stores in that fort. Raja Goolab Singh's march to Jummo was reported. A *Khillut* of 21 parchas and 2 Jewels for Raja Socheit Singh, and of 11 parchas and a pair of pistols for General Court and Vuzeer Keisree Singh were despatched with a Bhuya in consideration of their services at Bunnoo Tank.

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5th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 24, 1897, Bk.]—

A congratulatory *Purwanneh* on the subject of the conquest of Mundee and the apprehension of the Raja of that place by the policy of General Ventura was written to Raja Dhian Singh, who was out on a hunting party. A *dak* of elephants and carriages was ordered to be laid from Lahore to Amrutsur for the Koonwur. Surdar Teij Singh, Noor Mohamed, Raja Heera Singh, Meean Oodum Singh, Meean Sohna, son of Raja Goolab Singh, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen, Fakeer Azezoodeen and

Moonshee Sunt Ram were ordered to start immediately to Amrutsur, and that the Koonwur would soon join them to fulfil his vows at that holy place on the event of the Mundee conquest. Khooshal Singh Jemadar, Belie Ram and others, were ordered to stop at Lahore till the Koonwur's return after 2 or 3 days. Colonel Courtland [t] received a shawl. A hundred Rs. worth of sweetmeat was ordered to be presented at the late Maharaja's tomb. Raja Dhian Singh was sent for to review the troops &c. in the Koonwur's absence. The Koonwur went with Bhaee Ram Singh to the Maharaja, and having obtained his permission to perform the vows, he immediately marched with the Bhaee to Amrutsur. The Maharaja held his Durbar and Ram Singh, Mungul Singh, Dilbaghraee and Shunkur Nath attended. The *Mootsudies* of the office presented 5 Rs. each as a congratulatory nuzur on the event of the Mundee conquest, and the Maharaja seemed highly glad with this success. In the evening the Maharaja went towards the Ravee. The Rajas feel very bitterly the loss of Maurwar [Sic. Minawar]. Formerly it was in the Jageer of Maharaja Khurruk Singh, when Koonwur Cheit Singh, then the creature of Dhian Singh, induced his master, the Prince, to give it to the Raja. It is situated in the Jummoo Hills. Dewan Kirpa Ram has arrived at Hurdwar. Raja Dhian Singh now says he regrets not having burnt with the widows. Dewan Sawun Mull, Governor of Multan, who some time ago received orders to construct at Mitten-Cote a small fort, has accordingly commenced upon the same. Sawun Mull, with a view to encourage trade by the river, has ordered a Gunj or Mart to be built at Adamwan opposite to Bhawulpure, and, as an inducement for merchants and others to resort to it, has reduced the inland duty of Merchandize one half. Several of the most wealthy and influential merchants of Mooltan have established a branch of their firms there.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

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8th July, 1840

The Mundee Raja, Bulbeir Sein is still in the condition before reported. Meeans Runjeet and Mundun [? Nantram, Anant Ram] have betaken themselves to the fort of Kumlagurh, which they propose to defend. Bhag Singh, brother of Raja Bulbeer Sein, has betaken himself to the Suraj fort, and the imprisoned Raja denies having any control over the proceedings of the above persons. The fort of Brahmi also defies General Ventura and the Khalsa Thanneh has not yet found its way into it. Mehur Surdarroo has been appointed by the General to Hutlee, and Sooranga to give encouragement to the people and gain their confidence. The General, is still encamped at Bul. He went this morning to see the town of Mundee, and returned to his camp in the afternoon. A few of his troops are stationed in that town. The 100 Goorkha troops of Raja Bulbeir Sein have deserted him and came over to be enlisted in the General's service. The Rohilla part of the Raja's troops have sided with Meean Runjeet, and gave [gone] over to Kumlagurh.

PESHAWUR

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*20th to 23rd June 1840 [Harh or Asarh 9-13, 1897**Bk.]—*

Sahebzadeh Futteh Mohomed has returned to Peshawur with a submissive letter from Saadut Khan addressed to Captain Mackeson. Fresh orders have been received from Lahore hastening the attendance of Sooltan Mohomed Khan with his brothers and the Gilzaees. All the roads to Kohat and its vicinity are infested with robbers in consequence of the restrictions on the salt trade, which was the principal source of livelihood of the people of that country. The Khuttuk country is equally disturbed by robbery. Abdoorrehman

Khan Tokhee, one of the Gilzaees, has given his daughter in marriage to Goolam Kadur Khan, son of *Mama Khooda Nuzur*, without undergoing the expence of entertainments, &c, as usual on these occasions. *Mama Khooda Nuzur* excused himself to Sooltan Mohomed from going to Lahore on the plea of his old age and offered to despatch his son Goolam Suddeek Khan. After a discussion this substitute was accepted, and Sooltan Mohomed set out with all the other Gilzaees for Lahore. Some of the Afreedee robbers from Jukore plundered the property of Nehna Singh, a merchant of Peshawur, 538 amounting to 12,000 Rs. at Noushura, and carried off his son. Surdar Sooltan Mohomed has prevailed on Mulluk Durya Khan, by an offer of 1000 Rs. reward, to proceed to the village Adeezaee and to release the Hindoo. Jaffur Khan Khuttuk has plundered some property of Nujjuf Khan probably in concert with Peeara Mull, the Sikh officer, and Nujjuf Khan had requested the assistance of Hoossein Khan against Jafur. Sooltan Mohomed Khan desired Hoossein Khan Khuttuk to give up his country, and to receive 3,000 Rs. in cash per annum for his maintenance, or a Jageer to that amount. as his country was settled by the Lahore Government to Sooltan Mohomed for 7,000 Rs. yearly. Surdar Syud Mohomed Khan paid a visit to Sooltan Mohomed and consigned to him four good horses to be presented to the Durbar, but having received strict orders for his own attendance, he immediately retired to Hushtanuggur to make preparations for his departure.

22nd June [1840, Harh or Asarh 11, 1897 Bk.]—

Nuwab Khan of Pundeealee had possessed himself of 2 Villages called Kuttoozaees. but these having long been claimed by Peer Mohomed Khan, he ordered some of his Sowars to proceed against Nuwab Khan, the latter

539 observing this, instantly retired from the villages, and some of his followers were apprehended by Peer Mohomed's party. The latter being now desirous of a reconciliation has sent the prisoners back to Nuwab Khan. Saadut Khan has proceeded to Koonwur with about 80 followers, being sent for thither by Capt. MacGregor. A fight was going to take place between the partizans of Alahdad Khan and Fyztullub Khan Zekha-Kheils, and they had actually exchanged a few shots when they were prohibited and persuaded by a few old men, and their differences adjusted.

23rd June [1840, Harh or Asarh 12. 1897 Bk.]—

General Avitabile has dismissed Rehmut Khan Arukazee and substituted Zurren Khan in his place to guard the road on an allowance of 4,000 Rs. The road near Shadec Bugheirce has been prepared broad enough to allow free passage to two or three carts of guns at a time, and labourers are still at work there.†

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PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE LAHORE

6th to 9th July 1840 [Harh or Asarh 25-28 1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh, having arrived at Amrutsur, went with Bhaee Ram Singh and Raja Heera Singh to the Hurmunder [Golden Temple] and presented 1,000 Rs., a pair of shawls, and some sweetmeats. He also presented 500 Rs. to the Akai Bonga, 250 to Jhunda Bonga, 250 to Baba Atul's shrine, and 250 to the late Maharaja's Bonga as offerings on the conquest of Munde. On his return to Rambagh, Bhaee Ram Singh, Meean Oodum [Singh] and Sohna, Surdars Teij Singh, Lehna Singh Mujjeethia, Futteh Singh Maun, and Sham Singh, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Azeezoodeen and others attended. Raja Dhian Singh's report being

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† Confl. 1840 Dept. Punjab Ukhbar, Recd. 25 July.

received, he was ordered to attend to the duties at Lahore. Missur Lall Singh was ordered to give 1,50,000 to Amreek Rae and Bhugut Ram *Mutsudies* to be distributed to the *Khas Ghoor Churras* just returned from Peshawar in the presence of Raja Dhian Singh. Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan reported his arrival at Jehlum, and he was ordered to make haste to Lahore. Raja Socheit Singh reported that he was adjusting the Vuzeerabad revenues. Bhaee Ram Singh praised the wisdom and policy of General Ventura and Dewan Ajoodhia Nath in apprehending the Munde Raj and settling the affairs at that place; and they were promised *544* *Khilluts*. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen was told that he would be appointed to look after the revenues of Munde, Sookait, Koolloo, Hurreepore, and Kangra, &c. and Bhaee Ram Singh observed that he was the fittest person for the duty. Sordar Lehna Singh represented that Meean Dilla had attended on General Ventura throughout, and hoped for a Jageer. This was promised. Kant Singh of Nukka presented a horse. A report was received from Rae Kishen Chund. A Conference was held with Bhaee Ram Singh, 10 Manjha Sikhs were enlisted. 2,000 broad cloth coats were ordered to be prepared before the Dussehra.

7th July [1840 Harh or Asarh 26, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur went towards Nowshuhra. A shawl was presented to Sadhoo Singh Akalee. Purta Singh and Mehan Singh Commandants congratulated the Koonwur on the Munde conquest, and were presented with 200 Rs. each. Raja Heera Singh was asked if the Thanehs of the Durbar had been introduced into the Mutavur [Sic Minawur] district and he stated that he *545* had received no intelligence. The Koonwur addressed a report of his proceedings to the Maharaja, written by Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen. Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla

requested the appointment of some Chief to bring Dewan Kirpa Ram. Raja Omed Singh of Hurreepore was ordered either to stay at Mundee or to return according to General Venture's orders. Kedur Buxeh Adjutant was ordered to escort the Durbar camels proceeding to Peshawur on their way to Caubool. From the Peshawur news it appeared that Dr. Reid had arrived there from Peshlooluk, that Capt. Mackeson was about to coerce the inkoo-Kheils, but that they were brought in to him by Abdoorre-heem, a servant of the Shah, that the Captain had presented them with 200 Rs. as *Zeeafut* and in return he was presented by them with 3 horses, that Sinkoo-Kheils had restored some of the plundered property, and left ten people on their part in the service of the Captain; and that the Captain had returned from Boolak to Allee Musjeed on the 29th June. It also appeared that Toorrehbaz Khan of Dekka, returning from Allee Musjeed, had seen some Shoonwarrees, and the Sinkoo-Kheil robbers
 546 in the act of plundering the Dak Parcels, that, having pursued them, Toorrehbaz Khan killed one of the robbers while his own horse was wounded. A petition was received from General Avitable requesting that since he had incurred the displeasure of the Durbar he might be allowed to retire.

8th July [1840 Harh or Asarh 27, 1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh having held his Durbar in the Barradurree of Rambag at Amrutsur, Surdar Teij Singh, Meeans Oodum Singh and Sohna, Raja Heera Singh, Bhaee Ram Singh, Fakeer Azeezooddeen, and others attended. From the Peshawur-news it appeared that Mr. Steenback [steinback]'s battalion was generally disobedient, and that Mr. Mackeson was bringing into order the Khyberree robbers and desired to have the stipulated Sikh troops encamped all at one place. General Avitable was, therefore, ordered to take every measure to please

Mr. Mackeson, and to punish Mr. Steinback's battalion. The following Khilluts were granted on account of the Mundeë conquest.

To General Ventura

21 *parchas*

1 Elephant with gold and silver *howda*

1 Sword with inlaid saiz

1 horse with gold trappings.

To Dewan Ajoodhia Nath

8 *parchas*

1 Pair of gold bangles, worth 500 Rs.

To Lalla Jowalla Nath, the General's *Vakeel*

500 Rupees in Cash

1 Pair of Shawls

20 Rupees increase of salary.

To the *Hurkarra* who first brought the tidings of the conquest

200 Rupees in cash

1 Mooltan *Kheis*.

1000 Rupees were granted to Dewan Deena Nath, 1000 to Fakeer Azeezodeen, and 25,000 Rs. were presented 547 to the holy Hurmundur. Surdar Lehna Singh Sundhanwalla presented 25 Rs. Nuzzur. Surdar Futteh Singh Maun announced the arrival of Surdar Mehan Singh, Ruheembuxh, and Sheer Singh the Putteeala Agents, on a visit of condolence, and he was ordered to send the usual *Zeeafut* to them. The Dehlie news was read to the Koonwur. Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan reported his arrival at Shahdura with all the Gilzaees, and he was ordered to stop at Lahore. Lala Bhuggut Ram reported

that General Goolab Singh, having settled revenue matters in the Usufzaee country, had returned with all the 4 battalions, 2 Regiments Cavalry, and 10 guns to Lahore. He was ordered to remain at Shahdera and
 548 Lahore. In the afternoon the Koonwur visited the late Maharaja's Bonga and enquired of Lala Teik Chund about the repair of the Futtehghurh fort.

9th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 28, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur went to the Gobindgurh fort. At the Durbar he enquired into some accounts from Dewan Deena Nath and Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen. A map was ordered to be prepared of the Mundee district, with sketches of all its forts, together with that of the impregnable fort of Kumlahgurh. According to Bhaee Ram Singh's suggestion Surdar Futteh Singh Maun and Sudha Singh, the *Sayer* Officer, were ordered to conduct the Puteeala Agents. The Agents presented 500 Rs. *Sirwarna*, 18 *parchas*, 3 jewels, 2 horses with silver saddles, and 31 suits of female apparel for the Maharaja, and 11 *parchas*, 2 horses with silver saddles, with 11 suits of female dress, to the Koonwur. The return presents for the Maharaja Kurrum Singh were ordered to be made at Lahore. The Agents being asked the reason of the Raja's son deferring to visit the Durbar ascribed it to the severity of the weather. The Koonwur proposed to visit Turun Tarun but was dissuaded by Bhaee Ram Singh in consequence of the excessive heat. Dewan Kirpa Ram applied for the
 549 restoration of his Jageer in Koonjah and he was promised it as soon as he should attend on the Durbar. Some reports received from Lalla Kishen Chund were read by Fakeer Azeezooodeen, and orders were issued in reply.†

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

10th to 13th July 1840 [*Harh or Asarh* 29—32 551
1897 Bk.]—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh held his Durbar at Amrut-sur. Bhaee Goormukh Singh shewed a sketch of the Futtehgurh fort. The Jageer of Surdar Nahur Singh of Attaree was confiscated in consequence of his absence. According to General Ventura's request, Soorut Singh, Purdhan Singh, and Mungul Singh were dispatched to Mundeë to take charge of the garrisons of the different forts there. Raja Dhian Singh and Fakeer Noorodeen reported that Bhaee Gobind Ram was deprived of speech by a paralytic stroke. Bhaee Ram Singh, therefore, obtained leave for Lahore. Surdar Teij Singh was ordered to pay up his two battalions, and to despatch them to Mundeë. Raja Heera Singh was desired to recommend to the Raja of Chumba to increase his *Nuzzrana* of 20,000 Rs. A *Dak* was ordered to be laid for Turun Tarun. Alla Singh Commandant presented a horse, and reported that the revenues had been realized from the Usufzaee country. Kirpa Ram Chopra was ordered to examine the the Custom accounts. Missur Lall Singh relinquished 552
the farm of the Seals. 500 Rs. were ordered to be given to Dewan Kishen Lall.

11th July [1840, *Harh or Asarh* 30, 1897 Bk.]—

Missur Ram Kishen was ordered to make every arrangement at Khalur tending to security of the people. The Raja of Sokeit addressed a congratulatory letter on the conquest of Mundeë. He was ordered to pay his tribute immediatety. 200 Doaba Sepoys were enlisted and sent to the Hills. Surdar Futteh Singh Maun represented that the garrisons at the Multan, Shoojabad, Khanigurh, Muzuffurabad and other forts had not been relieved for a long time. Missur Beilee Ram recommended

his brother Roop Lall to some situation. General Ventura was ordered to realize 50,000 Rs. from Teera and Palum and to distribute it to his troops. The Gobindgurh store-officers reported that about 50,000 maunds of grain had been received this season. General Avitabile was ordered to furnish a list of the things in the Sumeergurh and the Futtehgurh forts.

12th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 31, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur attended with Raja Heera Singh, Meeans Oodum and Sohna, Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla, Lehna Singh Mujjeethia and Uttur Singh Kalehwala went to the Turun Tarun Tank and presented it with 500 Rs. and granted 1,000 Rs. to its priests. He returned to the Rambagh at Amrutsur in the evening.

553 *13th July [Harh or Asarh 32, 1897 Bk.]—*

The Koonwur went towards Jemadar Khooshal Singh's garden. General Ventura reported that Meean Runjeet, brother of Raja Bulbeir Sein of Mundee, was still refractory in the Kumlagurh fort. In reply he was instructed to put himself in possession of that fort by and bye, bearing in mind its reputed strength. The Koonwur granted the Rambagh garden and a Jageer of 2,000 Rs. per annum to Bhaee Ram Singh on account of the Mundee conquest.

Surdar Ruttun Singh reported that Sheikh Goolam Hoosein at Doaba had demolished a *Dhurmsala* at Chukamal [? Chakowal, District Hoshiarpur] to build a *Musjid* there. The Sheikh was, therefore, fined 5,000 Rs. and ordered to submit a report on the subject. The Agents of the Cashmere officer were urged to pay the monthly instalments. These Agents represented that their master wanted to colonize a place called Kalant lying waste about 12 stags from Cashmere, An enquiry

was ordered to be made regarding the place. Fakeer Shahdeen reported that 10 lakhs of rupees had arrived at Ferozepore in boats from Sinde. A conference was held with the Surdars. The Raja of Kooloo complained against General Ventura, and the latter was ordered to realize the tribute from the Raja. Mool Singh, a servant of Jemadar Khooshal Singh, reported that the *Ghoorchurras* under Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwalla murdered a Brahmin, the Keeper of Jemadar's garden, who had prohibited the grass-cutters from cutting grass within the Garden. The criminals were immediately ordered to be brought into the Koonwur's presence, and were put in confinement. Fakeer Shahodeen reported from Feerozepore that Captain Lawrence was engaged night and day in strengthening the fort and that Guns were being provided for it. The Surdars suggested that it would be prudent to construct a fort at Kusoor; Fakeer Azezoodeen remarked that the British Government was a Government of strict good faith. Futteh Singh Maun replied that there was no doubt upon that subject, but that it behoves every wise *Raj* to avoid being taken un-awares. The accounts from Lahore reported the Maharaja to be suffering from dysentery and slight fever. Bhaee Ruttun Chund reported his having brought Sooltan Mohomed Khan and the Gilzae Chief to Shahdera on the Ravee, and his having encamped them there. He stated that the Ghilzaees had offered him thousands of rupees not to bring them from their asylum. He was told he had acted in a manner to deserve a present, which should be given him. A list of the Ghilzaees arrived was ordered to be prepared for transmission to Mr. Clerk. Raja Goolaub Singh reported from Jummo that the Durbar servants sent to resume the Monawur [Minawar] district had laid hands on all his personal property there. Orders were sent to them to release it.

The Rajas are much displeased. Koonwur Nownihal Singh addicts himself still more to drinking since the success of the troops in Mundee. Dewan Kirpa Ram is expected very shortly.

CASHMERE INTELLIGENCE

557

16th June to 1st July 1840 [Harh or Asarh 5-20, 1897 Bk.]

Vazeer Zorawur Singh has now possession of Iskardoo, and Raja Ahmed Shah is in confinement. The Vazeer is about to construct a fort at Iskardoo. Raja Jubbar Khan ruler of the Jussoura district, nephew of Ahmed Shaw, in consequence of the disturbances in Iskardoo has applied for assistance to the Governor of Cashmere; and the latter, having received permission from Lahore, sent ten of his sepoy to guard the Jussoura fort against any interference on the part of the Vazeer, but Meean Nadir on the part of the Vazeer having marched against the fort, a fight took place between him and the Jusroure people, in which the Meean with some of his followers was killed, and his followers fled. The Jussoura people are now assembling in arms at Nuddoo and Kuleut in order to rescue Raja Ahmed Shah. Orders have been received from the Durbar by the Officer at Cashmere to despatch Mahomed Allee Khan and Ahmed Allee Khan, sons of Raja Ahmed Shah, to Lahore, and they are preparing to march to that place,

558

1st July [1840, Harh or Asarh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

Raja Ahmed Shah of Iskardoo is still in confinement with his family. This district is becoming depopulated. There is almost a famine. The property of the people and the Raja has been plundered. In consequence of a request from Jubbar Khan of Jussoura to the

Cashmere ruler, Mehán Singh has detached 2 Companies to defend that place. The sons of Raja Ahmed Shah who were residing at Cashmere, marched to Lahore on the 24th June. Corn is cheaper at Cashmere. People are returning to the country, and the crops are very fine. There is unusual heat, owing to want of rain in Cashmere.

Rates

Rice, per Cashmere Rupee	...	...	...	48 Seers.
Wheat per " "	...	...	...	60 "
Barley per " "	...	...	...	90 "

Exchange 100 Nanuck Shahee Rupee @ 157
Cashmere Rupees. Gold, and ducats at 29 Cashmere
rupees per Tola, or sicca weight.

Mehan Singh rules with moderation and justice.

PESHAWUR

26th June to 4th July, 1840 [*Har or Asarh* 15-23, 559
1897 Bk.]—

Gangs of the Adum-Kheil and other robbers consisting of from 2 to 300 horsemen have begun to plunder the roads from Jumrode to Khyrabad on the Attok. 3 or 4 miles beyond Peshawur on the way to Kohat, a common messenger cannot travel in safety. Even the Sowars stationed on the different *Chowkies* to guard the road are afraid of the Afreedees. The restrictions upon the salt trade proposed by the Jummoo Rajas have also tended to disturb the district.

27th June [1840, *Har or Asarh* 16. 1897 Bk.]—

General Avitabile having demanded revenue from the inhabitants of Mashoo Kheil about 6 *coss* south of Peshawur, they refused to pay it on the plea of their having always remained rent free, but no alternative being offered to them except to pay the revenues or to

desert the village, they have repaired to the Adum-Kheil Hills. They are bold people about 700 in number, and they are likely for the purpose of mischief to write with the Afreedees.

28th June [1840, Har or Asarh 17, 1897 Bk.]—

In consequence of the late acts of violence and the murder of three children by Allahdad Khan, there is great enmity between him and Fyztullub Khan, and
 560 Futteh Khan, the brother of the latter, was prepared to march with about 70 or 80 persons to demolish the redoubt lately prepared by Allahdad's party. A house is to be built at Alee Musjid for the British Officers. No loss of life or property has occurred to the travellers thro' the Khybur Pass in these days. Peer Mohomed Khan arrived at Peshawur and paid a visit to General Avitabile. The Mulloodeen-Kheil, Afghans of Khan Bahadur Khan's tribe have purchased lands of the Kokee Kheils in the Road-Barrah country, and they were going to erect a fort there, but have for the present been prevented by the Kokee-Kheils.

30th June [1840, Har or Asarh 19, 1897 Bk.]—

The salt mines have been farmed out to Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan by the Jummoo Rajas for 80,000 Rs. The country of Hoossein Khan and Murtuza Khan Khuttuk having been settled on Sooltan Mohomed by the Sikh Government, he is going to make his arrangements there, and has sent for Meean Azadgool, an influential priest or *Peer* for the purpose. Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan went to the Doaba last evening. He promises General Avitabile and others to set out for Lahore, but he seems to want information from his brother Sooltan Mohomed before he marches. He had
 560 provided Sooltan Mohomed Khan with 15,000 Rs. as a loan on his departure towards Lahore, and entreated him

to prevent, if possible, his being sent for to the Durbar. Saadut Khan Muhmund was at Koonur with Syud Baboo Jan. Capt. MacGregor has offered a Jageer of Cash amounting to 8000 Rs. per annum to Saadut Khan if he would settle with all his family at Koonur. Saadut Khan was about to visit that officer thro' Baboo Jan.

1st July [1840, Har or Asarh 20, 1897 Bk.]—

A fight has taken place between the Nureeab people and the inhabitants of Hingoo. The heat is excessive at Kohat. The people of Kohat together with Khwajeh Mohamed Khan prayed to God for rain and sacrificed some goats.

3rd July [1840, Harh or Asarh 22, 1897 Bk.]—

Nuwab Khan Mahmud of Pundeealee being sent for by Toorehbaz Khan was preparing to set out. Toorreh baz Khan has apprehended Unwur and Hindgee, the Mulluks. Peer Mohamed Khan is anxious to put off his departure to Lahore.

4th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 23, 1897 Bk.]—

Saadut Khan has received every consolation from Capt. MacGregor. He is still at Koonur with Baboo Jan, Janee and Khyroolla Khan, the Mulluks of the Shatee-Kheils, who had accompanied him, have returned to Gundat to their homes. Mulluk Munsoor is still with him, at Koonu. Nothing is known about the sons of Saadut Khau, and the place where they live.†

PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE LAHORE

14th to 18th July 1840. [Sawan 1-5, 1897 Bk.]—

561

Koonwur Nownihal Singh, attended by Raja Heera Singh, Surdars Ajeet Singh Sundhanwala and Lehna Singh Mujjeethia, went to perform his ablutions in the Amrutsur

† Confl. 1840 Dept; Punjab Intelligence, Lahore, 10 to 13 July
Cashmere 16th June to 1st July Peshawur 26 June to 4th July.

Tank, and presented 500 Rs. to the Hurmunder, 250 to Akal Bonga, 125 to Jhunda Bonga, and as much to Baba Attul's shrine. He also granted 11 suits of wearing apparel of satin and shawl, 2,000 Rs., 11 cows, and some grain to the Brahmins. An advance tent was ordered to the Tuwaif Bridge [Pul-Kanjri or Kunchnee ka Pool, also called Pul-Khalsa, district Amritsar]. Raja Heera Singh reported that he had appointed 100 Sowars to confiscate the Jageer of Surdar Nahm [Nahar] Singh of Attaree. Surdar Goolab Singh Shuheed's *Vakeel* was dismissed with a *Khillut* of 11 *parchas* for his master; and of 7 *parchas* and a pair of gold bangles, for himself. He requested a Jageer for his master, in lieu of the elephant he had presented to the Durbar, and was ordered to attend at Lahore. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen received 1,000 Rs. and a pair of shawls and was ordered to arrange the Revenue matters of Mundee, and to take two battalions of Surdar Teij Singh with him. 500 broad-cloth coats
 562 for the Sepoys were ordered to be prepared before the Dussehra. In the evening the Koonwur arrived at the Tuwayuf Bridge [Pul-Kanjri or Kunchnee ka Pool] on his return to Lahore. The Officers of Baree Key [Vaniake or Baniake] presented a horse.

15th July [1840, Sawan 2 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur having marched with the Sowars from the Tawayuf Bridge [Pul Kanjri] arrived at Lahore in the morning and received a salute of Guns. Raja Dhian Singh, and Jemadar Khooshal Singh presented 11 ducats each. The former reported the arrival of Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan with the Ghilzaees. He was ordered to bring them tomorrow. General Goolaub Singh presented a horse and 11 Rs, and reported that he had collected the revenues and the *Nuzrana* from the Usufzaees. Raja Dhian Singh reported that about 100 horse

of the *Ghoor-churras* had died at Peshawur and the Usuf-zae country. The Koonwur then attended on the Maharaja and presented him with 1,100 Rs. and asked about his health. The Maharaja was pleased, and replied he was recovering. The Koonwur then went to see Bhaees Ram Singh and Gobind Ram at their house, and returning thence, attended on his mother, and presented 500 Rs. to her. He also presented some sweetmeats [*Karah Prasad*] on the late Maharaja's tomb.

16 July [1840, *Sawan* 3. 1897 *Bk*]—

Enquiries, as ordered, having been privately made relative to the news received from Hyderabad, it appears that Lalla Lukput Race, *Vakeel* of Meer Sheir Mohomed Khan *Meer* of Tehara, had offered to the late Maharaja, about 3 years ago, a sum of about 1,25,000 Rs. for the 563 *Taburrooks*† or sacred relics of Amam Hoossein. The late Maharaja on this account granted him a *Khillut* and a pearl necklace, and desired him first to settle with his employer. and that the *Tuburrooks* should then be given to him from the *Tosheh-Khana*. No mention is ever made in these days regarding the *Tuburrooks* in the Durbar, and a list of them shall be secretly ascertained by and by. Lalla Lukput Race and Birja Mull, the *Vakeels* of Meer Sheir Mohomed Khan, often represented to the Rajas and the Bhaees in the Durbar, in the months of November and December 1839, that their master desired to remain subject to the Lahore Government, and requested that they should be dismissed with presents for him. They were dismissed by the Durbar with a *Khillut*, a pair of gold bangles and 500 Rs. on the 28th December 1839. They however continued to request a *Khillut* for their master still, after the death of the late Maharaja, and

† For a detailed study of these and other muslim relics, see Ganda Singh's *Muslim Relics with the Sikh Rulers of Lahore*, Proceedings of I. H. Congress, Sixth 1943. Aligarh session, App. 284—8.

applied for 200 Rs. per month which they had received during His late Highness's life time. At last, the Durbar granted a *Khillut* of 41 *purchas*, an elephant and a horse for their master. The despatch of this *Khillut* with the Agents of the Durbar was however delayed for
 564 some reason or another and the *Vakeels* continued to beg for 2,000 Rs. to defray the expences of their journey home. This request was never complied with by the Durbar. They were considerably in debt owing to their debaucheries at Lahore, and their creditors began to press their demands upon them. Lalla Birja Mull at length went away to Tehara, and Lukhput Raee absconded in the month of March 1839 and went to Mooltan. There he again contracted debts and was again obliged to fly secretly. About 5,000 Rs. is yet due from these Hyderabad *Vakeels* to the Sahookars, natch-girls and spirit-sellers of Lahore.

17 July, 1840 [*Sawan 4, 1897 Bk.*].—

The Zemindars of Jungseeal [Jhang Sial] complained against the oppressions of the officers at that place. 10 Sepoys were enlisted in Surdar Teij Singh's troops. The Koonwur having held the Durbar, Raee Gobindjuss presented his *Nuzur*. Jemadar Khooshal Singh showed two guns which he had prepared. Surdar Amur Singh Alloowalla complained that he was very much distressed for want of money and that his present Jageer was insufficient for his expenses, and requested leave, which was granted. Dewan Hakim Raee and Hookum Singh, son of Surdar Dhuuna Singh Mulvae, were sent to conduct Surdar Sultan Mohomed Khan to the Durbar. He was
 565 brought in with his son Gool Mohomed Khan, and another boy of about 12 or 14 years of age, and presented four good horses and 31 ducats. He represented that he had brought all the Ghilzaees with him, that their families were at Kohat, the support of whom entailed upon him the expense of 6,000 Rs. in consequence of his connection with them, and that the Ghilzaees wanted to be in-

roduced to the Durbar. The Koonwar replied that he was unable to do anything against the Treaties, and that he could not receive them. Fakeer Shahdeen was ordered to inform Captain Lawrence of the appointment of troops against the domain of Surdar Nahur Singh of Attaree on the east bank of the Sutlej. Fakeer Shahdeen and Bussawa Singh Commandant reported the evacuation of Peer Kote and the introduction of the *Khalsa Thava*. Futtehdeen Khan of Kusoor presented a *Nazzur* and reported that he had despatched his sowars with the British *Kafila* proceeding to Peshawur. Koonwur Sheir Singh reported that he had reprimanded Mohun Lall, his servant, for his conduct, and urged him to satisfy the plaintiffs. Nawab Surfuraz Khan of Mooltan was promised 5,000 Rs. The Koonwur carried Fakeer Nooroodeen, Enayut Shah and Hakim Shaw, the Physicians, to the Maharaja and they proposed the give him some medicine 566 to remove his fever. The Koonwur went to Bhaec Gobind Ram's house.

18 July, 1840 [Sawan 5, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja with Raja Heera Singh and other Chiefs. At the Durbar he asked Beilee Ram how much money was remaining in hand out of the fund given in alms by the late Maharaja, and he computed it at a Lakh. General Ventura requested and obtained a title. Raja Ajeet Singh of Koolloo was ordered to prevent his people from raising any disturbances on the Bias, and to pay his tribute to General Ventura. General Mehan Singh was ordered to give two thousand rupees per annum to General Ventura from the Cashmere revenues. His Agents presented 40,000 Rs, in cash, and as much in shawls as the monthly instalment. 17 horses were granted to the *Ghoor-Churras*. From the Peshawur-news it appeared that General Avitabile had thrown down a sepoy from a rock, and had another sepoy stoned to death for their committing a rape, that some robbers

having plundered some property from the village Chunksunrian [Chamkani district Peshawar] the zemindars had killed two of them and rescued the property from their hands. Nujuf Khan Khuttuk reported that Arsulla Khan of Zeedah [Zaida district Peshawar] had created disturbances in his country, and that the Khan had also entertained a European and prepared two guns. He was ordered to take possession of Arsulla Khan's guns and to tell him to dismiss the European. Beila Singh was ordered to prevent his people from joining Surdar Nahur Singh of Attaree. The Mumdot Chief reported the despatch of his brother and Agents to the Durbar. Rae Gobind Jus obtained permission to pay his respect to the Maharaja. Fukeer Shahdeen reported that the British officers had found a treasure in gold and silver in the vicinity of the Guznee forts while clearing it. General Avitabile reported that he had directed Surdar Syud Mohamed Khan to attend on the Durbar. On the subject of the news from Hyderabad, relative to the arrival there of sacred relics from the Durbar, the following is the state of the case. The sacred relics or Tuburrooks of Moortuza Alee, found by the Lahore Government on the conquest of Mooltan, are a pair of shoes of that holy person. The Sikhs erroneously call them the *Pawla* of Mohamed Moortaza Alee; and Maharaja Runjeet Singh in the Durbar shewed them to Fakeer Azeezooddeen, who is said to have immediately acknowledged them to be so, and placed them with all deference upon his head, congratulating himself at the same time in having been so honored. The Mohamedan Furrashes who were present in the Durbar earnestly begged the favor of each being beaten with these shoes and the request was immediately complied with. There is also Kooran, a few other religious compositions which Allee used to read, some of his hair and teeth, and *Joobba* or cloak from the same holy being. The *Jobba* was found at the conquest of *Jeith* in the

district of Ramnuggur. The *Paula* or shoes are deposited in Missur Lall Singh's *Tosheh-Khana*, and the hair, teeth, the Joobba, and the Kooran, with the other sacred papers, are still safely deposited in Missur Beilee Ram's *Tosheh Khaneh*. It is said that the Meers of Sinde entertained the wish to obtain these relics and offered a large sum for them, but at present there is no negotiation going on regarding them. The late Maharaja told Missur Beilee Ram to take great care of them, and the Missur continues to preserve them accordingly.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

569

17th and 18th July, 1840 [Sawan 4-5, 1897 Bk.]—

General Ventura appointed Shaman *Vuzeer* with about 2,000 men to furnish [*? punish*] the insurgents in the Suraj and Puchun Hills, who had assembled about 3,000 militia, and the Vazeer has encamped at Khundnoo. On the 11th instant the fort of Beera was captured and the following day about 200 laborers were ordered to raze it to the ground. On the 13th 200 men arrived with treasure to be distributed to the troops. Meean Runjeet and Merdun are said to be still in the Kumlagurh Fort, and Baba Khurrukgeer in Dhurmpore about 4 coss from that fort. General Ventura is still encamped at Bul, some of his troops are at Mundee. The people of the country are now daily returning to their homes in peace. 10,000 Rs. have been granted to the troops by the Durbar. Orders have been issued by the Durbar to the Gooleir, Juswun and the Seeba Rajas to furnish 50 and 100 armed men to the General. General Ventura is going to erect a *Baradurree* where he is now encamped, and bricks are supplied for it from Sokeit. Some say that he is going to found a city there.

18th July [1840, Sawan 5, 1897 Bk.]—

570

Vuzeer Shaman, being appointed by General Ventura, has made every arrangement in the Nachoo district and possessed himself of all the forts there with exception of Meerangurh, which is also about to fall. Kumlagurh yet holds out, and the troops stationed at Mundee are still there. Some insurgents are assembled in arms on the Thamksee Hill on the other side of the Bias. An elephant in the General's Camp getting mad did some injury and was ordered to be shot. Surdar Urjun Singh arrived with his troops at Huttee and has been desired by the General to advance to Bul. Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen has been appointed by the Durbar with 2 battalions towards Mundee.

PESHAWUR

571

6th to 10th July, 1840 [Harh or Asarh 25-29, 1897 Bk.]—

Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan informed his son of his arrival at the Jelum and directed him to erect the fort designed above the village Austeezaee with a view to guard the roads against the Teerah robbers, and to treat the Ghilzaees families with civility. Khwajeh Mohomed has met with opposition from the Hill people in erecting the above fort and has requested the assistance of his uncle Syud Mohomed Khan. He is very much vexed with the Ghilzaee families; their boys and servants taking away the property of the Bazar people and plundering the gardens. *Mama* Khooda Nuzur, Abdoorrehman Khan, son of Shahahoodeen Khan Tokkee, Mohomed Usif Khan, nephew of Gool Mohomed Khan, Sehut Khan and Vullee Neymut Khan, the heads of Gilzaees, have accompanied Sooltan Mohomed Khan to Lahore, and their families are at Kohat. Hostilities

are going on between the people of Nurreeab and Hingoo. Khwajeh Mohomed Khan fined the Mulluks of Togh 1,500 Rs.

8th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 27, 1897 Bk.]—

Captain MacGregor was going to give a maintenance of 8,000 Rs. per annum to Saadut Khan through Baboo Jan of Koonnu, but Saadut Khan, being frightened by his friends, returned to the Shumsa pass under fear of being apprehended. Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan has postponed his march to Lahore for the present. His correspondence is secretly going on with the Soaat Chiefs. Nuwab Khan of Pundeealee was going to levy troops against Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan, by whose Sowars he had lately been maltreated and obliged to fly from Muth, but the Surdar sent messengers requesting his forbearance. Ameer Khan Nookkee is still besieging the New Town at Bajore, with Abdoolla Khan Salarzaee, Mohomed Akrum, Sullamut Khan and other *Mulluks*, but has not yet succeeded in capturing the fort. The sons of Meer Alum are besieged with their relations in the New Town. Ameer Mohomed Khan and Afzul Khan, brothers of Meer Alum, are with their families in the Shoonwarree country.

9th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 28, 1897 Bk.]—

Misunderstandings exist between the Afreedees and the Ourukzaees. The former have, therefore, concerted measures to prevail upon some of the latter by bribe and thus to produce discord amongst them. Khan Bahadoor Khan and Sideem Khan propose to march to Teerah. About half of the troops surrounding the New Town of Bajore obtained leave of absence for some days from their Khans, and the rest have marched to the Enayut fort. Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan is at his house in

the Doaba and awaits the result of his applications to to the Durbar. Formerly enmity existed between Toorehbaz Khan and the Alumzaee Mohmunds, and he was on friendly terms with Rahimdad Khan and Dilasa Khan Mohmunds, the inhabitants of Muchnee; at last the matter has now been compromised between him and the Alumzaees. Nawab Khan of Pundiallee, who had lately fled from the village Punttoozaee in the Doaba, belonging to Surdar Peer Mohomed Khan, leaving some of his followers behind, who were taken prisoners by the Surdar's party, sent his nephew, Abbas Khan, to release them, and has now affected their release. Nuwab Khan has been in the Ruttoozaee village merely to visit some of his relations, but Feeroze Khan, an inhabitant of Nuth Moghul-Kheil, who was his enemy, represented to Peer Mohomed that his arrival at that place was with intention to take possession of it. Under this alarm Peer Mohomed Khan had sent a party of his troops against Nawab Khan who was obliged to fly.†

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

577

17th to 21st July, 1840 [Sawan 4-8, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur reviewed the battalions under General Goolaub Singh and granted them 500 Rs. At Surdar Ajeet Singh Sundhanwala's request, an order was issued to Missur Lall Singh to give something to General Matabar Singh of Nepaul. The Koonwur then attended on the Maharaja. At the Durbar the Ministers attended. Dewan Sawun Mull was ordered to purchase 200 camels for the Artillery from the Munkeira district. A passport was granted to Dillawur Khan of Hansie, proceeding with some horses to Filore [Phillour]. General Avitabile

† Confl. 1840 Dept., Diary of G. G.'s Agency, N. W. Frontier, July; Lahore from 14 to 18; Hills from 17 to 18; Peshawur from 6 to 10; Cons. 17th August.

offered 30,000 Rs. increase on the revenues of the Khuttuk and the Usofzye districts, if they should be farmed to him. He was desired to submit his engagement to give in the above increase on the fixed revenue of those districts amounting to 1,40,000 Rs. The officer at Palum was ordered to attend to the requisition of General Ventura for ammunition. A report was received from Shaman Vazeer, and his good services were applauded. General Goolaub Singh presented 18 mules, 20,000 Rs. in cash and 20,000 in bills, collected from the Usofzye Country. He also brought 4 murderers, who were transferred to Rajah Dhian Singh. Hukeem Ausif Khan of Peshawur was ordered to attend on the Maharaja to care him. Raja Dhian Singh reported that a few Brahmins had ascended a Peepul tree these last 20 days and demanded 2,000 Rs.† He was ordered to give them 1,000. Sudda Singh *Buheeria* represented that Jewund Singh Mokul was very ill and had granted an elephant, 10 cows and other things to the Brahmins. The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja to enquire about his health.

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18 July [1840, Sawan 5, 1897 Bk.]—

Bokun Khan, the *Darogha* of the stable, reported that General Goolaub Singh had brought a very fine horse from the Usofzye country, which he had not yet shewn to the Koonwur. The horse was ordered to be produced immediately. At the Durbar the Ministers attended. At Raae Gobindjuss's request a passport was granted to Radha Krishen Shah Shooja's treasurer,

† Means the Brahmins sometimes have recourse to, for forcing from Hindoos a compliance with their demands. [This is a form of sitting *dharna* or *Satyagraha*, so often used for political and religious purposes in recent times.—Editor]

proceeding with some property to Caubool. Servants deputed by Raja Daomdur [Davindar] Singh of Nabha announced the death of his father, and presented on his part 21 gold mohurs and a gold cloth. They received a hundred rupees and were dismissed with a letter. Fakeer Shahdeen reported that the rate of corns was rising at Ferozepore, and that Jumaloodeen Khan of 579 Mumdot had called on Captn. Lawrence and informed him of the arrangements he had made to check the robberies in his estate. Fakeer Shahdeen was ordered to take advantage of the presence of about 500 of the troops, at Dhurru Kote, if their services may be required to check the system of *Salhung* (reprisals) robberies, &c, prevailing in the lands of the Khalsa vassals. At Bhaee Ram Singh's suggestion, Missur Beilee Ram was ordered to give 25 Rs. per diem in alms to the Gurunthies for the welfare of the Maharaja. The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja to ask about his health.

19 July [1840, Sawan 6, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja. At the Durbar the Ministers attended. A report was received from Raee Kishen Chund with letters from the Right Honorable the Governor General and Mr. Clerk, and their contents were read in a private conference. General Ventura reported the occupation of the Machee, Sheergurh and the Mustgurh forts, and his intention to proceed towards Kumlahgurh. According to his request, orders were issued to the Hill Officers to supply the General with 4,000 *begarries* or labourers. Raja Dhian Singh reported that General Avitabile apprehends inconvenience to the people of Peshawur by the encampment 580 of troops at that place and that he proposes to encamp them at Akora. Orders were issued to the General to

encamp the troops wherever he thought proper. Lall Chund *Vakeel* reported that Surdar Sooltan Mohomed had attended on the Maharaja and presented 21 ducats. At Dewan Lukhee Shah's complaint, Goormookh [Singh] Lumma was ordered not to interfere with the revenue matters of the Deera Ismaeel Khan district. Ashik Mohomed Khan of Tank reported that he had by some engagements gained over the insurgent Bhuttees of that district, and that he would attend on the Durbar after the rains. Some houses opposite to the Summonboorj were ordered to be demolished, but a well was spared at the request of the Ministers. Ashik Mohomed Khan of Tank was praised for his services and ordered to appear at the Durbar with the Bhuttees at the Dusheira. Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan attended, and the Koonwur spoke to him in Persian. From the Peshawur news it appeared that Mr. La Font, who had proceeded to Caubool with the intention to march, had returned without success. General Matabar Singh presented 20 gold *mohurs* to the Maharaja and asked about his health. He was presented by the Maharaja with 1,100 Rs. A hundred coins were received from Mitta Tiwana. Fukeer Tajooddeen was ordered to remove the marble and the granite from the *Baradurree* at the Rambagh in order to its being placed on the tomb of the late Maharaja. General Mehan Singh was ordered to send his son with all the officers and a battalion just enlisted to the Durbar on the Dushehra festival. Misser Beilee Ram was ordered to prepare the presents for Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore, to be despatched with Lala Bishendoss's *Vakeel*. The four criminals brought by General Goolaub Singh were ordered to be sent to General Avitabile for punishment.

20th July [1840, Sawan 7, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja. A conference was held with Fukeer Azeezoodenn, and Raee Govindjus, and Khezan Singh, an orderly, was despatched to punish and apprehend the thieves and robbers in the Manjha district. Surdar Chutter Singh of Attaree was ordered to enquire into the accounts of Bhaee Mahoon Singh, the late officer at Khatur, in the presence of Missur Ram Kishen. Ameer Khan, Commandant of the Najeebs, was ordered to encamp wherever General Avitabile may order him. The Peshawur news-writer reported that an enquiry was going to be made into Peer Mahomed Khan's accounts at Peshawur in the presence of General Avitabile, and after that the Surdar would soon attend on the Durbar. The officers at Bara were ordered to produce the receipts for the rice they had despatched to Shah Shooja's and Sir W. Macnaghten.

582 Mehan Singh of Cashmere was ordered to send Mahomed Azeem, Physician, to the Durbar and to give him 200 Rs. for his travelling expenses. 9 *Furrashes* and 5 bearers, apprehended since the murder of Surdar Cheit Singh, were released and restored to their situations, at the recommendation of Bhaee Ram Singh. Raja Dhian Singh reported the return of General Court with 2 battalions from Dera Ismael Khan. Fakeer Shahdeen was ordered to shew the gold (about 5 lakhs of rupees worth) which the British Government had received as part payment to the Durbar, on account [of] 10 lakhs, due from it on the Sinde transaction, to the servants of Missur Lall Singh. Raja Dhian Singh reported the death of Surdar Jewund Singh Mokul, and that his wife had burnt with the corpse. The Koonwur attended on the Maharaja.

20th July [1840, Sawan 7, 1897 Bk,]—

Secret despatches have been received by the Koonwur from General Meean Singh, Governor of Cashmere, complaining that Zorawur Singh, the Agent of Surdar [Raja] Goolaub Singh, is obtaining complete possession of Iskardoo and investing the fort of Jeswareh. A pair of *hurcarrahs* arrived, sent by Sham Singh, the Durbar servant deputed to Manawur [Minawar], to say that Raja Goolaub Singh is removing from the fort of Monwur [Minawar], and from other forts in the Monawur [Minawar] district, lakhs of property and money to Jummoo. Maharaja Khurruk Singh, on hearing this, heaped thousands of terms of abuse on the Rajahs exclaiming: "Who are these Rajas that they should carry away property and coin from the fort of Monawur [Minawar]?" Raja Dhian Singh being informed, sent to the Maharaja saying that it is at the Maharaja's option to sequester all his property, but why abuse and degrade him. 583

Surdar Sooitun Mohomed Khan represented in the Durbar that he had not, as alledged by certain interested parties, done that which should bring the anger of the Durbar upon him, that his brother, Syud Mohomed Khan, is on his way to Lahore, that he hopes he may be told what degradation awaits him, that the degree to which the late Maharaja upheld their respectability was known to all the world.

Surdar Ajeet Singh remarked on the destitution of General Matabar Singh and the expense of affording him occasional relief in money without obtaining any service for it, that the bounty of the Durbar is thus wasted. The Koonwur replied that Mr. Clerk had written to the *Suddur* about the General and has not yet received an answer, but that the General should not be down-hearted. General Goolaub Singh observed that there were large

584 tracts of the Eusofzye country unoccupied and asked permission to regulate the administration of all the Eusofzye territory. He was told that the subject would be considered hereinafter.

21st July [1840, Sawan 8, 1897 Bk.]

Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan presented 8 horses, and represented that his enemies are numerous, that he has committed no fault, that he trusts the Durbar itself will investigate his conduct and not allow others to judge it. The Koonwur gave him words of comfort.

The Rajah and Surdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia are very dissatisfied and are secretly counselling together. The Koonwur distrusts them and feels some alarm. General Matabar Singh is now and then communicated with, and the Koonwur gives him hopes of service. To-day 2 Companies of Goorkhas have been enrolled and guards furnished from them at the fort and on the *Deorree* and 500 Rohillas from Peshawur have been placed in the forts. Some people complained against Sheikh Moheeoodeen Khan. The Koonwur asked what fault he could have committed; the complainants said he had embezzled lakhs of Rupees. They were ordered to bring proofs of this.

585 Rajah Dhian Singh remarked in the Durbar that Surdar Lehna Singh and other Surdars could over and over again have seized the Mundee Raja by treachery as had been done by General Ventura, and that the whole revenues of Mundee are only 2,50,000 Rs., of which the assessed tribute was 1,50,000, and that it was solely owing to the late bad harvests that the Rajah had neglected for 2 years to pay it. The Koonwur answered that it was now proper to resume Sookeit and Kooloo

and to entrust the Government of that hill tract to General Ventura. Bhaee Ram Singh observed that the General had formerly represented to the late Maharaja that Sinde might without difficulty be conquered. The Maharaja disapproved. Then the British Government got possession of that country. That country was like a gold mine; but that Mundee also might be made productive, having mines of salt and iron and, as some say, copper and that it would at all events be advisable to keep the General there for a year.

The Koonwur having given the Rambagh to Bhaee Ram Singh sent a few days after to have the marble and best stones of its buildings removed to the tomb of the late Maharaja. The Bhaee begs to be allowed instead to purchase the stones required for the tomb.

PESHAWUR

12th to 15th July, 1840 [Asarh 31-2, Sawan 1-2, 587 1897 Bk.]—

This day about 180 Sawars and some Foot of the Afreedees fell on Chumkunee, about 2 coss from Peshawur. The people prepared to resist them, killed some of the Afreedees and apprehended two persons, while some fled to the hills. General Avitabile praised the people for their bravery. He has sent Mirza Hussun Ale Khan to bring back the dissatisfied Mashoo-Kheil, who had joined Durya Khan Muhmund. Hostilities are yet going on between Fyztullab Khan and Alahdad Khan Zeekha-Kheils, but their dependent tribes have agreed not to side with either.

13th July [1840, Harh or Asarh 32, 1897 Bk.]—

Jaafur Khan Khuttuk, having concerted with the different influential men and the Sikh authorities in that district, fell upon Nujuf Khan Khuttuk at night, and the

latter being unprepared was obliged to fly with his sons to Hoossein Khan's place, by whose assistance he has resumed his district. He is now always on the alert, and has once repulsed the attack of Jaafur Khan with some loss to the latter. The principal Ghilzye Chiefs that have accompanied Sooltan Mohomed Khan to Lahore are six, viz., *Mama* Khooda Nuzur, Abdoorrehman Khan Tokhee, 588 Mohomed Usif Khan, Seihut Mohomed Khan, Vullee Neywut Khan and Meer Ahmed Khan. Of all these the *Mama* is the most cruel and has had the chief hand in instigating the Ghilzyes against the King (Shah Shooja). Their families are at Kohat. Sooltan Mohomed Khan carried 20 horses for presents to the Durbar, but one of them died on the road.

14th July [1840, Sawan 1, 1897 Bk.]—

Boolund Khan, nephew of Russool Khan Khuttuk, has fled from his country through enmity with his uncle. Aslum Khan *Sepaee*, who had fled from Alumgoozur, is anxious to obtain some maintenance from General Avitable.

15th July [1840, Sawan 2, 1897 Bk.]—

Saadut Khan Muhmund is with his family in the Shumsa pass. He has sent his son Nouroze Khan to Captn. MacGregor who has offered him 8,000 Rs. per annum. Ameer Khan Naokee has put himself in possession of the Enayut fort and district. Some of the militia that had taken leave have joined him again. The sons of Meer Alum Khan still hold out in the New fort. The confederated tribes have at present retired from before the new fort.†

† Confl. 1840 Dept., Punjab Ukhbar, Reod. 11 Aug., Lahore, from 17th to 21st July; Peshawur 12 to 15th July; Cons. 17 August.

PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

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22nd to 25th July, 1840 [*Sawan 9-12, 1897 Bk.*].—

Koonwur Nownihal Singh attended by Bhaee Ram Singh went to pay his respects to the Maharaja. They reviewed the battalions under General Court, and ordered five hundred rupees reward to the soldiers. Rajah Dhian Singh praised the loyalty of General Ventura and Court, and of the late M. Allard. Raee Gobindjas presented 11 gold *mohurs* to the Maharaja. Bhaee Ram Singh reported that the widow of Surdar Jewund Singh Mokul, conscious that all the property of her husband would after his death be confiscated by the Durbar, granted all her jewels to the Brahmins, and burnt herself along with his corpse. The Koonwur praised the boldness of the woman, and proposed to sequestrate the *Jageer* of the deceased but was deterred for the present on being reminded by Raja Dhian Singh of the late Maharaja's custom, who always delayed the confiscation of the *Jageers* of deceased *Surdars* (as Hurree Singh Nulwa, Phoola Singh Akalee, Jowala Singh of Burrana and others) for 13 days. Fakeer Shahdeen was ordered to do justice in the case of the murder of Hakim Allee by the *zemindars*. Bussawa Singh Commandant was directed to settle the boundary dispute between Vandur belonging to Marree and Burgaree to Kote Kupoor. 14,000 Rs. were received from Dera Ismaeel Khan. 592

Orders were issued to all the revenue officers in the several districts to realize one rupee from every village, in excess of its usual revenue, for the expenses of the *Goordwarah* of Gooroo Ramdass at Amrutsur.

General Court presented 40,000 Rs. collected from Dour Bunnoo. Orders were drawn for 150,000 Rs. on Attak, Huzara and Rawulpindee to be paid to the troops at Peshawur. Moonshee Ruttun Chund, just returned

from Benares, presented his *Nnzzur* and reported that Dewan Kirpa Ram was on the Ganges and that Surdar Uttur Singh was engaged in purchasing jewels and would return to Lahore on the Dussehra. All the officers of troops were ordered to prepare their uniforms against that festival. Replies to the letters of the Governor General and Mr. Clerk were drafted out.

23rd Jnly [1840, Sawan 10, 1897 Bk.]—

The Koonwur went to see the Maharaja. Rain fell at Lahore. At the Durbar the ministers attended. General Avitabile was ordered to submit a report on the salt mines. It was reported that Surdar Urjun Singh, son of the late Hurree Singh Nulwa had killed one of his servants and that the widow of the sufferer had burnt herself with the corpse. The Koonwur being highly enraged, fined the Surdar 10,000 Rs. Lala Nurput Rae reported from the Doaba of Hustnuggur that the Soat Boneir Chiefs declared themselves to be the old tributaries and subjects of the Khalsa Government. The answer to this report was delayed for consideration. Surdar Peer Mohomed complained against General Avitabile. The former was ordered to attend on the Durbar before the Dusherah. The Death of Surdar Mungul Singh's son was reported to the Durbar. Surdar Lehna Singh presented 1,76,000 Rs. of the Hill revenues. Meean Lall Singh of Khureta received a Jageer of 1,000 Rs. annual Revenue in the Goojrat district at the recommendation of Raja Dhian Singh. The Koonwur enquired into some public accounts. The Dehlie newspaper reported that the British officers had prepared a map of China, and that having been informed of the inefficiency of the Chinese troops, the British Government were going to invade China. Raja Socheit Singh presented 21 ducats, and 250 Rs. and he was questioned regarding the state of affairs at Dour Bunnoo and Tank.

25th July [1840, Sawan 12, 1897 Bk.]—

Raja Dhian Singh, having consulted with Raja Soochait Singh, stated to Koonwur Nownihal Singh, "My engagement that I would continue to assist in the affairs of the *Raj* for one year from the demise of the late Maharaja is now fulfilled; by the blessing of Providence the 594 year's duty has been satisfactorily accomplished; and I, therefore, beg permission to retire to Benares, as I have always expressed my wish to do." The Koonwur said, "Your departure will throw the affairs of the *Raj* into confusion." The Raja replied, "We owe everything to the *Sircar*, but I no longer feel inclined to interfere in the state affairs; Raja Heera Singh, Goolaub Singh and Socheit Singh will remain your servants." The Koonwur answered, "Wait awhile."

Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan was asked, "When Gool Mohomed Khan Ghilzye left Kohat, did he take his family with him?" The Surdar answered, "Gool Mohomed Khan fled from Kohat by the route of Dour Bunoo, &c., and had not his family with him. He left behind his nephew, Mohomed Yusoof, whom I have now brought with me; and he, in order to get away, pretended he was going to bring his family." Surdar Sooltan Mohomed Khan was then asked regarding Sooltan Mohomed Khan Tokhee when he had fled left Kohat? The Surdar replied, "Sooltan Mohomed Khan Tokhee is the brother of Abdool Rehman Khan, whom I have brought hither with me; there are twenty five brothers of them. Sooltan Mohomed Khan went from Kohat by the route of Peshawur and Khybur, and thence to Jullalabad and Caubool to seek service from the Shah. I still retain his right 595 hand in his brother. I do not know where Sooltan Mohomed Khan now is." The Surdar was then asked if Sooltan Mohomed Khan Tokhee joined Gool Mohomed Khan in

creating a disturbance lately in Afghanistan; and since he (the Surdar) had become security for both, how came it that they escaped? The Surdar replied "When Gool Mohomed Khan escaped thro' the Hills, and Sooltan Mohomed Khan went to Jullalabad and Caubool, via Peshawur, to seek service with the King, I was not at that time security for Gool Mohomed Khan. It was I first who at Peshawur stated particulars to Capt'n. Mackeson regarding Gool Mohomed Khan. That Gentleman will well remember the circumstance, and I have with me Mohomed Yusoof, Gool Mohomed's nephew, and Abdoorrehman Khan, the brother of Sooltan Mohomed Khan. I have always served the British Government all in my power, as Sir A. Burnes would testify. We consider ourselves the servants of both Governments." The Maharaja continues to suffer from dysentery and occasional fever.

The Koonwur continues to remove property from the *Toshch-Khana* to his mother's Fort at Futtehghur.

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HILL INTELLIGENCE

17th July, 1840 [*Sawan 4, 1897 Bk.*]

The forts of the Munde district are now opening their gates voluntarily to the Khalsah troops. Sham Singh *Vazeer* reported from the Machun district that he had occupied all the places there, excepting the Mydan-gurh fort, which was still holding out, that he had deputed some people of the country to persuade the garrison to surrender but the latter killed 2 or 3 of them, that he had therefore prepared to besiege the fort, but that the garrison have 3 guns in the fort with which they fire on his troops investing it. General Ventura hearing this detached a battalion with a mortar and a gun to coöperate with Sham Singh, but the rain prevented their march. Dharee *Vazeer* was confined in the hands of the Munde

men, and intelligence has now been received that he with his son has been strangled on the road to Siraj by orders of Bhag Singh, the brother of Bulbeir Sein, the Raja of Munde. A man named Pasrah having been presented with a *Khillut* by General Ventura was restored to the *Tabehdaree* of the Tharkee fort, but he, having accidentally fallen into the hands of Bhag Singh's men, his head was cut off, and the day following, his family was seized. *Vazeer* Surdaroo being informed of the event sent a party 597 of Sepoys to rescue the family of the sufferer from the hands of Bhag Singh's people, which was done immediately, and one of them taken prisoner. Out of the 14 *Vuzeerees* of the Munde territory, only 5 have yet been taken, viz., those of Hutle, Beera, Bul, Machun and Munde, and the rest will soon be subjugated. Surdar Urjun Singh has arrived here with a battallion, and it is reported that according to General Ventura's request, Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen has been appointed by the Lahore Durbar with two battalions to settle the revenue matters of Munde. There have been excessive rains in these Hills, and the supplies not having reached the Camp for three days, grain is rising in price.

BAHAWULPORE INTELLIGENCE

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24th July, 1840 [*Sawan 11, 1897 Bk.*].—

From Mooltan it is reported that the Boogharee and Bukhtee Beloches of the Hills, who have always lived independent and on plunder, pour down frequently in bodies consisting of about 2,000 armed men in number on the villages of the Dera Ghazee Khan district and plunder them. The population of the district having thus been greatly harrassed, Dewan Sawun Mull of Mooltan had, therefore, encamped in the district, and he now proposes to cross the river.†

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† Confl. 1840 Dept., Punjab Ukhbar, Reed. 15 Augt., Cons. 17 Augt.,

PUNJAB AKHBAR

20th Sept. † [1839 Kuar or Assuj 6, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja asked Jemadar Khooshal Singh who should be deputed to carry the alms-money to the different places of Hindoo worship. The Jemadar offered himself, and so did Bhaee Goormookh Singh, but nothing was determined. 3 elephants were ordered for Simla with the Mission. The Peshawur news-writer reported that M. Avitabile had opened 7 shops to sell the Government salt, that Colonel Wade was at Cabool preparing to return to Peshawur and that Doctor Lord was deputed by the Envoy and Mr. [?] with a letter to the Balakh Chief desiring him to turn out Dost Mohumed Khan, if he still declined to submit to the British Government. Deena Nath suggested an enquiry to be made into the revenue accounts with the different farmers and Raja Dhian Singh offered first to give in his own accounts. Genl. Ventura remarked that were Koonwur Nownihal Singh to be put in charge of all the State affairs, he would manage the business satisfactorily in concert with Raja Dhian Singh. The General further proposed to return to his native country if he was not properly provided for. Presents were prepared for Simla and the Mission was ordered to consist of about 1,000 followers well dressed. Surdar Kehur Singh was sent to conduct the Nabha Chief. All the Hill Chieftains were ordered to attend at Lahore with usual presents at *Dussuhra*. Koonwur Sheer Singh paid a visit. Mehan Singh of Huzzara was sent for.

† In the absence of any year mentioned after the date 20th Sept., this news seems to have been misplaced in the compilation. It is clear from the note at the end of the news on page 612 of the compilations that it pertains to the year 1839 and not to 1840, where it is placed in the arrangement of the volume in the National Archives, New Delhi. As the mistake could not be detected earlier, it stands in the present volume also as in the typescript received from the National Archives.

21st Sept. [1839, Kuar or Assuj 7, 1896 Bk.]—

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Sixty thousand Rs. worth of shawls sent by Mehan Singh of Cashmere were deposited with Beilee Ram and Lall Singh. Surdar Luhua Singh reported his having confined the insurgents in the Fort of Kangra and his return to Hurreepore in progress to Lahore. Surdars of Attarree presented a horse with a silver saddle each. M. Avitable was ordered to send *Zeeafuts* to the British Officers on their return to Peshawur from Cabool. The Maharaja expressed his intentions to visit Jowalla Mokhee and Kangra after the *Dussuhra* via Doaba. Koonwurs Sheer Singh and Nownihal Singh attended. Dewan Sawunmul reported that he had despatched horses and presents to Lahore on account of the *Dussuhra*. Fuqeer Azeezooddeen drafted out a letter to the Governor-General, and Raja Dhian Singh desired him to set out for Simla on Sunday. Raja's Sochiet Singh, Goolab Singh and others recommended that Koonwur Nownihal Singh should be ordered to attend to the State duties in the presence of the Maharaja. This the Maharaja declined observing that he would comply with any request of the Koonwur for horses, money or estate, but would not give up his authority. He further desired the Koonwur, thro' Bhaee Gobind Ram and Surdar Futteh Singh, not to repeat such propositions. Sookhoo Singh Commandant was ordered to take an account of the revenue of Sanehwal from Lalla Kishun Chund.

22nd September [1839, Kuar or Assuj 8, 1896 Bk.]—

The Maharaja granted 50 Rs. to the Akalees. Devee Sahaee Dewan having reported the want of pay of his troops at Peshawur was promised assistance. Devee Sahee was appointed to conduct the Jeend Raja to Lahore. Fuqeer Azeezooddeen received new *parchas*, 2 jewels and 5,000 Rs. and was dispatched with presents to Simla. General Ventura was presented with a horse

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with gold saddle. Surdar Teij Singh obtained orders to repair the appointments [*sic.* appartments] of his battalions. Missur Beilee Ram reported that the troops of the Allowalla had again assembled in the district under Rooplal to quarrel. The Peshawur news-writer reported that a caravan of merchants proceeding to Cabool by the Khybur pass was prohibited by Captain Ferris till Shah Shooja had made some arrangements for duties to be levied at the pass, that the British troops were expected to march towards Peshawur by the beginning of October, and that M. Avitabile, having raised a sum from the people of Peshawur, was going to repair the ramparts of the town. Allahyar Khan of Kallabagh was ordered to send the usual present of horses.†

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PUNJAUB INTELLIGENCE—LAHORE

[*Maharaja Sher Singh's Reign*]

From 20th Novr. to 2nd Decr. 1841.

20th Novr. [1841, Maghar or Aghan 7, 1898 Bk.]—

Bhaee Mahoon Singh reported his arrival at Attok to escort Sir W. Macnaghten, and that he had reported the object of his mission to General Avitabile. A Soobeidar of General Purtap Singh's troops was whipped for his disrespectful bearing in the Durbar. 200 *Ghoorchurra* Sowars, having been inspected, the Maharaja granted them horses, shawls, cloaks and silver saddles. At Fakeer Azeezooddeen's request 500 rupees were granted to the families of the Ghilzaee prisoners for their subsistence. Fakeer Shahdeen having reported the occurrence of a theft at Kool belonging to Surdar Dhurram Singh of Khaee on the south of the Sutleij, in the camp of Mr. Metcalfe, the Dehlie Commissioner, orders were issued to the Surdar to take immediate measures to check the evil, and to pay the amount of the stolen property to Shahdeen to be paid to the owners of the stolen property.

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† Sect. 1839 Dept., Copy, R. 13 Sept., Abstract of Punjabee Akhbar, 20 Sept., R. 28 Sept.

22nd Novr. [1841, *Maghar or Aghan* 9, 1898 Bk.]—

Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen reported from Cashmere that *Vuzeer* Zoorawur Singh was still on the other side of Ladakh owing to the fall of snow, but was prepared to return to that place. A petition was received from the people of Cashmere, stating that to their great misfortune their good ruler, General Mehan Singh, had 614 departed this world, and that were Sheikh Goolam Moheeoodeen to remain in charge of that valley, it would certainly be ruined. Sooba Singh, the garrison officer at Gobindgurh, was ordered to prepare the 12 guns lying unmounted. Orders were issued from the Durbar to the officers on the Ravee to prepare boats for the passage of the British troops, and Fakeer Nooroodeen was ordered to attend to all such requisitions on the part of the British Officers immediately. From the representations of one of Raja Socheit Singh's *Khidmutgars* it appeared that *Vuzeer* Zoorawur Singh had advanced far into the Chinese territory and detached an officer with 2,000 men to the interior of that country, that the Chinese authorities had been apprised of this violation of their frontier, but that in the meantime, orders were received by the *Vuzeer* from Raja Dhian Singh desiring him to return to Ladakh, that the *Vuzeer* had in consequence recalled his officers and troops in advance, who joined him on the other side of Lasso and gave him a very flattering account of the conquest of a large tract of country yielding lakhs of rupees, that he had, however, as yet retained the possession of all his conquests, that the *Vuzeer* having regretted the receipt of such orders had reported to Rajas Dhian Singh and Goolab Singh denying 615 any interference with the Almora and Kamaon districts, and informing them that he had withdrawn all his troops from near that country, and requesting permission to

occupy for his employers on his own responsibility a country yielding lakhs of rupees, that no movement could now be effected owing to the fall of snow, that Lieutenant Cunningham's progress towards Ladakh had been retarded in consequence of the snow at a place a hundred coss beyond Bussahir, that he will despatch his servants to Lieutenant Cunningham upon his arrival within his jurisdiction, as well as return himself to Ladakh without fail. Raja Dhian Singh proposed that, were an invasion to be undertaken in great force on this frontier of China in concert with the British Government, it would be very beneficial to both the allied Governments.

24th Novr. [1841, Aghan or Maghar 11, 1898 Bk.]—

The Maharaja [Sher Singh] observed to Raja Dhian Singh that if Mr. Clerk said so, he was ready to appoint all Koonwur Purtaub Singh's and Raja Goolaub Singh's troops to Peshawur to intimidate the insurgents in Khoorasan. He also issued an order to the Koonwur and the Raja to be ready, with their troops, to meet whatever orders may henceforth be issued for their movements. General
616 Mehtab Singh Mujeethia was ordered to march with his four battalions to Rawulpindee and it was determined that *Vizeer* Keisree Singh and the *Charyarree* Sowars should also be despatched to Peshawur to serve the British Government. Raja Dhian Singh and the Maharaja told Fakeer Azeezodeen that if Mr. Clerk desired the assistance of the Khalsa troops in this emergency, the Durbar would appoint any number of troops to punish the Ghilzye insurgents, and that the exertions of the Khalsa Officers would then be manifested.

26th Novr. [1841, Aghan or Maghar 13, 1898 Bk.]—

Dewan Lukhee Mull of Dera Ismael Khan complained of the improper conduct of Surdar Ameer Singh Majeethia in the discharge of his duties, and that the

Sowars under him were going to their homes without permission. The Maharaja ordered Sooba Singh, the officer at Gobindgurh, immediately to confiscate the Jageer of the Surdar. Raja Dhian Singh sent for the Amrutsur merchants and asked them if they had received any news from Afghanistan. They replied that they had received no letter from their correspondents at Jellalabad and Caubool for a month and a half, but they had received letters from Peshawur which reported some disturbances to the westward. The Maharaja asked Fakeer Azeezooddeen if any of the *Vukeels* of the Rajas 617 were in waiting on Mr. Clerk. The Maharaja desired the Fakeer to write a letter on His Highness' part to Mr. Clerk stating the urgency of the Maharaja's orders to recall *Vizeer* Zoorawur Singh from the scene of his new conquests against the will of the Rajas, and the Fakeer replied that Mr. Clerk was already aware of that, and that such a letter would only exhibit a difference between His Highness and his Minister and produce no benefit. Raja Dhian Singh repaired to Lahore to advise the 4 battalions of General Ventura to accept their arrears and to cease their demands for increase of pay and rewards. From the Lahore reports it appeared that Maee Chund Koonwur had granted about 1,25,000 of rupees worth of things and cash to Brahmins on account of the anniversary of Maharaja of Khurruk Singh's and Nownihal Singh's deaths. The Maharaja observed this was too extravagant on her part. The Maharaja also granted as alms in the name of the Brahmins cows, 5 horses with golden saddles, 2 elephants with gold *howdas*, and broad cloth harness, 25 suits, gold and silver plates, 2 fans with gold and silver handles, a *Khasa* tent and many other articles with 25,000 Rs. in cash on account of the anniversary of the deaths of his predecessors, and ordered that all these articles may be sent to the different places of Hindoo worship in India. 618

Strict orders were issued to the Mint Officers at Amrutsur to mix no more alloy in the coin now struck there than usual.

28th Novr. [1841, Maghar or Aghan 15, 1898 Bk.]—

From the Peshawur-news it appeared that the disturbances in and around Khybur were still going on, that General Avitabile was engaged in preserving order at Peshawur and in the Doaba, that orders had been issued by Koonwur Purtab Singh and Raja Goolab Singh to the district officers to be on the alert, that the Raja had granted a *Khillut* and promised a Jageer to Muddud Khan, brother of Payundeh Khan of Durbund. Rajah Golab Singh is said to have besieged the forts of Arub and Chutturghurh and appointed Dewan Chote Ram with Arsulla Khan to intimidate the Khan. Orders were issued to the Koonwur to protect the Hazara and Usofzye countries. Lalla Ruttun Chund was ordered to add two runners to every *Chowkee* between Peshawur and Lahore, and to expedite the *Daks* from Dera-Ismaeel Khan, Cashmere and other districts after the English custom. Missur Beilee Ram remarked that the rise of the *Moolkeas* was productive of bad consequence, that were the Khalsa subjects in the west to be infested and to raise disturbances, it would be difficult to suppress it, that it was, therefore, advisable to detach the troops at 619 Bhutteean towards Tank to secure peace there, and that it was to be hoped that peace could be preserved in the Khalsa or foreign territories. At Fakeer Azeezooddeen's request, the Maharaja reappointed Fakeer Jazooddeen to the charge of the Gobindgurh fort. Dewan Ganput Rae and Goolaub Singh reported that the *Ghoorchurra* Sowars were dissatisfied in consequence of the deductions made from their pay. Boodh Singh *Khidmutgar* reported that Raja Dhian Singh had despatched his family to Jummo. The Maharaja asked Bhaee Goormookh Singh if this was

done through fear, and he replied that it was probably owing to the ensuing anniversary of Meean Oodum Singh's death, but that the Maharaja knew best. Bhaee Goormookh Singh remarked that [it] is not known why the British Govt. left only a handful of troops in Afghanistan—a country so turbulent; that in the times of the Kings, the revenues of Lahore were always disbursed to maintain troops in Caubool and that the insurrections of the Ghilzyes and Moolkeas had always excited terror in Hindoostan. Deewan Deena Nath and Fakeer Azeezooddeen represented that the present insurrection was ascribable to some deductions made in the stipends of the Chiefs there, that Shah Shooja was of a very parsimonious character and loved money so much that he used to lend out money at interest upon his stipend to the *Shroffs* at Loodiana. 620

It was remarked that the British Government allowed little to be said though their troops were so distressed in Khoorasan, but that every secret of the Khalsa Durbar always became known. Raja Bulbeer Sein reported from Mundee that it was advisable for the Durbar to keep their troops in the Koolloo district for one or two years longer, that *Vizeer* Kuppooroo and the peasantry cannot be relied on, and that, therefore, troops should be collected from the Hill Rajas. Raja Dhian Singh accordingly drew out the following list, viz.,

From Raja Rooder Chund Kuttoch	200 men
From Raja Gobind Singh of Seeba	100 „
From Raja Shumsheer Singh of Goler..	100 „
From Raja Omed Singh of Jussawan.....	100 „
From Raja Ujjub Singh of Chumba	200 „

Orders were issued to Surdar Lehna Singh Majeethia to send for the above troops from the Rajas and thus to garrison the Koolloo forts. He was also informed of General Goolab Singh Pohowindeeah's being put in

Command of 4 battalions, subject to the control of the Surdar, and that the General, on account of his former misconduct, could not be trusted for an independent command.

621 29th Novr. [1841, *Maghar or Aghan* 16, 1898 Bk.]—

Raja Dhian Singh, who had requested leave of absence for 5 days to proceed to Jummoo, reported that he had laid a *Dak* and was ready to start. The Maharaja desired him to return punctually. He reported that Mae Chund Koonwur complained because the Maharaja had not allowed her to go to her house in the town to perform the rites of the anniversary of her husband's and son's deaths, but ordered that 500 Sowars would go along with her to watch her, that he had however reasoned with the Rannee how much she was respected above all the other Ranees, held a Jageer yielding 7 lakhs of rupees while only bread and clothes were granted to the other widows of the late Maharajas, that the Sundhanwalla Chiefs had gone to complain to the British Government merely at her instigation, but that they had effected nothing. The Rannee shed tears but answered not. The Raja despatched his servants and cookery to Jummoo, preparatory to his own departure,

30th Novr. [1841, *Aghan or Maghar* 17, 1898 Bk.]—

622 A servant of Surdar Sooltan Mohomed reported to Raja Dhian Singh that all the slaves, the peasantry and the Ghilzyes at Caubool had raised a great disturbance there. In the meantime the Peshawur-news reported that Mr. Mackeson with some of the Khalsa troops was encamped at Futtehpurh, endeavouring to open the Khybur pass, which it is expected he would soon effect, that no reliance could be placed on the Khyburrees, that their chiefs were still keeping up appearances with Mr. Mackeson and waiting only the result of the insurrection at Caubool, and that they were ready to rebel all at once in case success attended the

insurgents, that General Avitabile was engaged in attending to the requisitions of Mr. Mackeson and was issuing strict orders to his subordinates to be on the alert. The Maharaja observed to his minister that *Vizeer* Futteh Khan had formerly defeated Shah Shooja, when a similar insurrection of the slaves and *Moolkeas* had taken place and that it was to be feared lest Prince Kamran may now arrive at Caubool and, assisted by the insurgents, take possession of the country. The Raja advised the Maharaja to stay at Rambagh until he should return from distributing donatives to the troops, and not to retire to shoot at Khanwar [? Kahnuwan], since it was unknown what orders may be received from the British Government connected with the measures against Khoorasan. The Raja was then ordered to march and he set out by *Dawk* for Jummoo. Raja Goolab Singh has written to *Vuzir* Zoorawur Singh of the disturbances in 623 Khoorasan and ordered him to protect the country in his charge and to report his arrival at Ladakh, as well as the despatch of his agents to Lieutenant Cunningham. Orders were issued to all the district officers on the road to Peshawur to furnish all supplies to the British troops proceeding on that line of the road.

1st. Decr. [1841, Aghan or Maghar 18, 1898 Bk.]—

Raja Dhian Singh reported his arrival at Ramgurh, 12 coss on this side of Jummoo. According to General Avitabile's request orders were issued to Raja Goolaub Singh and Koonwur Purtab Singh to postpone the capture of the Arut and Chutturgurh forts of Payendeh Khan, and to be ready to meet the requisitions of the General if their presence may be wanted by him to intimidate the tribes of the *Moolkeas*. The General was informed of the above orders and assured that the Raja and the Koonwur will be detached immediately if required. He was also directed to protect the Khalsa districts against

any infection of the mutinous spirit in the people and to take measures to effect the safe passage of the British troops proceeding to Afghanistan. Orders calling for his return as so many British *Cafilas* were passing through
 624 the Punjaub and his presence in the Durbar was so much required. The news received from Peshawur was also enclosed for the Raja's information. Raeë Keisree Singh having attended, the Maharaja asked him why he had not yet marched and he replied that the *Charyarree* Sowars under him demanded and insisted on first receiving an increase of pay and rewards. The Maharaja remained silent. Orders were issued from the Durbar for the preparation of supplies on the road and the protection of property, and of the Letter-*Dak* laid by Mr. Clerk on the line of march of Colonel Wilds' Brigade, and for the assemblage of boats on the rivers.

2nd Decr. [1841, Aghan or Maghar 19, 1898 Bk.]—

The Maharaja told Sadhoo Singh *Nehung*, one of the *Charyarree* Officers, that the demand of the Sowars under him to proceed on duty to Peshawur had already been brought to His Highness' notice by Raeë Keisree Singh, that he must prevail upon the Sowars to obey and to march off speedily, and that otherwise their refusal would be punished. He replied that he had already done his utmost to persuade the Sowars to march, but that they would not mind him. The Maharaja was very angry, and observed that lakhs of rupees had been lavished upon the troops in vain, that Mr. Clerk had already been
 625 informed of the detachment of the *Charyarrees* to Peshawur through Raeë Kishen Chund, and that that report must now prove to be false. The officer replied that His Highness was not aware of the feelings of the troops, that they only waited the arrival of Surdar Uttur Singh Sundhanwala at Ferozepore, after which they would beat the drum and join his standards. Raja Heera Singh

reported that the troops at the Tulwara ferry were discontented and were using abusive language. Orders were issued to the garrison officers at Rohtas, Rawulpindee and Attak directing them to protect their forts properly, as British troops were passing along. Bhaee Goormookh Singh observed to the Maharaja that the British Government was at all times very intent on realizing its own interests, while it was not so mindful of the interests of others; and that had it not been for the wise counsels of Fakeer Azeezooddeen and Bhaee Ram Singh, disputes would formerly have arisen between the two Governments. Fakeer Shahdeen reported the arrival of the *Cafla* with Captain Lawrence at Shurrupore. The Maharaja, by Goormookh Singh's advice, proposes to set out on a tour in the Manjha to intimidate his troops, and other troublesome characters there and only awaits the return of Raja Dhian Singh. The Sikhs and Akalees in general 626 exclaim that the Maharaja would have prevented the passage of the British troops if he could, but that they freely gave their permission, that the British let them alone, and therefore the British should come and go as they like on their own affairs in Caubool. The Maharaja deputed an Agent with a *perwannah* to cross over and attend upon, to Peshawur, the 6 guns and 400 horse despatched by Mr. Clerk from Loodeeana. A *Dawk* was ordered to be laid for Raee Kishen Chund to attend speedily on the Durbar as soon as he should receive the Maharaja's summons.†

CASHMERE INTELLIGENCE

October, 1841

627

Sheikh Gholam Mohceodeen has, since his arrival here, confiscated many *Jage rs*, exercised a strict authority and has made such arrangements regarding the passes

† Secret 1841 Dept. In a letter from G. G. Agent N. W. 628 Frontier No. 227 dt. 8th Decr., Cons. 27 Decr., No. 34.

that not an *hurkarrah* can pass without his knowledge. The confidential agents of the Gilgeet country have waited on him with presents through the Raja of Husse-nara. Raja Sikunder Khan of Gilgeet in his letter to the Sheikh has acknowledged his allegiance to the Lahore Government. The Sheikh has desired him to send in as hostages some of the members of his family as security for his future good conduct, to agree to allow a free passage to the Khalsa troops through his country, since a movement is contemplated towards Buddukhshan, Shah Ruttoor and Chelar, &c. The Agent seems to have agreed to all these conditions and will shortly be dismissed.

Translation of a Paper containing the news of Hindoostan up to the 12th day of the age of the Moon, Chait 1895 Sumbut [April 6, 1838].

The King* slightly ailing, but medicine will restore him to health. Mussumaut Mundomohun, a mistress of King Shah Alum, died in town. Her property has been seized by the King in the same manner as was done in the case of Hyatee Khanum, but the matter will be settled as the Governor General directs.

The Governor General and the Resident of Delhi proceeded to Ambala. The second meeting of the Governor
366 General with the Rajah of Pateelialah did not take place. Toolsee Ram *Motomud* of Bhaee Ooday Singh Kythulwala reached the Governor General's Camp via *Peehooa*, and Bur Singh presented a petition to His Lordship for a second meeting with His Lordship and the Rajah of Puttiala, but received no answer. The Resident of Delhi requested to depute Mr. Robinson, Secretary to the Delhie Residency, to Bulumgurh [Ballabgarh] to restore tranquillity in that quarter. The Governor General directed him not to interfere in the territorial affairs of that Chief. The

* Supposed to be the King of Delhi,

Secretary was written that he ought not to go hunting to Hurdwar but to remain at Delhie until he (the Resident) joined the station. The Secretary's goods and ten elephants were sent ahead to Hurdwar. Doctor Rankin, Post Master, seized Busti Ram Mirdha and others and took the parcels of letters from them. Sent the letters of the news-writers to the Rajahs and Nawabs through their peons and those of the merchants, &c., of the town through the Post Office peons. It is probable that no letter had been dispatched by the *Dawks* of Maharaja of... 367 of Sinde, Lucknow and that of the Nawab of Hyderabad. The *Arzees* of the news-writers of the Lahore, Jyepore and Jodhpore Chiefs and others probably have been dispatched by the British Government officers. The subject is under dispute. Mr Bell proceeded to hunt pigs to the Kotah and other places.

Pecuniary claims on the part of the British Government and the merchants against the Rajah of Jyepore are immense. By the mal-administration of Rawul Sheo Singh, the subjects of the *Raj* suffer much. Income is less and disbursements heavy. To settle these disorders, Colonel Sutherland, Political Agent at Ajmere, reached Jyepore via Kurolee. He intends to proceed to Jodepore after settling the affairs of Jyepore.

It is known from news dated Umritsur of the 13th day of the age of the Moon of Fagoon that Maharajah Runjeet Singh reached Umritsur and during the day goes out thrice to visit the town and enjoy the fresh air. It appears from news from Peshawur that by the death of General Allard of the Maharajah's service, confusion in the affairs of that quarter has happened. The Officers of that place were written to for sending speedily the accounts of the receipts and disbursements incurred after the death of the General. 368

The *Arzee* of the *Kardar* of Mooltan with *Amodees* has reached. The *Kardar* issued orders that no Afghans and Baloochees are to assist the Chiefs of Sind and Hyderabad; they were even prohibited to take the name of the Hyderabad Chief. The dispute is between them and the British Government. Six regiments were also ordered to be sent in that direction. Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul has collected twenty five lakhs of rupees from the opulent Moguls, Puttans, merchants, &c., of Cabul and is preparing for War. Maharajah Runjeet Singh prepared 60 *Ghobaras* or Mortars and 100 Guns for the War in Cabul and ordered Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh to proceed to Peshawur. He was informed that an additional *Jagheer* of 1 lakh and 3 thousand of rupees was assigned to his father. Now-Nehal Singh was to put him in possession and receive the services of one Regiment of Sowars who were to be in attendance there. He was also ordered to increase the army as well as other dependants.

369 The British Government has obtained possession of 6 places at Futtah [Thatta], Bukkur and demanded 30 lakhs of rupees from the Peers† [? Meers] of Sind. According to the Treaty, the British army was to be stationed three *coss* this side from Shikarpore.

The Maharaja desired Dewan Kishenlal of Delhie to send his companions assuring him that he will get a *Khelat* [Khilat] and a good appointment.

It appears from the news of Jodepore that the *Foreign Army* * demanded 10 lakhs of rupees which are due from the Rajah. On a reference to the accounts it appeared that whatever sums were paid were appropriated by the officers for their own use. 4 lakhs of rupees

† *Peer* signifies a holy person of high repute. The word here should be *Meer* which is the title of the chiefs of Sind.

* The mercenaries in the pay of Jodepore.

are found to be due which he promised to pay by two instalments of 2 lakh each.

Pragnath, the second son of Jogee Luchmenath, presented a petition praying for the office of *Moketa* [*Mukhtar*] and intimated that he should make settlement of the debts of Chuman Singh, Kissore Singh, &c., after the payment of the demands of the army, the British government and merchants. Upon the petition it was ordered that the *Shroffs* be desired to deliver accounts of the sums they have received from the villages, exhibiting the balances due. They were at the same time told that they had robbed him for the last 100 years.†

† Secret 1839, Dept., Copy R. 16 August, Translation of Letters in Hindee from Pundit Jowala Nath to the Raja of Nepal, received 23rd April [1839], in a letter from Secy., Governor General, dated 30 May.

APPENDIX I

A GLOSSARY

of

ORIENTAL AND OTHER WORDS AND TERMS

The *Akhbars* or news-letters printed in the foregoing pages were originally written in Persian. They were translated into English for the information of the British Government in India. Most of the familiar and current Oriental words and terms were retained by the translators as they were then easily understood by European officers. But in the absence of any uniform standard of spellings, they were written in different ways. Some of them have been spelt in three, four or five different ways, e. g., *Baradurree*, *Dussara*, *Hirkara*, *Illaka*, *Zemindar*, etc., etc. All these words, with as many spellings as are found in the news-letters, have been grouped together in alphabetical order. The language to which a word belongs has been indicated by an abbreviation, followed by the correct spelling of the word in Roman. But as all the signs for indicating different sounds and pronunciations of letters were not available and suitable Persian type could not be secured by the printers, the words have been printed in Punjabi and Devanagri to avoid the possibility of mistakes in pronunciation

Abbreviations

A. Arabic	It. Italian
E. English	Panj. Panjabi
Fr. French	Per. Persian
H. Hindustani, Hindi	Sans. Sanskrit

Aicadashi } Sans. *Ekadashi*, **ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ**, **एकादशी**, Eleventh
Aikadashi } day of the light or dark half of a lunar
 month in Indian Calendar.

Akalee } Panj. **ਅਕਾਲੀ**, **अकाली**, A member of the *Akali* or
Akali } *Nihang* order of the Sikhs. The Nihangs claim
 their origin to Baba Jujhar Singh, son of Guru Gobind
 Singh. They generally wear blue dresses and peaked
 turbans and carry arms like swords, spears, quoits,
 etc. Baba Dip Singh, Gurbakhsh Singh, Naina Singh
 and Phula Singh belonged to this order.

Akhbar, Per. **ਅਖਬਾਰ**, **अखबार**, Plural of *Khbar*, News,
 Newspaper.

Amavash } Sans. *Amavas*, **ਅਮਾਵਸ**, **अमावस**, Fifteenth or the
Amawash } last date (having the darkest moonless night)
 of the dark half of a lunar month in Indian Calendar.

Arbab, Per. **ਅਰਬਾਬ**, **अरबाब**, Plural of *Rab*. Master;
 also a title among the Afghans.

Arzi, Per. Panj. **ਅਰਜੀ**, **अरजी**, A petition, an appli-
 cation.

Asa, Per. **ਅਸਾ**, **असा**, A stick, a staff, cudgel, a
 sceptre.

Bahadoor } Per. **ਬਹਾਦੁਰ**, **बहादुर**, Brave; also a title
Bahadur } of distinction.

Baihnggee, Panj. **ਬਹਿੰਗੀ**, **बहिंगी**, A load; two loads in baskets,
 boxes or bundles suspended with chains or strings from
 the ends of a long thick stick carried on shoulder or
 shoulders.

Baisakh } Panj. H. **ਬੈਸਾਖ**, **वैशाख**, An Indian month. Also
Bysakh } pronounced as *Vaishakh*, *Visakh*, *Basakh*.

Baradurree } Panj. **ਬਾਰਾਦਰੀ**, H. **बारादरी**, *Baradari*.
Baredurree } Literally, a building with twelve doors;
Barehdurree } a summer house with arches and pillars
Barradaree } without doors.
Barrehdurree }

Begarrie, Per. *Begar*, बेगार, Panj. ਬੇਗਾਰ, forced labour;
Begari a forced labourer.

Baipari *Beopari*, } H. व्यापारी, Panj. ਬਪਾਰੀ, A trader, a
Bayopari } dealer, a travelling pedlar, a grain
 merchant

Bhaee, Panj. ਭਾਈ, H. भाई, A brother, title of sanctity
 and respectability among Sikhs.

Bhoosa, H. *Bhusa* भुसा, भूसा, The husk or chaff of corn
 or grain, grass, straw.

Bonga } Per. *Bungah*, ਬੰਗਾ, बुंगाह, Panj. *Bunga*; A
Bunga } dwelling place or a store-house attached to
 a Sikh temple; also rear of an army.

Bustree, Panj. H. *Bastri* बस्तरी, ਬਸਤਰੀ, He who looks after
bastar or clothes; in charge of wardrobe.

Byragoe, H. बैरागी, *Bairagi* Panj. ਬਰਾਗੀ, A Vaishnavite
Sadhu or a Hindu religious mendicant of the order of
 the Vairagis. The term is indiscriminately applied to
 different classes of vagrants professing a religious life.

Cartouche. Fr., It. *Cartoccio*; Panj. *Kartus*, ਕਾਰਤੂਸ, कारतूस,
 A case for holding cartridges, a cartridge.

Chadur, H. Panj. चादर, चादर, A sheet of cloth; a bed
 sheet.

Charyarree, Panj. *Char-yari*, ਚਾਰਯਾਰੀ, चारयारी, Irregular
 troops contributed by Jagirdars and other allies.

Chavur, H. Panj. Chanwar, Chzur, Chauri, चंवर, चेर, चैरी,
 चंवर, चौर, चौरी, A fly-flicker, used as a mark of
 respect for royal or holy persons or scriptures.

Chobdar } Per. चोबदार, चौबदार, A mace-bearer, an
Chobedar } attendant carrying a short staff or mace.

Choonvur, H. चोंवर, चेवर, *Chanvar*, A fly-flicker. See *chavur*.

Choukidar } H. Panj. चौकीदार, चेबीदार, *Chaukidar*. A
Chowkedar } watchman.

Chowkie, H. Panj. *Chauki* चौकी, चेत्री, A police post, a place where guards are placed, a customs or octroi post.

Chunam, also *Chuna*, H. Panj. चूना. घुठा, lime.

Chupper Khut, H. Panj. *Chhapar-khat* छप्पर खाट, छप्परखट हॅपरधाट, a bedstead with a tester and curtains.

Daftree } Per. H. दफतरी, दहउगी, *Daftiri*; An officer
Dufteree } in charge of a government office, a keeper of records, a registrar, usually denoting an inferior office servant.

Dak } H. Panj. डाक, डाव, Post, post-office, establish-
Dawk } ment for conveyance of letters and of travellers.

Darrah, Per. ਦਰਾ, दर्रा, A pass.

Darbar } Per. H. Panj. दरबार, दरबार, A court, a royal
Durbar } court, a council of advisers; occasionally applied to the Government of the Punjab.

Darogah, H. Panj. *Darogha*. दरोगा, दरेगा, A superintendent, a supervisor, a manager.

Dasehra, H. Panj. *Dussehra* दुसहिरा, दुसहिग, The tenth day of the festival of *Ram-Lila* in honour of Rama and Sita.

Deewan } H. Panj. दीवान, दीवान, A minister, particularly
Diwan } a revenue or finance minister, a royal court; a meeting of the Sikhs.

Dera, H. Panj. डेरा, डेरा, An abode, a place of congregation, a troop of Sikh army.

Deorree, Panj. H. *Deorhi*, डेरही, डिओदी, a porch.

Dhurmsala } H. Panj. *Dharamsala*, ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ, धर्मसाला,
Dhurumsala } A building for any pious purpose, a place
 of religious assemblage, a rest-house for pilgrims and
 travellers, a Sikh Gurdwara or temple.

Dhurra }
Dhurrah } Per. *Darrah*. ਦਰਾ, दर्रा, A pass.

Doab } Per. Panj. ਦੁਆਬ, ਦੁआब, A tract of land lying
Doaba } between two rivers, particularly the one bet-
Doob } ween the rivers Sutlej and Beas.

Dooputta } H. Panj. ਟੁਪਟਾ, टुपटा, A piece of cloth of
Dopatta } two breadths; also used for a *pagri*, a tur-
 ban, or a head garment of ladies in northern India.

Doshal } H. Panj. दोशाला, दुषाला, A shawl or a double-
Doshala } breadth shawl.

Dussara }
Dussehra } See *Dasehra*.
Dussuhra }
Dussurah }

Ferrash } Per. *Farash* ਫਰਾਸ਼, फराश, A servant, parti-
Furrash } cularly the one who spreads and sweeps
 mats and carpets.

Fuqueer } Per. *Faiqr*, फकीर, डबीर, A mendicant,
Fugeer } the title of the Faqir family of Lahore.

Gaddi } H. Panj. गद्दी, गॅदी, A padded seat, a cushion,
Gadi } a carpet, a sheet, a throne.

Ghat, H. Panj. घाट, ग़ाट, A ferry, a landing place on the
 bank of a river, a wharf.

Ghoorchurra, Panj. *Ghor-charha*, घोड़चढ़ा, घोड़चढ़ा, A horse-
 man, a *sawar*.

Golundaz, Per. *Gola-andaz*, गोला-अन्दाज़, गेंडाकांदाज़, An
 artillery man, a gunner.

Gomastah, Per. *Gumashta* गुमाशता, गुमाश्ता An agent, a representative.

Gooshaeen, H. *Gosain*, गोसाईं, गोसाही, A religious mendicant, a member of the Gosain order.

Gooroo } H. Panj. गुरू, गुरु, A guide, a teacher, a religious leader, a person of weight and respectability; title of the founders of Sikh religion.
Guru }

Gudhee. H. Panj. Pashto, *Garhi*, गढ़ी, गड़ो, A mud fortress.

Goordwara } Panj. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, गुरद्वारा, The abode of Guru,
Gurdwara } a Sikh temple.

Granth, } H. Panj. ग्रन्थ साहिब, ਗਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ, The Book,
Grunth. } the holy book of the Sikhs called the
Grunth Sahib } *Guru Granth Sahib*, compiled by Guru Arjun in 1604 A.D.

Grunthee. Panj. *Granthi*, ਗਰੰਥੀ, ग्रन्थी, The reader or reciter of the Granth of the Sikh.

Gunga sagar, Panj. *Ganga sagar*, गंगा सागर, ਗੰਗਾ ਸਾਗਰ, A jug.

Hakeem, Per. *Hakim*, हकीम, ਹਕੀਮ, A doctor, particularly of medicine, a physician.

Hauda } H. Panj. ਹੌਦਾ, ਹੋਦਾ, A litter or an enclosed
Houda } seat carried by an elephant.
Howda }

Hirkara } Per. *Harkara*. हरकारा, ਹਰਕਾਰਾ, A courier,
Hurcarah } a messenger, a running footman, an
Hurkara } errand-servant.
Hurkarra }

Hurmundeer, } H. Panj. हरिमन्दर, ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ, The temple
Harimandar, } of God; the Darbar Sahib or the Golden
Harmandar, } Temple of Amritsar. The word is also used for some other important Sikh temples.

Illaka } Per. इलाका, इलाका, A territory, a pro-
Illakah } vince, a dependency, a tenure, an estate,
Illaqah } a manor, jurisdiction.
Ilaga }

Illakedar } Per. *Illaqakur*, इलाकेदार, इलाकेदार, Con-
Illakehdar } nected with an ilaga, an officer of an
 ilaga.

Istiqbal, Per. इस्तिक्बाल, इस्तिक्बाल, Welcome, reception,

Jageer } Per. *Jagir*, जागीर, जागीर, Assignment of land
Jagheer } or land revenue or a fixed sum of money for
Jagheir } services rendered or to be rendered or for
Jaigheer } the maintenance of an establishment of
 officers and servants, an estate, holding.

Jageerdar, Per. *Jagirdar*, जागीरदार, जागीरदार, The
 holder of a *Jagir*.

Jamadar }
Jemadar } Panj. जमादार, जमादार, A military officer,
Jemmadar } the lowest commissioned rank in the army.
Jumadar }

Jamawar } Per. जमावर, जमावर, A flowered sheet or
Jemavur } shawl, a kind of chintz.
Jemawur }

Jigha, Per. जिगा, जिगा, An ornament or a jewel worn
 in the turban.

Jobba } Per. जूबा, जुबा, A long upper coat or
Joobba } cloak; a coat of mail, any kind of iron
Juba } armour.

Joji. H. Panj. *Yogi*, जोगी, योगी, A practicer of *Yoga*, a
 member of the order of yogis, a Hindu religious men-
 dicant.

Joshikhana, H. ज्योशीखाना, जोशीखाना, The place of a *Joshi*
 (an astronomer or an astrologer in general) or *Jyotshi*.

Julloos, Per. *Jalus* ਜਲੂਸ, जलूस, The accession of a sovereign to his throne his sitting on the *masnad*.

Kafila } Per. बाढडा, काफिला, A caravan.
Kafilah }

Kardar, Per. कारदार, कारदार, An agent of the Government, an official.

Khalsa } Per. Panj. ਖਾਲਸਾ, खालसा, The master's own,
Khalsah } the lands or villages administered directly by Government or the Sovereign, and of which the revenue remains the property of government, not being made over in *jagir* or *inam* to any other parties; collective denomination of the Sikh people and the Sikh Government; a title of Sikh princes, particularly of the heir apparent of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Khanega, Per. *Khangah* ਖਾਨਗਾਹ, खानगाह, A place where Muslim mendicants temporarily reside, a muslim monastery.

Khas, Per. خاص, खास, Special, selected, eminent.

Khasgee, Per. خاصगी, खासगी, Personal or private in contradistinction to that of the state.

Khidmatgar, Per. *Khidmatgar* ਖਿਦਮਤਗਾਰ, खिदमतगार, A servant, a personal attendant.

Khillat }
Khillut } Per. ਖਿਲਤ, खिलत, A robe of honour.
Khilut }

Kheis, Panj. *Khes* ਖੇਸ, खेस, A piece of coarse linen cloth of an open texture.

Kharif Per. ਖਰੀਫ, खरीफ, Autumn harvest, called

Khureef *Sauni* or *Sawani* in the Punjab.

Kimkhab, Per. ਕੀਮਖਾਬ, कीमखाब, Brocade, silk stuff woven with gold and silver thread.

Kooza, Per. *Kuza*, ਕੂੜਾ, कूचा, An earthen pot.

Koonwur }
Kunwar } H. कूँवर, Also spelt as *Kanwar* ਕੰਵਰ, in the
Kunwur } Panjab, a prince.

Kotawal }
Kotwal } Per. H. ਕੋਤਵਾਲ, कोतवाल, A police officer
 in charge of a *Kotwali*, a thana or a
 police station.

Kucha, Per. H. ਕੂਚਾ, कूचा, A narrow street, a lane.

Lakh, H. Panj. ਲਖ, लाख, One hundred thousand.

Langar, Panj. ਲੰਗਰ, लंगर, Kitchen.

Langree, Panj. ਲਾਂਗਰੀ, लांगरी, A cook.

Lashkar, Per. ਲਸ਼ਕਰ, लशकर, A military force.

Maharaja, H. Panj. ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ, महाराजा, The great King,
 the king of kings, a supreme and sovereign prince.

Mama, H. Panj. ਮਾਮਾ, मामा, Maternal uncle.

Masha, H. ਮਾਸ਼ਾ, माशा, An elementary weight of 15 grams
 one twelfth of a *tola* of 180 grams.

Missal, Panj. *Misal* or *Misl*, ਮਿਸਲ, मिसल, A Sikh con-
 federacy; also used for the territory or troops of a Sikh
 Sardar.

Missaldar }
Misseldar } Panj. ਮਿਸਲਦਾਰ, मिसलदार, Belonging to
 Sikh Misal.

Missur, }
Misar, } H. Panj. ਮਿਸਰ, मिश्र, A name or a title given
 to Brahmins.

Mohur, Per. *Mohar* ਮੋਹਰ, मोहर, A gold coin, a gold
 sovereign.

Mookhtaree, Per. *Mukhtari*, ਮੁਖਤਾਰੀ, मुख्तारी, The post
 or job of a *Mukhtar*, an agent, a representative
 or an attorney.

Moonshee, Per. *ਮੁਨਸ਼ੀ*, *मुनशी*, A clerk, a school teacher.

Moorchal, Per. *ਮੂਰਚਾਲ*, an entrenchment, a fortification, Panj. *morchā*, *ਮੋਰਚਾ*

Mootbar, Per. Panj. *Mu'tbar* *ਮੋਹਤਬਰ*, *मोहतबर*, Honoured, creditable, reliable, confidential, most trust-worthy agent, an authorized representative.

Mootsuddee } Per. *Mutasaddi* *ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ*, *मुत्सद्धी*, A clerk,
Mutsudee } a writer, an accountant.

Muhant } Panj. *Mahant* *ਮਹੰਤ*, *महन्त*, A head priest,
Muhunt } the head of a monastery.

Mulluck, Per. Malik, *ਮਲਕ*, *मलिक*, a master, a chief, a family-name.

Musjid, Per. *Masjid* *ਮਸਜਿਦ*, *مسجد*, Mosque

Musnud, Per. *Masnad*, *ਮਸਨਦ*, *مسند*, a throne, a large cushion

Nazim, Per. Panj. *ਨਾਜ਼ਿਮ*, *नाज़िम* Officer-In-charge of a *Nizamat*, a governor.

Neaz, Per. *Niaz*, *ਨਿਆਜ਼*, *न्याज़*, a present, a gift.

Nowrooz, Per. *Nau-roz* *ਨੌਰੋਜ਼*, *नौरोज़*, New-year's day.

Nujeeb, Per. *Najib*, *ਨਜ਼ੀਬ*, *नज़ीब*, A volunteer, a certain class of soldiers who are distinguished by a peculiar dress.

Nuzur }
Nuzzer } Per. *Nazr*, *Nazar*, *ਨਜ਼ਰ*, *नज़र*, An offering
Nuzzur } to a superior or a holy man.

Nuzarana }
Nuzaranah } Per. *Nuzrana* *ਨਜ਼ਰਾਨਾ*, *नज़राना*. Tribute
Nuzerana } from a tributary dependant, present from
Nuzrana } an inferior to a superior
Nuzurrana }

Vokeel, Per. *Vakeel* *ਵਕੀਲ*, *वकील*, an ambassador, an agent, a representative.

Palkee, Per. *Palki* पालकी, पालकी, A palankeen, palanquin.

Panchayat } Panj. H. *Panchail*, पंचायत, पंचायत, A court
Punchayut } of arbitration consisting of five or more
 members chosen by the parties themselves or
 appointed by the civil officers of the Government.

Parcha, Per. पारचा, पारचा, A piece of cloth.

Parrvana } Per. *Parvanah* परवाना, परवाना, A written
Perwana } precept or command, an order, a
Purwana } letter from a man in power to a depen-
Purwanah } dant, a permit, a pass, a warrant, a license
Purwannah } a writ.

Pawla, Panj. पौल्ला, पौल्ला, *Paula*, A shoe.

Peer Per. Panj. पीर, पीर, A Muslim saint, a Muslim family title.

Pucca } Panj. H. *Pakka*. पक्का, पक्का, Solid, complete,
Pucka } mature, the contrast in all respects of *kachcha*.

Purgunnah, H. परगना, परगना, *Parganah*, A tract of a country comprising of many villages, a district.

Pushmeena, H. पशमीना, पशमीना, *Pashmina*, Woolen cloth.

Qasid, Per. कासिद, कासिद, A messenger, courier.

Qazi, Per. काजी, काजी, A Muhammadan judge.

Raj, Panj. राज, राज, H. A Kingdom, government, sovereignty.

Raja } Panj. राजा, राजा, H. A king, a prince. a
Rajah } chief, a title of high rank.

Raes, Per. Panj. राईस, राईस, राईस, A chief, head.

Ranee, H. Rani, राणी, राणी, A queen, a princess.

Rast Koul, Per. *Rast-gaul*, रास्त-कौल, रास्त-कौल, a true word, a truthful person.

Rissaldar, Panj. H. ਰਿਸਾਲਦਾਰ, रिसालदार, A cavalry officer.

Romal, Per. Panj. ਰੁਮਾਲ, रुमाल, A handkerchief.

Rubabee, Panj. Per. *Rababi* ਰਬਾਬੀ, रबाबी, A rebeck player, a performer on the rebeck, a Muslim rebeck-player who recited the hymns of the Sikh scripture *Guru Granth Sahib*

Rugum, Per. *Raqm*, *Ragam*, ਰਕਮ, रकम, Number of precious stones, jewel.

Sabookee, Per. Panj. *Sabiq* ਸਾਬੁਕੀ, साबुकी, past, former, prior.

Sahebzadeh } Per. ਸਾਹਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ, साहिबजादा, A son of a
Sahibzada } chief, one of genteel family, a young gentleman.

Sahukar { Panj. H. *Sahukar*, ਸਾਹੁਕਾਰ, साहकार, a banker,
Soucar } a money-lender.

Sankalap } Sans. *Sankalp*, *Sankalpa*, संकल्प, संकलप,
Sukulep } A charitable donation having the force of
Sunkuleep } a vow.
Sunkullup }

Santree, Eng. Sentry. A Sentinal, a soldier posted to keep guard.

Seapoy } Per. Panj. *Siphi*. ਸਿਪਾਹੀ, सिपाही, A soldier,
Sepee } a policeman, a constable, a peon of a court or of a high civil office

Shahzadu, Per. ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦਾ, शाहजादा, A prince, a king's son.

Sheesh Mahal, Panj. H. *Shish Mahal*, शीश महल, शीश महल, A building or a room fitted with glasses.

Shokka }
Shooka } Per. *Shuqa* शुक्का, शुक्का, A royal letter or
Shoga } missive, a letter from a superior.
Shukka }

Sikh, Panj. ਸਿਖ, सिक्ख, A follower of the Sikh religious founded by Guru Nank.

Sirkar } Per. *Sarkar* ਸਰਕਾਰ, सरकार, Government,
Sircar } King's court, a chief, a title by which
Surcar } Maharaja Ranjit Singh was popularly called
 by his people.

Sirwarna, Panj. ਸਿਰਵਾਰਨਾ, सिर-वारना, Giving away something as sacrifice or an offering from over the head of a person.

Sawar }
Sewar } Per. Panj. H. ਸਵਾਰ, सवार, A horseman, a
Sowar } cavalier, a rider, a trooper.
Suwar }
Sicar }

Subeel, H. *Sabil*, ਸਬੀਲ, सबील, arrangement for the distribution of water or sweet drinks along the streets or roads to the people, particularly on the day of Muharram or Guru Arjan's martyrdom.

Suncrant } H. *Sankrant*, संक्रांत, also pronounced as
Sunkrant } *Sangrand* or *Shangrand*, श्रंगराष्ट. The first
 day of a solar month.

Surpeach } Per. *Sar-pech* सरपेच, सरपेच, An ornament
Surpeich } of gold, silver or jewels generally placed in
 front of the turban, a crown.

Suttee, H. *Sati*, ਸਤੀ, सती, A virtuous woman, a devoted wife, especially the one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

Taburrook } Per. *Tabarrak* ਤਬਰਕ, तबर्क, Sacred relics.
Tuburrook } a benediction.

Taka, H. टका, टका, A copper coin equal to two *paisa* or half an anna.

Tehseeldar, H. *Tehsildar*, ਤਹਿਸੀਲਦਾਰ, तहसीलदार, The Officer incharge of a *Tehsil*.

Thanah, } Panj. *Thana* ਠਾਨਾ, थाना, A Police Station
Thanch }

Thanadar }
Thanahdar } Panj. H. ਠਾਨੇਦਾਰ, थानेदार, The Officer
Thanehdar } in charge of a Thana. a *Kotwal*.
Thannahdar }

Tilak } H. ਤਿਲਕ, तिलक, A coloured mark on the
Tiluk } forehead, also called *Tika* or *Tikka*

Toshakhana } H. Per. *Toshakhana* ਤੋਸ਼ਾਖਾਨਾ, तोशाखाना,
Toshekhana } a store-room, a ward robe: chambers in
 which objects of value or curiosity, not in daily request, are, kept.

Toshekhania, Panj. ਤੋਸ਼ੇਖਾਨੀਆ, तोशाखानीआ, Officer in charge of *Toshakhana*,

Tuawuf } Per. *Tawaif*, उर्वाँइठ, तवायफ, Plural of *taifat*
Tuayuf } dancing girls.

Tassudduk, Per. *Tasaddug*, ਤਸੱਦੁਕ, तसददक, Sacrifice, alms, charity.

Ukhar, Per. *Akhar*, ਅਖਬਾਰ, अखबार, Plural of *Khabar*, news, newspaper.

Urzi, Per. *Arzi* ਅਰਜੀ, अरजी, A petition, an address, an application, a memorial, a request, a representation, a respectful statement,

Urman, Per. *Arman*, ਅਰਮਾਨ, अरमान, A desire, a sigh, grief, sorrow.

Vakeel } Per. *Vakil* ਵਕੀਲ, वकील, An ambassador,
Vukeel } agent, representative.

Vazeer } Per. *Wazir*, ਵਜ਼ੀਰ, वज़ीर, a counsellor of
Vazir } state, minister. lieutenant of a king, helper,
Vuzeer } assistant.

Vizarat, Per. ਵਜ਼ਾਰਤ, ਕਝਾਰਤ, The dignity or office of a minister.

Wazir
Wazeer } Per. see *Vazeer*.

Zeafut
Zeefut } Per. *Ziafat*, ਜ਼ਿਆਫਤ, ਜ਼ਿਆਫਤ, A feast, banquet, hospitality, entertainment, invitation.
Zeefut

Zeega, see *Jiga*

Zemindar
Zemeendar } Per. *Zamindar* ਜਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ, ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ, A land-lord, proprietor or occupant of land.
Zumeedar } In the Punjab every peasant is called a *Zemindar*.

Zumbooruk, Per. *Zamburak*, Panj. ਜੰਬੂਰਾ, ਜ਼ਮਬੂਰਾ, A small cannon, a camel-swivel.

APPENDIX II

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

1838

MAY

- 12-13 (*Jeth 1, 1895*) Mr. Austinleck entered Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service and signed the pledge of loyalty.

1839

JANUARY

- 23 General Allard died at Peshawar.

MARCH

- 10 Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Amritsar; visited Darbar Sahib.
Sardar Tej Singh Marched to Peshawar with troops and artillery.
Mr. Austinleck and Gulab Singh appointed to guard the camp of Dr. Lord at Peshawar.
Raja Suchet Singh ordered to march to Dera Ismail Khan.
Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh received instructions to prepare to march to Peshawar.
Raja Dhian Singh directed to write to Col. Wade to realise 15 lacks of rupees due to the Panjab Kingdom from the Amirs of Sindh.
- 21 Maharaja at Amritsar.
General Ventura and M. La Font ordered to go to Peshawar.
- 23 Report of news from Delhi of 15 Frenchmen about to proceed to Lahore in search of employment.
Maharaja Ranjit Singh left for Lahore and encamped at Kot Said Mahmud (now called Kot Khalsa).
- 24 The royal camp at Hameedpura.
- 25 The royal camp at Kaulewal.
General Avitable ordered to fulfil with Col. Wade the treaty made with Shah Shujah—the Tripartite Treaty, 1838.
- 26 The royal camp at Pul-Kanjri (Pul Khalsa).
- 27 The royal camp at Sabeel Bhai Mul Chand.
M. Avitable ordered to check the vagaries of Afridis.

28 The royal camp at Barradari Amb Dhorewala; at Shalamar Garden.

500 Sawars of Raja Charhat Singh of Chamba ordered to Peshawar.

General Ventura ordered to go to Peshawar.

29 The royal Camp at Lahore.

30 Report received of the arrival of British troops at Kandahar Sultan Muhammad Khan ordered to obey Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh.

31 (*Chet 20*) Prince Taimur seated himself on the throne.

APRIL

1 Orders issued informing all Commandants of Infantry and Cavalry regiments of the appointment of General Ventura in place of General Allard.

3 Sardar Jagat Singh Attariwala reported dead.

4 Garrison Officer at Dera Ghazi Khan was directed to sell all the stores of corn there to help the people in distress owing to dearness of grain.

10 Agent of Raja Gobind Chand of Seeba presented five hundred rupees to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

15 News reported to Maharaja at Lahore that Shahzada Jehangir, son of Shahzada Kamran, had marched with an army to help the authorities of Kandahar.

16 Nawab Sarfaraz Khan of Multan was granted Rs. 2000/- in cash and Rs. 6000/- worth *Pashmina*.

17 Jagir of the Faqir of the Khangah at Multan released and Rs 500/- granted to him.

JUNE

5 Report received regarding the death of Mai Raj Kaur, sister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, at Wazirabad.

15 A general prohibition issued against killing of goats, sheep and kids.

20 Maharaja Ranjit Singh became very ill. Ministers agreed to proclaim Kanwar Kharak Singh as Ruler.

21 Proclamation issued on behalf of Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding the installation of Kanwar Kharak Singh.

23 Proclamation issued at Dera Ismail Khan fixing the control price of coins (the new pice at 64, and the old at 96 per rupee) and corn.

26 Letters written to the British Governor General in India regarding continuance of friendship between the Panjab and British governments.

26 Kanwar Kharak Singh wished to send for Sardar Nihal Singh Ahluwalia to Lahore but was dissuaded by Raja Dhian Singh.

Diwan Dina Nath anxious to have the jagir possessions granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to various Ministers and Sardars confirmed by Kanwar Kharak Singh before the arrival of Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh as they were not sure of their continuance. [For details, see pp.68-9].

JUNE

27 Maharaja Ranjit Singh died at Lahore at about 6-00 p.m. A meeting of Ministers and Sardars held and a confirmatory deed regarding the continuance of Jagir possessions was prepared for Kharak Singh's seal and signature.

JULY

8 Raja Dina Nath complained to Maharaja Kharak Singh of Dhian Singh having prohibited him from representing anything to the Maharaja without consulting him and the Maharaja asked him to follow that course.

Report regarding the anxiety of Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh to return from Peshawar to Lahore to look after the affairs there.

13 Raja Dhian Singh sent a *parwana* sealed by Maharaja Kharak Singh to Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh not to interfere in political matters and to attend only to military duties.

16 Maharaja Kharak Singh ordered Bhai Gurmukh Singh to procure marble for the *Samadh* of Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Hindustan.

Report of *parwanas* having been sent by Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh to Ministers and Sardars holding them responsible for the preservation of State jewels, treasure, property, etc.

Position of political parties at Lahore.

21 Report of a number of Hindus converted to Islam.

22 Missar Beli Ram and Bhai Gobind Ram ordered to spend two lakhs of rupees on the *Samadh* of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

- 23 The proposal of Bhai Gobind Ram to dig out the subterranean rooms of the palace for marble for the Samadh of Maharaja Ranjit Singh not approved and he was ordered to purchase the required marble (Also see July 19, 21, 1840).
- 26 (*Sawan 12*) Foundation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's *Samadh* laid. Dhian Singh reported receipt of a letter from Ventura regarding his differences with Col. Wade; Ventura was ordered to make up with Col. Wade, if possible, otherwise to remain with Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh.

AUGUST

- 19 Sardar Ajit Singh of Ladwa given a robe of honour and other presents, in addition to the title of *Raja* from the British Government.
- 24 Request received from Governor-General of India asking permission for Sheikh Busawan to accept a sword from him for gallantry in the capture of Ali Masjid; Permission granted.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 (*18 Bhadon*) Installation of Maharaja Kharak Singh proclaimed.
Bhai Gobind Ram refused to accept a *jagir* of Rs. 5000/- offered by Maharaja Kharak Singh on the ground that every one would then aspire to obtain a *jagir*.
- 2 Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia ordered to suppress all disturbances in the Hills.
- 17 British mission took leave and received *Khillats*.
- 18 Kanwar Sher Singh visited Maharaja Kharak Singh; Rs. 500/- given by Maharaja in alms for Kanwar Sher Singh's recovery from snake-bite.
- 24 Congratulatory letter received from Bikaner.
Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh requested the Maharaja through Raja Hira Singh to dismiss Sardar Chet Singh.
- 27 Raja Suchet Singh reported that the rebel Mians Pirthi Chand and Rattan Chand had been brought to Lahore; were ordered to be confined in Illahi Bakhsh's Artillery Lines.

The Bhai's recommended to Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh to take the administration into his own hands. The Kanwar counselled caution.

OCTOBER

- 2 M. Court promoted to be General and received a robe of honour.
K. Sher Singh paid a visit to M. Kharak Singh at Lahore.
- 12 M. Kharak Singh arrived at Amritsar.
Embassy from Shah Shuja arrived at Lahore.
- 13 Maharaja visited Darbar Sahaib, Amritsar.
- 17 Dussehra celebrated at Amritsar by the Maharaja.
Raja of Nabha invited to celebrations.
- 19-20 Shah Shuja's ambassador granted audience by Maharaja.

1840**APRIL**

- 9 General Ventura ordered to occupy the fort of Dhakki belonging to Bikrama Singh of Una.
- 11 Bikrama Singh ordered to surrender his fort of Dhakki to General Ventura.
- 15 News from Peshawar regarding the attack on a party by Khyberies who killed a European and some Hindus after separating them from Muslims.
- 18 Report received at Lahore regarding the submission of the Barakzai Afghans to M. Avitable through the Peshawar Arbabs, promising to pay the Government dues more regularly in future.
- 26 (*Baisakh 16, 1897 Bk.*) Maharaja Kharak Singh left for Amb Dhorewala on his way to Amritsar.
- 27 Maharaja Kharak Singh at Pul-Kanjari.
- 28 Maharaja Kharak Singh arrived at Amritsar. 1100/- and a shawl presented to Gosain Basjitgir of Nepal and he was allowed to go.
- 29 Kanwar Sher Singh visited M. Kharak Singh.
- 30 Raja Gulab Singh returned from Gaya.

MAY

- 1 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh visited Tarn Taran.
Visited Bhai Bir Singh at Aurangabad.
- 2 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh returned to Amritsar.
- 5 Report regarding the arrival of an Agent from Nepal.
- 7 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh and Kanwar Partap Singh visited Durbar Sahib at Amritsar.

- 12 Mr. Clerk, British, the British Agent at Ferozepore, attended Durbar at Amritsar.
- 13 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh ordered the construction of a new *Bunga*.
- 14 Maharaja held confidential talk with Mr. Clerk. Dhari, Wazir of Mandi, proposed to pay tribute in instalments.
- 15 General Ventura ordered to march to Mandi immediately. Raja Ahmed Shah promised pardon if he paid tribute and remained obedient.
Surat Singh, the Agent of Nepal, presented a letter from the Raja.
- 26 (*Peshawar News*) Bunnoo Pathans raising a *Jehad* against the Sikhs.
- 30 Death of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha reported.
- 31 S. Lehna Singh ordered by Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh to take charge of Gobind Garh fort stores, records, etc. A committee appointed to look into accounts.

JUNE

- 1 Maharaja Kharak Singh and Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh left Amritsar for Lahore.
- 7 Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Jamadar Khushal Singh recommended the restoration of Sultan Mahmood saying that he promised not to drink spirits in future, but it was deferred till further proofs of his amendment.
- 25 Orders were issued by Maharaja Kharak Singh to plant trees on either side of the road from Amritsar to Tarn Taran.
- 27 Raja Dhian Singh recommended the grant of a Khillat to Raja Charhat Singh of Chamba.
Raja Jagat Chand of Kahlur ordered to furnish 300 Sepoys to General Ventura.
- 30 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi came to visit General Ventura, was apprehended and placed in confinement with some of his agents.
Raja Dhian Singh recommended a Jagir for Mian Gopal Singh of Jasrota.

(*Kashmir News*—June 16-30, 1840.)

Report regarding Iskardo being in possession of Vazir Zorawar Singh, and Raja Ahmed Shah in confinement; orders from Lahore to send Muhammad Ali Khan and Ahmad Ali Khan, sons of the Raja, to Lahore.

JULY

- 1 Report regarding General Ventura placing *thanahs* in certain Mandi State forts, promising abolition of all arbitrary taxes levied by the Raja and prohibiting Hill people from selling women and children into slavery.
 Raja Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh ordered to admit the *thanahs* of Government in the Minawar district and they promised to obey.
 General Ventura desired the Raja of Suket to demolish all forts (except one or two) as they were not required in days of peace.
 Sardar Mihan Singh, Governor of Kashmir, detached two companies to defend Iskardo and its people from plunder.
- 2 Officers in Dhanni and Gheb illaqas were ordered to enlist 300 men of Khattri and Brahman castes.
- 5 News regarding the commencement of the construction by Diwan Sawan Mall of a fort at Mithan Kot under the orders of the Maharaja and of a mart or *Ganj* at Adam-wan opposite to Bahawalpur with a view to encouraging trade by river.
- 6 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh arrived at Amritsar for thanksgiving at Darbar Sahib on account of the conquest of Mandi.
- 8 General Ventura saw the town of Mandi.
- 11 Fort of Beera near Mandi captured and razed to ground.
- 12 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh visited Tarn Taran and returned to Amritsar
- 13 Ram Bagh garden at Amritsar granted to Bhai Ram Singh, and also an annual jageer of Rs. 2000/-
 Report of the demolition of a Dharamsala at Chakowal, District Hoshiarpur, by Sheikh Goolam Hoosein.
 News of Capt. Lawrence strengthening the fort of Ferozepur with guns, etc.
 Faqir Shah-ud-Din's report from Ferozepur regarding the British strengthening the fort and providing it with guns; Sardars suggested erecting a fort at Kasur; Fateh Singh Man said it behoves every wise *Raj* to avoid being taken unawares.
- 14 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh left Amritsar for Pul Kanjari [now Pul-Khalsa] on his way to Lahore.

- 15 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh arrived at Lahore.
Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan and a number of Ghalzeis arrived at Lahore.
- 16 (and also 18) Information regarding Muslim relics in Maharaja's *Toshakhana*.
- 18 News at Lahore of the death of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha.
Raja Ajit Singh of Kulu ordered to prevent disturbances and to pay tribute to General Ventura.
- 19 Faqir Taj-ud-Din was ordered to remove the marble and granite from the Baradari in the Ram Bagh at Amritsar for the mausoleum of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (See July 16, 22, 23, 1839).
- 20 Death of Sardar Jaswant Singh Mokhal reported to Maharaja.
- 21 Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh suggested to resume Suket and Kulu and to entrust the Government of that hill tract to General Ventura.
Bhai Ram Singh observed that General Ventura had once suggested to Maharaja Ranjit Singh the conquest of Sindh but he disapproved of it.
Bhai Ram Singh begged to be allowed to purchase marble for Maharaja Ranjit Singh's *Samadh* instead of removing it from Ram Bagh at Amritsar. (See July 19, 1954.)
- 22 Orders issued to Revenue Officers in several districts to realise one rupee from every village in excess of its usual revenue for the expenses of the Darbar Sahib, Amritsar.
- 23 Report of Lala Narpat Rai from Doaba Hashtnagar that the Swat and Buner chiefs had declared themselves to be the old tributaries and subjects of the Sikh Government.

1841

APRIL

- 20 (*Baisakh 10, 1898 Bk.*) Sardar Mihan Singh, Nazim of Kashmir, murdered.

OCTOBER

Raja Sikandar Khan of Gilgit wrote to Sheikh Ghulam Muhy-ud-Din, Governor of Kashmir, acknowledging allegiance to the Lahore Government.

The Sheikh asked for hostages as security for good conduct and for free passage of Khalsa troops towards Badakhshan. The Gilgit Agent agreed to these.

NOVEMBER

- 22 Withdrawal of Zorawar Singh's troops from Chinese territory reported to Maharaja Sher Singh; report regarding Zorawar Singh asking permission for occupation of new territories.
- 26 Orders issued to Mint Officers at Amritsar to mix no more alloy in the coins struck there than usual.
- 28 Faqir Jazoodin [Taj-ud-Din] appointed in charge of the Gobindgarh fort, Amritsar.

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